ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, October 31, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau in Paris, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADAMSON.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Hendon, to MADGE LESLEY, wife of A. FAIRBRIEVE ADAMSON, M.D.—a son.

BARRETT.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Heath Lodge, Wemyss-road, to GRACE, wife of LIEUTENANT RICHARD BARRETT, R.N.—a daughter.

CORNALL.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Lake Hill, Bury, Lancs, to SYBIL, wife of F. MAURICE CORNALL—a daughter.

COWIE.—On Oct. 29, 1930, to SYLVIA, wife of W. E. C. COWIE, 4, Woodlands-road, London, S.W.13—a daughter.

DELAMAIN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 64, Overstrand-mansions, Battersea Park, to ELLA, wife of CAPTAIN G. R. H. DELAMAIN, M.C., Royal Artillery—a son.

FOSTER.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 16, Westbourne-gardens, W.2, to PHYLLIS, wife of GEORGE CECIL FOSTER—a son.

GILLETT.—On Oct. 30, 1930, to MARY (née Puckridge), wife of H. E. GILLETT, 14, Mortimer-road, Ealing—a son.

GOVER.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at The Vicarage, Broadhembury, Devon, to MARGARET (Mac), wife of MacMICHAEL, Rev. C. E. J. GOVER—a son (JOHN HENRY).—(Both well.)

HEALES.—On Oct. 28, 1930, to VIOLET (née Ormerod), wife of MAJOR A. G. HEALES, of Treveal, Crowthorne—a daughter.

HIRST.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Revesby, Ash Vale, Surrey, to VIOLET, wife of CAPTAIN J. A. E. HIRST, R.A.—a daughter.

HOLLAND.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at "Oaklands," Clifton, to "MAY" (née Freer), wife of E. S. HOLLAND, of the Indian Civil Service—a son.

HUNTER BLAIR.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at the Red House, Lincoln, to SOPHIE, wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER G. P. HUNTER BLAIR, H.M.S. Pelorus—a son.

JOHNSTONE.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 49, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1, to MARIE LOUISE, wife of the Rev. PATRICK JOHNSTONE—a son.

KENDALL.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Eglinton, Clevedon, to NAOMI (née Udall), wife of LIEUT.-COL. H. V. KENDALL, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—a son.

KNOX.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, India, to IVY, wife of CAPTAIN FERGUS C. KNOX, The Royal Ulster Rifles—a son (still-born).

MUNRO.—On Oct. 22, 1930, in Assam, to EVELYN (née Colyer), wife of HAMISH A. MUNRO—twins (prematurely), (all) died Oct. 26. Boy doing well.

OUM.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at Geneva, to MARJORIE (née Ortmans), wife of CHARLES WOODCOCKE OULD, of 82, Rue de la Servette, Geneva—a son (CHRISTOPHER RENÉ).

SCHOLES.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Leamington, to UNA (née Burt), wife of W. A. SCHOLES—a son.

TREMLETT.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at MWANZA, Tanganyika Territory, to CATHERINE, wife of JOHN D. TREMLETT—a son.

MARRIAGES

ATKINSON : PENN.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Helmsdale, by PRELATE ATKINSON, of Cosgrove Priory, Stony Stratford, Northants, to GRACE PENN, of West House, Goodnestone, Canterbury.

CAMPION : HALAHAN.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Colombo, by the Rev. Dr. Munro Ford, Lt.-Col. D. J. M. CAMPION, D.S.O., R.A., to EVELYN RUSSELL HALAHAN, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F. W. B. Dunne.

COWPER : RATHER.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Rowledge Parish Church, by the Rev. J. S. Bird, Vicar, assisted by Rev. E. Mort, VALENTINE RANDLE AUGUSTUS, M.C., eldest son of the late Col. C. W. COWPER, C.B., of Navy, and Mrs. Cowper, to SYLVIA EVELYNE, only daughter of REAR-ADMIRAL and Mrs. R. H. RATHER, of Rowledge, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey.

GOOD : COFFEY.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at the Parish Church, Godalming, IAN HENRY GOOD, The Royal Ulster Rifles, younger son of the Rev. H. J. and Mrs. Good, Beechcroft, Godalming, to MONICA, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. HAMILTON COFFEY, of Borwood, Godalming.

GRAY : SLOAN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, JAMES DOUGLAS ALLAN GRAY, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), elder son of Dr. and Mrs. Gray, Beaconsfield, Liverpool, to AGNES DOROTHY SLOAN, M.B., Ch.B., daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Sloan, St. Andrews, and 29, Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.

HORTON : LE BAS.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, GRAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM S. HORTON, of New York and Paris, to GWEN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD LE BAS, of 28, Bryanston-square, W.1.

LANCASTER : BAILEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, 1930, at Hay Parish Church, by the Rev. T. Lancaster, assisted by the Rev. J. J. de Winton, OLIVER FOWELL, fifth son of Rev. T. LANCASTER and Mrs. Lancaster, of 36, Mary's Avenue, Nottingham, to MARJORIE VIVIENNE, younger daughter of the late CAPT. the Honble. J. L. BAILEY and the Honble. Mrs. BAILEY, late of Shirley, Weymouth.

RIMMER : DALTON.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Chorley Wood Parish Church, by the Rev. W. E. Woodhams Doubleday, of Ashtead, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. J. Hall, Vicar, HAROLD, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rimmer, of West Kirby, Cheshire, to EILEEN MARGARET, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DALTON, of Rickmansworth, Herts.

DEATHS

BATTEN-POOLL.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, 1930, in a nursing home in London, following an operation, Mr. R. H. BATTEN-POOLL, in his 81st year. Funeral at Westverton on Monday, Nov. 3, at 2.30 p.m.

BOTTOMLEY.—Suddenly, at Capetown, MARION DOROTHY (née Steele), widow of Gordon J. Rennie, and wife of C. F. BOTTOMLEY. (By cable.)

CAMPBELL-WRIGHT.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 58, Ashleygardens, S.W.1, THOMAS FRANCIS MARTIN CAMPBELL-WRIGHT, the beloved husband of Janey Cartwright, aged 70. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery to-day (Friday), following service at St. John's, Smith-square, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m.

CASTLING.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Hampstead, MARY, HARRY, wife of JAMES ROBERT CASTLING, of 13, Worsley-road, N.W.2.

CAVENAGH.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Thornelowe House, Worcester, JOHN PAUL CAVENAGH, in his 77th year.

CAVENDISH.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Ashley Court Hotel, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, of influenza and pneumonia, JESSIE, the dearly loved wife of ERNEST L. F. CAVENDISH, R.N.S., retired. Funeral Service (private) at Golders Green Crematorium (Saturday), at noon, at Wrddial Church, Buntingford, Herts. Flowers to 114, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, before 9.30 a.m., Saturday.

CHAPMAN.—On Oct. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, ARTHUR CANNAWAY CHAPMAN.

COHN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, in London, Mrs. FREDK. H. COHN, mother of Mrs. Fredk. H. Greenebaum, of New York, and of Mrs. Frank J. Lazarus, of 33, Gilston-road, S.W.10.

CORY.—On Oct. 29, 1930, peacefully, at his home in Toronto, CHARLES DICKINSON CORY, dearly loved husband of Ella Norton Cory and father of LT.-Gen. Sir George Cory, in his 85th year.

COUSSELL.—On Oct. 28, 1930, suddenly, at 64, Linnell-road, Camberwell, JOHN EDWARD COUSSELL, formerly of Stockport.

COWAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, after a long illness patiently borne, GERTRUDE, the dearly beloved wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT GLADSTONE COWAN, late 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, aged 52 years. Interment Shorncliffe Garrison Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30 a.m.

DINNICK.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 6, Emperor's-gate, London, S.W.7, KATHLEEN, dearly loved wife of OSWALD TILSON DINNICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. Funeral from Ashton's, Undertakers, Fulham-road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9.50 a.m., for Golders Green Crematorium at 10.30 a.m. (Toronto and New York papers, please copy.)

DUNLOP.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at a nursing home in Reading, ELIZABETH GEORGINA DUNLOP, of The Close, Hitchingstead, widow of Major W. H. Dunlop, Royal Irish Rifles, late Chief Constable, East Riding, Yorkshire. Funeral, Lockhampton, Cheltenham, 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to Shirer and Haddon, Cheltenham, by 10 a.m.

EARNSHAW.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at a nursing home in Sydenham, ALICE CORDELIA EARNSHAW, elder daughter of the late William Arthur Earnshaw.

EGAN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, ELIZABETH HARRIETT, beloved wife of the late HARRY (PAT) EGAN, of the Stock Exchange, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Evitt.

ELDRIDGE.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Parkstone, Dorset, NATHALIE, daughter of the late F. JACKSON ELDRIDGE, late Consul-General of Beirut, Syria.

FYNMORE.—On Oct. 29, 1930, WILLIAM HUMPHREY JENKER FYNMORE, of the Bank of England, younger son of the late Richard John Fynmore, of Sandgate, Kent, aged 66.

HARDING.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Hill House, Bedford, HARRY ALFRED HARDING, Mus.Doc.Dunn, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., Hon. Sec., Royal College of Organists, aged 75. Service St. Paul's, Bedford, to-morrow (Saturday), 12.30.

HENNESSY.—On Oct. 27, 1930, passed peacefully away, at 56, Les Avants, Switzerland, MRS. ETHEL FREDERICA HENNESSY, widow of Captain Richard Hennessy, of Sale, Cote Place, Rye; Château de Bagnolet, Cognac (France), and 11, Avenue de Jéna, Paris. Cremation at Lausanne. Interment at Playden, Sussex, to-morrow (Saturday).

KILBY.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, Margate, BARBARA MURIEL, beloved wife of JAMES WHARTON KILBY, of 15, Montana-road, Wimbledon. Service at Christ Church, Wimbledon, 10.30 to-morrow (Saturday). Interment at Wimbledon Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Merricote, Bonchurch, DOROTHY, beloved wife of EDWIN LAMBERT, Surgeon-Lt. Funeral Bonchurch Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. No mourning or expensive flowers, by her request.

LANGSTAFF.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Sauvic, Seine Inférieure, France, after a short illness, HELEN (née Currie), wife of the late WILLIAM LANGSTAFF, of HAVRE, beloved. With the rites of the Church. R.I.P.

DEATHS (continued)

MULVANY.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Hotel Brice, Nice, EDWARD MULVANY, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service, aged 80. R.I.P. (Dublin papers, please copy.)

MURRAY.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at Westgate, MOLLY, widow of LEE MURRAY, M.C.E.(Melb.), M.I.E.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

NEEDHAM.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Chasedale, Rosse-on-Wye, HELEN ROSSTRON, third daughter of the late JOHN CHAMPION NEEDHAM, of Bowdon and Manchester. Funeral arrangements later.

PATEMAN.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Westgate-on-Sea, JANET, widow of CHARLES PATEMAN, late of Curtain-road, E.C., and Romford, aged 74. Funeral at Romford Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30 a.m. No flowers.

PYRAH.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Bowden, 64, Duchy-road, Harrogate, ANNIE, beloved wife of ARTHUR J. PYRAH. Will be interred at Harlow Moor Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

RHODES.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at 19, Buckingham-gate, ALICE MAW, KATHARINE MARY RHODES, in her 91st year. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Smith-square, Westminster, at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday); afterwards at Golders Green.

RINGROSE.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at a nursing home in St. John's, S.E.4, after a long and painful illness, RICHARD RINGROSE, late of Aldridge's, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2, in his 80th year.

SKENE.—On Oct., 29, 1930, in London, LOUISA CHARLOTTE, wife of the late WILLIAM HALKIN SKENE, of Hallyards, and Pitlour, Fife, and daughter of the late Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, sometime Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in her 82nd year. Funeral private at Strathmiglo, Fife, to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to Strathmiglo Station, L.N.E.R., by the 10.25 p.m. train on Friday from King's Cross. A Memorial service will be held at St. Saviour's Church, Walton-street, S.W., at 2.45 p.m., on Nov. 1, the time of the funeral.

STRAKER.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at his residence, 47, Arden-road, N.3, FRANK ARTHUR STRAKER. Funeral private, at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, no mourning, by request.

TARRANT.—On Oct. 30, 1930, KENNETH JAMES TARRANT, of Craven Cottage, Bushey Heath. Funeral service Harrow Weald Church, Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 12 noon.

THORN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, after a short illness, at 77, Elmwood-road, Croydon, MARIA THORN, in her 83rd year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon, at Queen's-road Cemetery, West Croydon.

VEVERS.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Brampton, Burnley, KATE, dearly beloved wife of JOHN VEVERS.

WILSON.—On Oct. 29, 1930, suddenly, at 19, Deramore-drive, Belfast, SAMUEL ROBINSON, dearly loved husband of CLARICE EVELYN WILSON (née Duckham).

WOOD.—On Oct. 20, 1930, at Clinique St. Nicolas, Toulouse, ROSEMOND, widow of JASPER MURRELL WOOD, J.P., late of Bank House, Maghull, Lancashire, and of 8, Bold-place, Liverpool.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

MACNAB.—To the dear and honoured memory of ANGUS MACNAB (London Scottish), killed at Messines, Oct. 31, 1914.

PARKER.—In proud and dear remembrance of our younger son, WILLIAM LEFEVRE OXLEY PARKER, Lieut., 11th Hussars, attd. R.F.C., killed in action near Arras when flying over the German lines, Oct. 31, 1917, aged 22. Sans peur et sans reproche.

PERCIVAL.—To the beloved memory of LT.-COL. A. J.-B. PERCIVAL, D.S.O., 5th Dns., killed at Ypres, Oct. 31, 1914, aged 43.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—To the glorious memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the London Scottish, who fell at Messines, First Battle of Ypres, on Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1914.

BOLTON.—In loving memory of CHARLOTTE MARY BOLTON, dearly beloved mother of three sons, All Hallows Eve, 1928.

BROCKMAN.—In ever very loving memory of EVA MAUDE BROCKMAN, who fell asleep Oct. 31, 1927. CHILDS.—In ever-loving memory of my darling LILIE.

"I cannot feel that thou art far,
Since near at need the angels are:
And when the sunset gates unbar
Shall I not see thee waiting stand,
And, white against the evening star,
The welcome of thy beckoning hand?"

CHILDS.—In ever-loving memory of my darling sister LILIE, who passed into the Higher Life on All Saints' Eve, 1918.

"And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead."

FRANCIS.—To the dear memory of ELNA, our only child. Aug. 29, 1912—Oct. 31, 1925.

So deeply mourned, so loved, so greatly missed."

GEORGE.—To the sacred memory of our adored "TOOTTIE" (MONICA VIVIEN), who went to Heaven Oct. 31, 1925, when nearly 14 months old. Living for ever in the hearts of dear "Moomma" and Dadda.

HACKING.—On Oct. 31, 1911, at his residence, The Gables, Nightingale-lane, S.W., CHARLES L. HACKING. We asked life for him; Thou gavest him life for evermore.

LOVE.—In memory of my dear husband, FREDERICK WILLIAM. "The Group through scattered has not formation."

PAGET.—In reverent, loving, and grateful memory of JULIA SOPHIA PAGET, who died Oct. 31, 1928.—J. J.

SCOTT.—In loving memory of Mother, Oct. 31, 1919; WALTER, May 8, 1915; and ELVIS, April 5, 1916.—FATHER, MOLLIE, JACK.

MARGARET.—I want you more than ever. Is there no chink in the heavens above to look down on the sorrows below?—MATER AFFLICTA.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HUDSON.—A Memorial Service to Mr. ALFRED ARTHUR HUDSON, K.C., will be held at The Temple Church, Temple, E.C., on Tuesday next, Nov. 4, at 4.30 p.m.

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telephone: Barker, Kensington. Western 5432.
BARKER'S, KENSINGTON, W.8.

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Bishopsgate-street, Cheapside. Wellington 1757.
Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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Hop 1276. Tels.: Necropolis, London. 1851.)

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN CREMATORIUM. Fee £6 6s. Cremations, Funerals arranged by undertakers. Urnsan at both. Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, LTD., 140, Strand. Correspondence invited. 43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

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MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

HIGHLAND STAG'S HEAD and ANTLERS for interior decoration, £5 10s. each. Handsomely mounted and polished. Hand-dressed DEERSKINS 15s. each. Carriage paid.—Eliot-Smith and Co., 38, Earl-st., Coventry.

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Private Nursing Staff. Nurses always available for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases.—Apply to Sister-in-Charge, Tel. 20, Sloane 5251.

PERSONAL

9.—Unkind fate to make you suffer so. My sympathy in your loneliness but I am always near.—1.

THIS charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For Index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. JULIAN SPICER wishes to convey her utmost GRATITUDE to all the kind FRIENDS who have sent such beautiful flowers and letters, and hopes to personally answer them all later.

CHELTON COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.—APPEAL FOR £75,000. £20,000 is already subscribed. There remains £45,000 to raise, and a letter of Appeal appears on page 10 of "The Times" to-day.

DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—New register being prepared. All Downing men requested send postcard with full name and address to the Bursar, Downing College, Cambridge.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on October 20, GOLD LORGNETTE engraved "Mother 1917," in Rialto Cinema, between 4.45 and 6.30.—Apply Mrs. B., 73, Lexham-gardens, W.8.

£4 REWARD.—LOST, 16th inst., between Strand and Jermyn-street, DIAMOND and SAPPHIRE BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£40 REWARD.—STOLEN, 27th inst., from a flat in Alfred-place, South Kensington, S.W., MINK COAT, lined plain brown silk. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, to the first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

£50 REWARD.—LOST, on 27th Oct., between New Victoria Cinema, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Francis-street, Howick-place, Artillery-row, Victoria-street, Broadway, and St. Ermyns, S.W.1, an ALL DIAMOND SQUARE BROOCH (set diamond cross design). Four large diamonds, set silver, gold back (about 1¼ inches square).—Apply Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

WILL all FORMER MEMBERS of the EAST ANGLIAN SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, send immediately, by postcard, to Headmaster, full name, address, and years at school, for Jubilee register?

U.C.C. COLLEGE.—The 34th REUNION will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, November 7th, 1930.—Tickets from the Secretary, Burlington House, Cambridge.

IF YOU HAVE MODERATE CAPITAL, and are not afraid to work, you will find a fine, big, open life in South Africa.—Write for particulars to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

BORKE'S DRIFT Battle, January 22, 1879.—GEORGE DUNCAN POWER, aged 79, in the original official Defence Roll of the C.C. Totally blind and quite helpless. DONATIONS of £30,000 needed to yield annuity income, 20s. 10d., will be gladly received and acknowledged by his Worship Mayor of Ilford, Alderman Frank Smith, J.P., who will be pleased to supply further information.

CANNES, FRANCE.—Gentleman has well FURNISHED ground-floor SMALL FLAT to be LET; plate and linen; 10 minutes Casino; from 1st December for four to six months; highest references.—Write Box G.899, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

30s.—Charmingly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; geyser bath adjoins; permanent lady tenant desired.—Write Shannon, 36, St. James's-square, W.1.

LADY ordered complete abroad offers herself as COMPANION to another; can do light secretarial duties in return for expenses and small salary; highest personal references.—Write Box R.1244, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE: small, old, with modern conveniences; central; beautiful garden; easy reach London; owner going abroad; Furnished, six months or longer.—W. P., 84, Irmins. Broadway, S.W.1.

OWNER must DISPOSE of six years' LEASE and CONTENTS MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT in WESTMINSTER: four bedrooms, three reception rooms. Rent £275 inclusive.—Write BM/ZXOG, London, W.C.1.

WILL ANYONE give temporary HALF ? widow (gentlewoman) farming.—Write Box W.146, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET for two months; nominal rent.—See Flats Column.

WAS "beautiful Sponge" lost in Bath waters? Look once more.—Petite.

SUNNINGDALE.—Well FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET for any period; town bed room, three reception rooms, bath, &c.; all modern conveniences; 4gns. per week to careful tenant.—Apply Mrs. Foster, Devenish Cottage, Sunningdale.

32, SAINTS' Eve, 1918.—Will some attractive MOTHER HOUSE for SALE? 10 years' lease; four bed, three reception. Rent £130. Premium £1,200. Seen any time.

LAKE, EIGHT ACRES, pretty Woodlands.—Small MODERN HOUSE; lovely position, Surrey. Freehold £4,750.—Write Box E.5305, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

BOGNOR.—THATCHED COTTAGE, oak beams; six rooms. FREEHOLD £1,000.—Write Box E.5504, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

CAPTAIN, R.N., (45), retired, considerable experience civilian staff, energetic, good organizer, wishes Post; PREFERABLY, abroad; small work their consideration congenial; employment; mild climate, preferably France or Italy.—Write Box 4810, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NORFOLK BARGAIN.—Lady's delightful old seventeenth-century COTTAGE; bath, large garden; garage; splendid condition; lowest £550 Freehold (attendance if required). Another smaller, £375.—Apply Wake, Cox-Walker, Dilley, Thomas, King's Lynn.

SECRETARIAL post required, lady by birth (young); good knowledge shorthand.—State terms, R. B., 29, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

NORTH FORELAND COURT, BROADSTAIRS. Preparatory School for Girls. Vacancies owing to increased premises.

CONTRACT BRIDGE.—Lessons by lady expert.—Write Box 05492, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

1,300FT. ABOVE RIVIERA.—Beautiful Property, 45 Acres, mostly oak woods; modern stone HOUSE, 4 reception, 12 bedrooms; attractive price for order. Price £2,900.—Marquand, Montauroux, Var, France.

AN IDEAL CHANGE from the busy City, permanent place and linen; 10 minutes Casino; from 1st December for four to six months; highest references.—Write Box G.899, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

LADY will lend, for winter months, comfortable little HOUSE in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, to careful tenant, who will keep, on, 2 maids and gardener.—Write Box R.1238, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN no longer able to ride will SELL or LET on advantageous terms delightful SPORTING ESTATE of 500 ACRES in SOMERSET. Fine hunting centre and close to famous Polo ground. Shooting and fishing over additional area. Medium-size RESIDENCE; 17 bed and dressing, five reception; all modern conveniences; stabling for 20; garages; beautiful grounds; dairy farm in hand, others well let; ample cottages; perfectly maintained.—Write Box R.1237, The Times, E.C.4.

SMALL comfortable FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED for lady and gentleman; garage; all modern conveniences; very careful tenants; quiet essential; near London.—Write Box 4814, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NEAR HARRODS.—Attractive MAISONNETTE, facing South; redecorated; four bed, two reception, kitchen, large bath room; constant hot water. Rent £265 p.a.—Write Box C.13, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, comfortably FURNISHED semi-detached HOUSE, Beaconsfield; three bed, two reception, study, two sitting, attic, kitchen, bath (hot and cold), lavatories; gas; 35s. weekly.—Write Box C.6, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, FURNISHED HOUSE, Guildford, five months from 20th December; two reception, study, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; radiators; garage. Write Box W.144, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, slight, medium height, bust 34, hips 37, 5ft. 6in., requires a few MORNING and AFTERNOON GOWNS, &c.; good makers; must be practically and nearly new.—Write Box B.1232, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY can take one or two GUESTS in her comfortable house, near Ryde, I.W.; gas fires; inclusive terms 2½ guineas.—Write Box 4815, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSE, highly recommended; comfortable rooms; excellent service and cooking; S.W.7. From 4 guineas.—Write Box W.149, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILD, 5-7 years, WANTED, COMPANION girl 5; experienced person; delightful home, near London. Moderate terms. Not adoption.—Write Box 8609, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOUBLE PRAM for SALE; McKenzie model; as new; complete; travelling cover.—On view, 21, Sussex-square, W.2.

SMALL SHOP or BUSINESS FIRM.—Position as Salewoman, Manageress, or General Secretary required by gentlewoman, 30, who has personality, good appearance; efficient, and experienced; good prospects essential.—Box 2267, Scripps, 5, South Molton-street, W.1.

BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND for SALE; perfect condition.—Write Box R.1711, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, three months, weekly.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE, 15 miles, Marble Arch; five bed, two reception, every modern convenience; garage; good garden; excellent maid left by arrangement.—Box 173, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—October partridges require good cartridges. Eley or Kynoch (British made) will bring them to bag.

THE SANCTUM SANCTORUM of SARTORIA is SAVILE-ROW.—A LOUNGE SUIT BUILT for you by EMMS from 8gns.—EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, Breeches Makers, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564. Appointments.

SPORTING BOOKS.—The volume of Sporting and Mascu Commentaries, just published, and enjoy the refreshment of laughter. 6s. 6d., post free.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

MUNIMENTS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING REQUIRED at PRICES enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dress, fur, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as seen. Parcels sent, offers free; any where.—Write PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

16 INTERNATIONAL CLASS RECORDS have been broken on CASTROL between Oct. 9 and Oct. 23, by Mrs. Stewart (Triumph), Mr. H. W. Craig (Bugatti), Mr. J. E. Cobb (Delage), Mr. H. W. Purdy (Singbeam), and Messrs. B. J. Lewis and J. S. Hunt-Branch (Talbot). Follow the example of the experts and use this famous product of an ALL-BRITISH Firm. —C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in a SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES.—New Models from Davies, Scholte, Sullivan Williams, &c., overcoats, gown, dress suits, to 8 gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 10a, Shelbourne-street (next Café Monico).

AN "AUTO" SUGGESTION "You ought to" investigate.—See Elvys, Motor Maintenance, to-day, page Two.

HOW TO DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with Summerset; no deposit, no references, no extra charges for ostensible visit. Showrooms for latest fashions in Fur-trimmed Coats, Gowns, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, or write for free patterns and catalogue.—Summerset, Limited, Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 2371.

DAIMLER-WAY

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

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Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
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P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Mseilles.
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Harding	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Kaisar-i-Hind	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
†Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡‖Moldavia	16,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Chilkay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—
†Nagova	7,000	Cochrane	Dec. 19	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Perim (cargo)	7,849	—	Nov. 7	—
Kashmir	9,000	Mallahue	Nov. 13	—
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
‡Khiva	9,000		Dec. 20	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
**HATTMURA	6,666	Nov. 3	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
†MUNDRA	7,276	Nov. 7	Nov. 19	Nov. 5
†WARFIELD	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MASHOBRA	8,324	—	—	Nov. 1
MANDALA	8,248	—	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA	8,309	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MERKARA	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MALDA	7,086	—	—	—	Nov. 1
MODASA	7,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 27
MATIANA	9,087	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. ▲ STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.
Managers, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Inward Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cpt. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; KLINE, Co., Gelatly, Hanley and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middleton & Co., Bombay and Karachi; Gosselin, Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Dec. 19
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19
MANUKA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd.: Agents), 12th, Tilbury Dock; or 13, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3; or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 Cble., Regent 6730).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By way Atlantic Line, to Cape of G.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA	—	Nov. 28
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
PAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
¶BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31

¶ Carrying His MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Ship.	Tons.	London.	Tenders.	Naples.
ORANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 11	Jan. 13
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles	6,287	Nov. 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of London	5,923	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Hongkong	8,478	Dec. 11	Bombay and Karachi
City of Sparta	5,415	Dec. 29	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. ‡ Direct from Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT

Trentino	2,079	Nov. 10	Smyrna and Istanbul
Dido	3,554	Nov. 8	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Nov. 8	C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall	5,321	Dec. 6	E. London, Natal
City of Valencia	7,329	Dec. 20	

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
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LIVERPOOL: 7, Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3440
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9221

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPTIAN PORTS, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Staffordshire	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	12,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 20

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 5088, 5087.

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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples
KATORI MARU	16,800	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU	16,800	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU	16,800	Dec. 6	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
TO NEW YORK.

Oct. 31 / Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line Agents
	TRANSYLVANIA ..... c, f	Glasgow	Cunard
1	AQUITANIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA ..... f, d	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA ..... d	Southampton	Cunard
5	OLYMPIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star
5	BALTIC ..... c, d	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA ..... b	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND ..... b	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA ..... b	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA ..... f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
14	VIRGINIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA ..... d	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HONORIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star
22	AQUITANIA ..... d	Southampton	Cunard
22	ADRIATIC ..... d	Liverpool	White Star
22	MINNETONKA ..... b	London	A.T.L.
22	CALEDONIA ..... f	Glasgow	Anchor
22	WESTERNLAND ..... b	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA ..... b	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC ..... b	Southampton	White Star

† Also calls HOUTON. a Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne. k Via Quebec.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct. / Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
31	DUCH. OF RICHMOND p	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC ..... m	Liverpool	White Star
	MONTCLARE ..... n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
	ASCANIA ..... d	Southampton	Cunard
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA k, n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC ..... m	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM c	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA ..... n	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
8	PENNLAND ..... n	Southampton	Red Star
22	ADRIATIC ..... m	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND ..... n	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA ..... n	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
20	DUCHESS OF YORK m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k To Quebec. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Greenock.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (e)	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Nov. 12	Nov. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Nov. 19	Nov. 28
"PARIS" (e)	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 5	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

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HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "CURA" ..... Nov. 3
S.S. "FLANDRE" ..... Dec. 1
and then: Dec. 1st, 29th, Jan. 28th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and 'all leading Travel Agencies.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Nov. 7 from	GENOA	"CONTE
" 8 "	NAPLES	
" 10 "	GIBRALTAR	GRANDE"
		LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Nov. 25, Dec. 10, Jan. 6, Jan. 27.

Nov. 11 from	TRIESTE	"SATURNIA"
" 12 "	NAPLES	
" 13 "	CANNES	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Nov. 27, Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 10.

Nov. 19 from	GENOA	"AUGUSTUS"
" 22 "	NAPLES	
" 23 "	GIBRALTAR	N.G.L. LINE.

Other Sailings: Nov. 29, Dec. 30, Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21.
APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
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LLOYD TRIESTINO & MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
REGULAR SERVICES TO INDIA.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE	Thursdays
PALESTINE	Fortnightly on
INDIA (from Genoa)	Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
	Every 4th Friday } Service.

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Lloyd Triestino-Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1 (Gerrard 8116). City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, or Principal Tourist Agencies.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 1
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Nov. 15
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Dec. 6

CUBA AND MEXICO.
VOLENDAM .. Nov. 11
† Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO	Nov. 27th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO	Jan. 7th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,	
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Surgeon. Stewardess. Through bookings to Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 5057), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2064).

SOUTH AMERICA
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS
HAMBURG-SOUTH-AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA ..... from Boulogne Nov. 23
Boat train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply STERLY and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Tel. Mon. 4361. Or Principal Passenger Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
*SAXON	—	Oct. 31
†‡LANGIBBY CASTLE	Nov. 6	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	Nov. 7
‡LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Nov. 13	—
*WALMER CASTLE	—	Nov. 14

* Via Madeira.
† Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 2, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE
(Cie. Touache)
Weekly Cruises to the
BALEARIC ISLES.
Full particulars from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.
7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,444	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,238	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19, 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"AVILA STAR"		14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	and	12 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"	Boulogne	26 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner.
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cabins and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that a new MUSICAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to scenes on board.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Tele., Gerrard 1670); 40, St. Mary Axe; 110, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,136 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

SAMPSON	6 Nov. HECTOR ..... 31 Jan.
PATROCLUS	6 Dec. ANCHISES ..... 14 Feb.
ANTENOR	3 Jan. AENEAS ..... 28 Feb.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Fare (valid 248). Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th NOV.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES
FROM SOUTHAMPTON FORTNIGHTLY
TO ALGIERS AND GENOA
By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
NEDERLAND Royal Mail LINE
M.S. CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS .. 6th Nov.
M.S. PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. 20th Nov.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerr. 5613-4-5 or Local Travel Agencies.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..... Nov. 1
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" ..... Nov. 15
M.V. "COLOMBIA" ..... Nov. 29
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..... Nov. 12
S.S. "OTTOHEIM" ..... Nov. 26
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" ..... Dec. 17
For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or R. STUYT, OFFICE 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 (Phone, Monument 0021.)

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26 | *CASTALIA .. Jan. 14
†‡BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | †‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Class Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recorded by Indian Government.
Oil burner. 21,000 tons.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
SPHINX ..... Nov. 6 and Nov. 20 | GEN. METZINGER
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. VOYRON ..... Nov. 14 and Nov. 28 | EX-GRANDIDIER
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
THEOPHILE GAUTIER ..... Nov. 6 and Nov. 18 | LAMARTINE
PIRAEUS, EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION ..... Nov. 4 and Nov. 11 | LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply:—
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AUSTRALIA
Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.
Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.
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Regent 8671.
Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

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Full details of Sailings, &c., all Lines, and particulars of Hotels willingly sent on request:—
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11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9670).

ROUND THE WORLD.
Programme of all Special Cruises or Independent Travel at cheapest rates.
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TOURS

COOK'S
AND
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE
(WITH OVER 300 OFFICES).

"WINTER SUNSHINE."
An interesting volume giving cameo descriptions of the various resorts at Home and Abroad. Below are given a selection of the wide range of arrangements contained therein.

ESCORTED TOURS TO
PALESTINE, SYRIA & CAIRO.
Leaving London on February 2nd and March 2nd, visiting: Alexandria, Cairo, Pyramids, Sphinx, Jerusalem, Jericho, The Dead Sea, River Jordan, Bethany, Bethlehem, Nablus, Nazareth, Tiberias, Sea of Galilee, Damascus, Baalbek, and Beirut.
Inclusive Fare £120 London back to London.
26 Days' Tour. All local sightseeing included.

ESCORTED TOUR TO
CAIRO & LUXOR.
Leaving London

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

MENTONE. HOTEL DES ANGLAIS. First-class Residential Hotel. Sea front. Open all the year round.

MENTONE.—PALAIS DES FLEURS HOTEL.—Ideal situation on sea front; garden and terrace; full South; latest comfort. Pension Frs. 40. Best cooking.

MENTONE.—"HOTEL PRINCESS." small but of the best; West End; lovely coast views; charming garden; all modern comforts.—Managing Director, A. Stiffa.

MENTONE.—HOTEL DE VENISE. Leading family Hotel. Central, sunny, quiet; beautiful garden; 200 rooms, 100 bath rooms. Noted cooking. Tariff free.

MENTONE.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL. now open. Beautiful sunny garden; tennis. The ideal Home Palace. 'Phone every room. Terms from 65frs. incl.

MENTONE.—Hotel MENTON and MIDI. First-class family hotel. Sea front. Pine suites. Near Casino and Public Gardens. Tennis. Tyska. Menton-Midi. Managing Prop., G. de Smet.

MENTONE. ORIENT HOTEL. Quite central, in its large and lovely garden, full south; beautiful, spacious; one of our finest hotels.

MENTONE.—HOTEL BELLEVUE and ITALIE.—Most situated in own garden occupying whole hillside, within five minutes centre of town. Inclusive early season terms from 10s. daily.

MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL WINDSOR. High-class family Hotel; full South; garden; spacious lounge and bridge room.

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NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant. From 60frs. per day inclusive.

ST. RAPHAEL HOTEL BEAUSEJOUR. Full South. On Sea Front. All comforts. 50 to 70 frs.

ITALY

BORDIGHERA
(ITALIAN RIVIERA).
THE FAVOURITE RESORT OF ENGLISH PEOPLE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
GOLF
(nine holes), regular motor bus and tram services.
TENNIS.
16 first-class courts. English Social Club. English Church, School, and Public Library. 25 first-class Hotels and Pensions.
Moderate terms.
Regular Pullman Motor-car Services to San Remo and Monte Carlo-Nice.
Winter Season, October to May.
From May to October, the best Summer Bathing Season, at special greatly reduced terms.

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D'ONOFRIO MARINA.—HOTEL PARADISO, facing sea. South, lofty rooms, delightful terrace. Bartels, doctor. Chaplain; tennis; 30-34 lire per day including taxes, service, afternoon tea. Reduced terms for prolonged stay.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. — SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 25 gns. week inclusive.

DRY, SUNNY WINTER CLIMATE. GOLF.

MERAN. ESPLANADE HOTEL. FROM 35 LIRE.

MERANO & THE DOLOMITES.
Near Innsbruck and within easy reach of Venice.
For WARM SUNSHINE in WINTER go to
MERANO.
The Healthiest Resort in Europe. Mild, dry, and sunny. No wind.
FOR WINTER SPORTS GO TO
THE DOLOMITES.
Excellent Snow conditions. Plenty of Sunshine. Well-organised Sports.
Ask for special gratis booklets at the Anglo-American Information Office, Merano (Italy).

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SAN REMO.—HOTEL DE LONDRES. first-class; best position on sea; near English church and tennis. Reduced prices.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

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HOTEL BRIGHTON 218, Rue de Rivoli In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines. Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comforts.

HOTEL CHATHAM.
GRILL ROOM. RESTAURANT. BAR.
VOLNEY—NEAR OPERA.

ENGLISH 7, Avenue President Wilson (Champs-Elysees). FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.

FRANCIA HOTEL, 100, Rue La Fayette, near North Station. Well kept. Moderate terms. 200 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Franciafax, Paris 83.

THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT. 7, Rue de Berri (Champs-Elysees).

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

HOTEL PARIS-NEW YORK, 148, Rue de Vaugirard. Rooms 50frs.; with private bath 45frs.; with salon 60frs. Quiet. Garage. Telegrams Transworld, Paris.

NOEL PETERS. Passage des Princes. One step from Opéra. THE OLDEST AND MOST PARISIAN RESTAURANT.

HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE.
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ.
PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

ROYAL MADELEINE, 28, RUE PASQUIER. All comfort, quiet; rooms with bath from 60frs.

SAVOY HOTEL, 194bis, Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

LA TREMOILLE Rue de la Trémoille. THE NEW HOTEL. 74, Champs-Elysées. Very quiet. Un-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.

TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor, 1 bis, Rue de Vaucirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms, 50 baths. Lastest comfort. Full board from 50frs.

HTL.DEL'UNIVERS 19, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod.comforts.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

THEATRES ACT, 1843.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN gives notice that he proposes to issue ANNUAL STAGE PLAYS LICENCES for THEATRES within his jurisdiction on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1930.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.
DOCK CHARGES.

THE LONDON MIDLAND and SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that they are prepared as from 1st October, 1930, to ALLOW REBATES corresponding to the RELIEF from RATES due to the operation of Part V. of the above-mentioned Act in respect of their Dock undertaking in accordance with the scale set out below but subject to the following conditions and stipulations:—

CONDITIONS and STIPULATIONS.

1. Rebates in accordance with the scale will be allowed only to the person who pays the Harbour, Dock, Wharf and Pier rates, dues and charges on the merchandise in respect of which such rebates are allowed and will be deducted in the account rendered to such person.
2. Any question as to whether any rebate is or was allowable or as to the amount thereof or as to the basis on which the same should be or should have been calculated shall be determined by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company and their decision shall be final and conclusive.
3. The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company reserve to themselves the right and liberty from time to time to revise the scale of rebates (either in an upward or downward direction) and the classes of traffic to receive such rebates.
4. The scale set out below is based on estimates of the rate relief accruing to the Railway Company and of the volume of the traffic to receive rebates commensurate to such rate relief and inasmuch as the Railway Company will allow rebates to the extent only of the rate relief actually received by them and not in excess thereof, they reserve to themselves full right and liberty to make such adjustments in the scale of rebates from time to time as will prevent them out of any instalments or allowances of rate relief, any loss they may sustain by reason of the estimates of rate relief exceeding the relief allowed or the volume of traffic on which the scales have been prepared having increased.

SCALE OF DOCK REBATES.

Description of Traffic.	Total amount of Rebate.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel shipped at the Port	*1d. per ton
Pit Props and Mining Timber imported	10% of the dues
Iron Ore imported	4d. per ton
Iron and Steel (Classes 5 to 10 of the Classification of Merchandise for conveyance by railway) shipped at the Port, other than coastwise	9d. per ton
Other Merchandise shipped at the Port other than coastwise	3d. per ton
Fish	7½% of the dues on Trawlers
On all Merchandise other than that for which rebates are provided above	7½% of the dues

* 1d the rate of Swansea the rebate for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel will be:—
In October 1930 ... ½d. per ton
In fully loaded 20-ton Wagons ... 1d. per ton
O. GLYNNE ROBERTS, secretary.
London Midland and Scottish Railway, Euston Station, London, N.W.1.
Dated 30th October, 1930.

PUBLIC NOTICES (continued)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.
DOCK CHARGES and CANONS of TOLLS.

THE LONDON and NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that they are prepared as from 1st October, 1930, to ALLOW REBATES corresponding to the RELIEF from RATES due to the operation of Part V. of the above-mentioned Act in respect of their Dock undertaking in accordance with the scale set out below but subject to the following conditions and stipulations:—

CONDITIONS and STIPULATIONS.

1. Rebates in accordance with the scale will be allowed only to the person who pays the Harbour Dock Wharf and Pier rates, dues and charges on the merchandise and/or Canal Tolls in respect of which such rebates are allowed, and will be deducted in the account rendered to such person.
2. Any question as to whether any rebate is or was allowable or as to the amount thereof or as to the basis on which the same should be or should have been calculated shall be determined by the London and North Eastern Railway Company and their decision shall be final and conclusive.
3. The London and North Eastern Railway Company reserve to themselves the right and liberty from time to time to revise the scales of rebates (either in an upward or downward direction) and the classes of traffic to receive such rebates.
4. The scales set out below are based on estimates of the rate relief accruing to the Railway Company and of the volume of the traffic to receive rebate commensurate to such rate relief and inasmuch as the Railway Company will allow rebates to the extent only of the rate relief actually received by them, and not in excess thereof, they reserve to themselves full right and liberty to make such adjustments in the scale of rebates from time to time as will prevent them out of any instalments or allowances of rate relief, any loss they may sustain by reason of the estimates of rate relief exceeding the relief allowed or the volume of traffic on which the scales have been prepared having increased.

SCALE OF DOCK REBATES.

Description of Traffic.	Total amount of Rebate.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel shipped at the port	½d. per ton
Iron and Steel (Classes 5-10 of the Classification of Merchandise for conveyance by Railway) shipped at the port other than coastwise	9d. per ton
Other Merchandise shipped at the port other than coastwise	3d. per ton
Pit Props and Mining Timber imported	10% of the Wharfage Rates
Iron Ore imported	4d. per ton
On all Merchandise other than that for which rebates are provided as above	7½% of the Wharfage Rates

SCALE of CANAL REBATES.

Description of Traffic.	Total amount of Rebate.
All Merchandise	33⅓% of the Tolls

R. L. WEDGWOOD, Chief General Manager.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME (No. 1) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to construct a widening of their main line of railway at Challow in the County of Berks and a widening of their Newquay Branch Railway at Bugle in the County of Cornwall and to acquire lands therefor; Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Berks of the Company's main line of railway commencing in the Parish of Challow and terminating in the Parish of St. Austell Rural in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point about 15¼ chains south-west of Bugle Station and terminating in the Parish of St. Austell Rural in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point about 12½ chains south-east of that station.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorise the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts, subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

Part I (relating to the construction of a railway) of the Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cornwall at his office at Truro; with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Devon at his office at Chipping Sodbury; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Stoke Gifford at his office at Stoke Gifford and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Filton at his office at Filton.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy) as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 17th day of November, 1930.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Solicitor, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME (No. 2) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and South Wales Union Railway between Stapleton Road and Filton Junction in the County of Gloucester and to acquire lands therefor; Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Gloucester of the Company's Bristol and South Wales Union Railway commencing in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol at a point about 2 chains north-west of the bridge carrying that railway over West Lane and terminating in the Parish of Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury at or near Filton Junction Station, which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol and the Parishes of Stoke Gifford and Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorise the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

Part I. (relating to the construction of a railway) of the Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Devon at his office at Exeter; and that copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say):—

With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Tiverton at his office at Tiverton; with the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Culmstock at his office at Wellington (Somerset); with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Willand at his office at Willand; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Halberton at his office at Halberton; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Burlescombe at his office at Burlescombe; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Sampford Peverell at his office at Tiverton.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy) as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 17th day of November, 1930.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Solicitor, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

Ministry of Transport.
PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT 1930.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SCHEME (No. 3) 1930.

(Power to the Great Western Railway Company to widen their Bristol and South Wales Union Railway between Stapleton Road and Filton Junction in the County of Gloucester and to acquire lands therefor; Application of Funds of Company; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister of Transport by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of the above Act for a Scheme under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A widening wholly in the County of Gloucester of the Company's Bristol and South Wales Union Railway commencing in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol at a point about 2 chains north-west of the bridge carrying that railway over West Lane and terminating in the Parish of Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury at or near Filton Junction Station, which said widening will pass from through or into the following parishes areas or places or some of them (that is to say):—

The Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol and the Parishes of Stoke Gifford and Filton in the Rural District of Chipping Sodbury.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of the said intended works.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands effected or created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Scheme.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used or which would in any manner impede or interfere with any of the objects of the intended Scheme and to confer other rights and privileges.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the intended works as shown on the plan and section which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Scheme and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To authorise the levying of tolls rates and other charges for and in respect of the use of the said intended works.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Scheme.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Scheme or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To incorporate the provisions of the following public Acts and part of an Act:—

The Lands Clauses Acts subject to the modification of the Lands Clauses (Consolidation) Act 1845 prescribed by Section 2 of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Public Works Facilities Act 1930.

The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

Part I. (relating to the construction of a railway) of the Railways Clauses Act 1863.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And notice is hereby given that a plan and section relating to the intended works together with a book of reference to such plan have been deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Devon at his office at Exeter; and that copies of so much of the said plan section and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned in or through which the intended works are proposed to be made have been deposited as follows (that is to say):—

With the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Tiverton at his office at Tiverton; with the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Culmstock at his office at Wellington (Somerset); with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Willand at his office at Willand; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Halberton at his office at Halberton; with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Burlescombe at his office at Burlescombe; and with the Clerk of the Parish Council of Sampford Peverell at his office at Tiverton.

Copies of the said Scheme plan section book of reference and estimate of expense may be inspected and purchased (at a price of 2s. for each copy) as regards the said Scheme) at the office of the Secretary of the Company at Paddington Station, London, at all reasonable times.

Any objection to the Scheme or to any proposals in the Scheme may be made in writing to the Minister of Transport, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1, before the 17th day of November, 1930.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Solicitor, Paddington, W.2, Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agent.

NURSING HOMES

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Comfortable HOME; excellent food; highly recommended; doctor in attendance; terms moderate.—Matron, 2, Queensdown-road, Clapton.

AT EALING.—A bright, refined HOME in lady's private house; lovely garden; doctors' references.—Miss Hawkins, 5, Ascott-av. 'Phone, Perivale 0186.

BOGNOR.—Comfortable HOME for CONVALESCENT PATIENTS, elderly people; retired nurse; close to sea.—Sister, "Sealands," Aldwick-road. Tele. 613.

C.M.B. TRAINED NURSE offers well equipped HOME in beautiful HOME, large garden, for rest, cure; maternity cases received; medical nursery.—Oakfield, 20, Shoot-up-hill, Hampstead, N.W.2.

MATERNITY and CONVALESCENT PATIENTS. Highly recommended.—Matron, "Southdale," Chelston, Torquay, S. Devon.

MENTONE. FRENCH RIVIERA.—CHATEAU MER MARIE-LOUISE. ENGLISH NURSING and CONVALESCENT HOME. Apply Miss Campbell, Matron.

NURSE offers LADY HOME during Accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

VACANCY for CHRONIC INVALID in refined, quiet nursing home; personal attention and comfort guaranteed.—Matron, 35, Barrowgate-road, Chiswick, W.4.

SPORTS GROUNDS
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

WOODFORD, within a mile of Woodford Station and with omnibus services passing, 23 ACRES of level old MEAD-LAND suitable for SPORTS and PLEASURE GROUNDS. Sports grounds adjoining and opposite. PRICE £200 per ACRE. Would be divided.—Apply KEMSLEYS, Chartered Surveyors, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

APPLICATIONS are invited for a small number of vacant MEN CLERKSHIPS in the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER of POLICE at New Scotland Yard, on a salary scale £132 to £353 (including cost-of-living bonus, which may vary). Increments are subject to efficiency.

Candidates must (a) be between 21 and 23 on 1st November, 1930; (b) have had at least two years of clerical experience; and (c) be educated to the standard of education at a "public" or secondary school. They should be able to produce one of certain specified examination certificates.

A fee of 5s. will be payable on submission of the application form referred to below and a further 15s. if the applicant is interviewed with a view to appointment. There will be no written examination.

Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Room 200, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, and must be applied for not later than 7th November.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.
RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER from registered medical practitioners (unmarried), who must be registered medical practitioners. Salary £350 per annum, plus additional fees amounting to approximately £75 per annum. The duties of the office may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered not later than Tuesday, November 4th, 1930.

PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.
Charing Cross Hospital, London, W.C.2.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CONSTABLE.

The Watch Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of CHIEF CONSTABLE of the Borough at a salary of £750 per annum on appointment, rising by £25 per annum to two increments of £50 to a maximum of £1,000 per annum plus allowances.

Candidates not to be above 45 years of age and must have had Police experience.

The person appointed will be required to pass a satisfactory medical examination by the Police Surgeon, to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office, and to reside within the Borough.

Applications, endorsed "Chief Constable," stating age, experience, and present position, with copies of not more than three testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 17th day of November, 1930.

Canvassing in any form is strictly prohibited and will be deemed a disqualification.

SAMUEL PARKER, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Bolton. 25th October, 1930.

COUNTY COUNCIL of MIDDLESEX.
COMMITTEE for CARE of the MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.
MIDDLESEX COLONY for MENTAL DEFECTIVES, SHENLEY, HERTS.
APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Applicants must be possessed of the necessary experience in connexion with the treatment and training of Mental Defectives. Applicants must not be over 45 years of age. Commencing salary will be £750 per annum plus emoluments valued at £150 per annum, subject to deductions under the Asylums and Certified Institution Officers Pensions Act, 1918.

Applications with copies of two testimonials (not originals) to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 1st November, 1930.

E. LAVAL, M.B., C.M.
Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Act.
Middlesex County Council, 10, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

JUSTICES' CLERKS ACT, 1877.

The Justices of the Rugby Petty Sessional Division of the County of Warwick invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of CLERK to the MAGISTRATES (part-time). One court is held every week in Rugby. Salary £400 per annum, the Clerk providing all necessary office accommodation, clerical staff, telephone, postage, printing, and stationery, and to act as collecting officer, clerk to Probation Committee, and to the Sub-Committee dealing with Cruelty to Children and Animals. Applicants must be admitted Solicitors with experience and full knowledge appertaining to Magisterial Clerkships. The Appointment will be made next month, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State. Applications, stating age and experience, must be received by November 24th, addressed to Chairman of the Bench,

T. A. WISE.
Oakfield Cottage, Bilton-road, Rugby.

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.
COWLEY SCHOOL.
Headmaster: GERALD DOWSE, M.A.

REQUIRED in January, PHYSICS MASTER for work up to School Certificate standard in some middle-school. Mathematics may have to be taken. Honours degree essential; ability to help in Rugby and/or cricket will be a recommendation.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

NAPSBURY MENTAL HOSPITAL, NAPSBURY, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
COUNTY COUNCIL of MIDDLESEX.

MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED at a commencing salary of £365 per annum. Board, lodging, washing and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £139 per annum. Medical Officers holding the Diploma of Medical Service will be paid an additional £50 per annum. Appointment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

An ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGER (Planning) is REQUIRED for the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Workshops of the above Railway at Trichinopoly.

Applications are invited from candidates who are between the ages of 30 and 40 years and who, having had a first-class education, have subsequently received training in a large and up-to-date Engineering Workshop. As the candidate appointed will be required, amongst other duties, to be responsible for the design of tools, jigs, and fixtures, for the manufacture of which there is in the Workshops at Trichinopoly an up-to-date Tool Room under a Tool-room Foreman, only those need apply who have had extensive training in tool making and design, and who are capable of operating and demonstrating on the various types of machines in a Tool Engineering Workshop. Candidates should also have specialized in modern workshop management so far as it appertains to the planning and production of work, and they should have held responsible positions in these branches of workshop management.

The salary of the appointment, which in the first instance will be for three years, will commence at rupees 750 per month for the first year, rising by annual increments of Rs.50 per month to rupees 850 per month for the third year, and in the event of extended service to a maximum of rupees 1,250 per month.

In addition to the above-named salary overseas allowance will be paid at the rate of £25 per month for the first two years and £30 per month for the subsequent years.

A first-class passage to India will be provided by the Company, as also, subject to the terms of the agreement, a free passage home in the event of the termination of the service at or before the end of the three years, if the employment is extended beyond that period the employee will become eligible for certain further passage concessions for himself and his family.

Salary will commence on the date of embarkation for India.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the Railway Provident Institution.

Forms upon which application must be made may be obtained on written application to Messrs. Robert White and Partners, 3, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, the Consulting Engineers to the Company.

A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.

91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1,
29th October, 1930.

WARDENSHIP of the CHURCH HOSTEL, BANGOR, for the DIOCESES of BANGOR and ST. ASAPH. Stipend £600 a year and residence. Recruited Clerk in Holy Orders and Graduate in University Honours.—Apply the Lord Archbishop of Wales, The Palace, St. Asaph.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

TESTIMONIALS duplicated by return of post.—Prices per testimonial: 25 2s., 50 2s. 6d.—Miss Nancy McFarlane (K.), 94, Alderton-road, S.E.15.

CAPABLE educated woman, 30-45, is offered wonderful opportunity to make a good permanent income; keen business instincts needed.—Write Box 05521, The Times, E.C.4.

CLOTHING Factory Manager.—Applications are invited for the joint position of Designer and Manager of an important clothing factory in Yorkshire. Only those with thorough experience in latest modern methods need apply; £1,000 salary; excellent prospects offered to the right man.—Write, giving full particulars and copies of references which will be treated in strictest confidence, to Box E.1956, The Times, E.C.4.

DUE to the extension of their Sales Staff, a well-known London Publishing Company has a few vacancies in the provinces for smart Representatives.—Write, giving full particulars, giving experience, and if disengaged, to Box R.1708, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER with commercial experience required for work in London office; age 27 to 35; good general and technical education essential. Must have some experience in modern office management, filing, bookkeeping, and statistical methods while holding executive position in office of first-class engineering company. Apply fully, giving age, present salary, and detailed chronological statement of education, training, and experience. Box W.131, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Cutters Manageress required by large industrial firm, South of England.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box W.141, The Times.

HIRE-PURCHASE.—Required by subsidiary company of a well-known financial house, Young Man for Managerial appointment, with experience of obtaining hire-purchase agreements, who has thorough knowledge with the practice and usages of hire trading in commercial and domestic utilities. The appointment is in connection with a small commercial agency with a commission on profits. A young man with a first-class record who is a hard worker with plenty of determination, who can develop such a proposition, offers a unique opportunity of substantially remunerative after initial development stages. Previous hire-purchase experience vital.—Write Box E.1977, The Times, E.C.4.

INTERPRETER required; good knowledge Finnish language essential.—Write for particulars to Box C.16, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE Spanish Radio Distributors require services of a thoroughly capable Engineer with knowledge of radio and with some knowledge of Spanish, to work in Madrid; preference will be given to one with sales ability.—Write particulars as to salary required to Box "G," c/o Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

LIVE Organisation (established 1926), marketing invention with wide appeal, has openings for six additional Salesmen in London (within 8 miles), with car, to interest and reassure. Liberal straight commission to commence.—Write Box 932, Dorland, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1.

METER Engineer.—Skilled technically trained man required for testing and maintenance of switchboard meters; must be fully conversant with modern metering practice in large power stations.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary, to Box B.1127, The Times, E.C.4.

ROYAL Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (238 Beds). Ladies of good education are received for training as Hospital Nurses. The Hospital is a centre for the Preliminary Examinations for which Candidates are coached by a Sister Tutor. Candidates must have attained the age of 19. Uniform is supplied and a salary paid throughout the training. The Nurses' Home is built on the Downs and overlooks the sea. For the use of the Staff is a bathing hut and also a tennis court. Application should be made to the Matron.

SALES Executive with established connexion among Principals in large engineering, textile, and transport companies, &c.; Public School or Varsity man, age 30-35; commencing salary about £1,250.—Only those qualified by status and ability to interview, to C. W. Daniel Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

SERVICE; keen, alert, and energetic men (possessing own car), looking for solid business opening, required by progressive company for provincial areas. Applicants to commence as representatives with deliberate objective of appointment as managers in United Kingdom or abroad.—Write Box M.413, The Times, E.C.4.

WHERE Women are wanted.—Keen women needed for interesting work; training as Church Army Sisters, who through love of God and their neighbour dev

Law Report, Oct. 30

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—allowed the appeal by the defendant, Mr. Seaward Harcourt-Rivington, from verdict and judgment in an action tried before Mr. Justice Talbot and a common jury in which the jury awarded £2,000 damages against Mr. Harcourt-Rivington, whose Airedale dog, left unattended in a parked motor-car, broke the glass panel at the rear of the vehicle, causing a splinter to enter the plaintiff's eye, which subsequently had to be removed. The defendant denied that he was negligent in leaving the dog in the car. The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence on which the jury could find for the plaintiff. (FARDON v. HARCOURT-RIVINGTON.)

After the defendants, the Prudential Trust Company, Limited (of Canada) and Mr. Thomas Charlton, had been dismissed from the suit, judgment was entered for the plaintiffs against the remaining defendants, as stated in the report, in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which the Rev. Arthur Traviss Faber, of the Rectory, Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, and his wife, Mrs. Millicent Elizabeth Faber, claimed repayment of £4,300, the purchase price of what they alleged to be worthless shares, and damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and conspiracy, from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, of 35-39, Broad-street-avenue, E.C., and other defendants. The defendants denied having made any fraudulent misrepresentations, or having been guilty of any conspiracy. (FABER AND ANOTHER v. TYLER, WILSON AND CO., LIMITED.)

An action was begun before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury in which Mr. Henry Ford, an actor, who claims that he was engaged to play the part of Lieutenant Trotter in *Journey's End* during a tour of the play, seeks damages for alleged breach of contract and, alternatively, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from Clifford Hamilton, Limited, theatrical managers. The defendants deny the alleged agreement, and say that they were entitled to dismiss Mr. Ford because he did not rehearse to the best of his ability. (FORD v. CLIFFORD HAMILTON, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
COMMITTAL FOR CONTEMPT: DRIVING CATTLE OVER GOLF COURSE
OST v. NALDEN

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

This was a motion brought by the officers and committee of the Buxton and High Peak Golf Club for the committal to prison of the defendant, Mr. Joseph Nalden, of Fern Farm, Fairfield, Buxton, a farmer, for breach of an order made on December 24, 1928, by Mr. Justice Maugham restraining him from driving cattle, sheep, or other animals over the plaintiffs' golf course, or from trespassing on the plaintiffs' land.

After the order was made there were negotiations between the golf club and Mr. Nalden, as a result of which he was given permission to drive his cattle from his farm to fields over certain parts of the golf course so long as they did not damage the fairways and greens. Mr. Nalden fell in with that arrangement for a considerable time. Then his wife became tenant of a farm adjacent to the course and she believed that there was assigned to her at the same time grazing rights over the golf course. Her husband then began to drive numbers of cattle across the course at various times, and the club alleged that they did considerable damage to the greens and fairway.

Mr. Charles E. R. Abbott appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Roger Turnbull for the defendant.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT said that the defendant had had two chances. In March, 1929, the plaintiffs perceived that he had disobeyed the injunction and on March 14, 1929, they launched a motion to commit him to prison for contempt. Mr. Justice Eve, before whom the matter came, adjourned it for four weeks to give the defendant a chance of mending his ways. As he had done nothing during that period no order was made on that motion except that the defendant should pay the costs.

Nothing happened between the parties until June, 1930. Since that time, however, it was established beyond all doubt by the evidence that large numbers of cattle were driven over the land, the rights of the plaintiffs being disregarded. The defendant had raised a technical objection with regard to the plaintiffs' occupation of the land, but he had entirely failed to satisfy him (his Lordship) that it was not still, as it was in December, 1928, the plaintiffs' land. The defendant's contention, therefore, failed.

Orders made by the Court must be obeyed, otherwise the whole basis of equity would be destroyed. He must be committed to prison and must pay the costs of the motion.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cooper, Sons, Marsh and Strange, Manchester; Messrs. Corbin, Greener and Cook, for Messrs. Bennett, Brooke Taylor and Co., Buxton.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£7,300 CLAIM FOR FURS UNDER AN INSURANCE POLICY
WISENTHAL v. WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROCHE *and a City of London Special Jury*)

Judgment for the defendants was entered in the action in which Mrs. Caroline Wisenthal, of St. Mary's-avenue, Finchley, Middlesex, claimed against the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Limited, of Cornhill, E.C., under an all-risks policy for £10,000 in respect of a loss of £7,300 in furs and skins which she sent to Glasgow for sale by auction and which, she alleged, were stolen from her stock room at Union-street, Glasgow, in June, 1929. It was stated that at 4 p.m. on June 29 Mrs. Wisenthal's son, Mr. Alfred Wisenthal, left the premises in Union-street, where the auction was to be held. The goods were then safe, but when Mr. Wisenthal went to the premises on June 30 he found that the door had been forced. The premises of an optician next door had also been broken into. The packages of furs had been opened, and such of the furs as were left were in disorder.

The defendants denied Mrs. Wisenthal's interest in the goods insured and alleged that the claim was fraudulent, and that there had been fraudulent concealment of certain facts.

Mr. Eastham, K.C., and Mr. Robert Fortune appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants.

Counsel having addressed the jury,

THE SUMMING-UP

HIS LORDSHIP, in summing-up, said that Mr. Alfred Wisenthal had been shown to be in many respects untruthful and that was a disadvantage, but if the jury thought that his lies were merely an outcome of habit and not intended to obtain a fraudulent advantage in the case, they should not count it against him. If, however, they thought that he had been fraudulent they ought unhesitatingly to find a verdict for the defendant company. It had been said that deceit had been a marked feature throughout the investigation of the case. If the jury were of opinion that they could not trust Mr. Alfred Wisenthal, some of the questions which would be left to them might have to be answered adversely to the plaintiff, or they might say that they were not satisfied either way.

Fraud was not merely lying; it was seeking to obtain an advantage, generally monetary, or to put some one else at a disadvantage by lies and deceit.

With regard to the missing goods, his Lordship said that he could not doubt that some of them, at any rate, were taken from Union-street, Glasgow. Whether they were taken with the knowledge or privity of the plaintiff or her agents, it was for the jury to find if the facts but, if they thought that the evidence was insufficient they could answer the question by saying that they were not satisfied.

In his opinion the policy in question was a traveller's policy and something more. It covered goods in the custody of the insured's traveller to the Wholesale Provincial Fur Auctions, while there, and on return. That was a cover of something more than a traveller's insurance where the goods were merely lodged in stock rooms while the traveller was moving about. The all-risks policy under which the plaintiff insured was a traveller's policy with an addition, and the goods in Glasgow were in the custody of the traveller if he had the key of the stock room.

After an absence of an hour and 40 minutes the jury answered the questions put to them as follows:—

1. Were the goods, the subject matter of the claim, taken from Union-street, Glasgow?—Some of the goods purported to be insured were taken.

2. Were the goods taken with the knowledge or privity of the plaintiff or her agents?—Not satisfied.

3. What was the value of the goods so taken?—Unable to determine.

4. Was any fraudulent means or device used by or on behalf of the assured,

(*a*) In the way of fraudulent exaggeration of the claim?—Not satisfied.

(*b*) In fraudulently concealing stock-sheets or stock-book?—Yes, in respect of the stock-book.

(*c*) In fraudulently including the Schults goods in the claim?—No.

(*d*) In fraudulently concealing the facts and documents as to the White banking account in London?—Yes.

5. Was there a concealment of material facts at the time of the taking out of the policy?—No.

On those findings his LORDSHIP entered judgment for the defendants, with costs, and exempted the jury from further service at the Law Courts for seven years.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Davis and Davis; Messrs. William Charles Crocker.

LORD GLENARTHUR'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before MR. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of LORD GLENARTHUR of CARLUNG, described as of Pont-street, W. The receiving order was made on June 24 last on the petition of a creditor.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that a medical certificate had been sent on behalf of the debtor, who was stated to be too ill to attend the Court for the present.

Mr. W. N. STABLE appeared for Lord Glenarthur and the examination was, by consent, adjourned until November 27 next.

An amended statement of affairs has been lodged showing total liabilities £63,466 (ranking £52,891) and assets "bad book debts £4,122."

LAW NOTICES, OCTOBER 31

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Tolley v. J. S. Fry and Sons, Ltd. (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—The United States Shipping Board v. the ship St. Albans (pt. hd.).

Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Rai Kumar Gobinda Narayan Singh and others v. Sham Lal Singh and others (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Cardiff Corporation v. Cardiff Rural District Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (6); re Venables (Sargeant v. Venables) (7); Huntoon v. Kolynos Inc. (8).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final and New Trial List).—Clarke v. Lisp (16).—(Interlocutory List).—Re Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant.—(Final and New Trial List).—Collis v. Joint Stock Development Trust, Ltd. (17).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Bisbridge v. Chamberlayne (23); Boyer v. Boyer (22).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Lewsley v. Crawshaw (12).

COURT IV. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Pulford v. Edmonds (pt. hd.) (19); Tarrant v. Corsini (20); C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd. v. Gratton Bros. (21).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions (from Mr. Justice Clauson's List).—Witness List. Part I.—Smith v. Nicol (pt. hd.) (14).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Trustee of Thompson (a Bankrupt) v. Molineux (pt. hd.) (6).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Bell's Settled Estates (Bell v. Bell) (pt. hd.) (11); re Sladen (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. Sladen) (12); re Sladen (Wilkes v. Whitehead) (13); re Clarke (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. Marshall) (14); re Alexander and Lemon's Lease (Lemon v. Alexander) (15). At 3:—In COURT (as Chambers).—Re A. C. Howson and C. J. Howson, infants.

King's Bench Division

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Bideford Lovering and anr. (pt. hd.) (1182); Prosgrash (G. Britain Distributing Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) v. Carey and ors. (1210); Flanders v. Eves and Wife (1294).

COURT VII. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Ford v. Clifford Hamilton, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (738).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury Summons.—U.D.C. v. John Laing and Son, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (770).

COURT V. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Salter v. Texas Oil Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1749).

COURT III. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Perry v. Vivian and Wife (pt. hd.) (1760).

COURT IX. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Not attended by Counsel.—Wetherall and Co. v. London Assce. (Commercial) Ltd.—For Judgment.—Macfoil and Pollock (Malaya) Ltd. v. Eastern Mutual Marine Assce. Co., Ltd. (2354). For Hearing.—Non-Jury.—Farnell and Sons, Ltd. v. Mather and ors. (Mather third party) (1686).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's Lists subject to any case left over from to-day's Cause List and Special Juries.—Arnes and anr. v. Proomberg and Co. (Nov. 5) (1014); Berrognin v. Clarke (Nov. 5) (1106); D'Arcy v. Dendre and anr. (1150); Taylor v. Beaufort Builders and Co. (Nov. 7) (1175); Dodd and anr. v. Fry and Co., Ltd. (Nov. 4) (347); Evans and Wife v. R. H. Barnes, Ltd. and anr. (Nov. 5) (1023); Hazel v. Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (retried) (1258); Scherag v. Rocher and ors. (1262); Cruttwell v. Dove (Nov. 6) (1299); Pascagoli Great British Distributing Co., Ltd. (voluntary liquidator) v. Hopkins and ors. (1300); Bourgin v. Cliff and ors. (1326); Gratton v. Saltforth (1479).—Common Jury.—Curry v. Cross (1445); Reynolds and anr. v. Andrews (1514); Wright v. Piper and anr. (Nov. 3) (1539); Dale v. Pumphrey and Sons, Ltd., and ors. (1536); Yates v. Townsend (1641); Smith and anr. v. Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd. (1686); Fox and anr. v. Gridley (1650); Wright v. Associated Theatrical Pictures, Ltd. (1680); Wright v. Fullbrook and Holliday (Sued Nov. (1710).—Non-Jurors.—Fullbrook v. Holliday (Sued Nov. (1710); Rowling v. England and ors. (Nov. 7) (1715); Jackson v. Timms and anr. (1671); Bagley v. Bagley (1678); Lawrence v. Lawrence (1) (1690); Wade v. British Instructional Films, Ltd. (1696); Kiwi v. Percy (1721); F. Gilbert (Bournemouth), Ltd. v. Rendall (1722); F. Gilbert (Bournemouth), Ltd. v. Rendall (1723); Kiwi v. Knockhill Silver Fox Farms, Ltd. (1685); Kiwi v. Knockhill (1702); Benjamin v. Bendish (1703).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court must attend in King's Bench Court VIII. at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VIII. (other than those in the part-heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Railway Rates Tribunal Court

COURT "B" (JUDGES' QUADRANGLE) (SIR WALTER CLODE, K.C. (President), MR. W. A. JEPSON, and MR. G. C. LOCKET).—At 10.30:—Applications by Railway Companies, re classification and owner's risk (pt. hd.).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

KING'S BENCH COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Farley v. Farley and Winter (pt. hd.) (25); Defended Causes without juries.—Stubbington v. Stubbington, orse. Hart (12); Tweedy, C.B. v. Tweedy, A. C. (16); Way, A. M. v. Way, C. (Walker intervening) (17); Norman v. Norman and Fingerman (19); Butler, D. M. v. Butler, P. (23).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without jury.—Fearn v. Fearn, orse. Trense (pt. hd. (12).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—Not before 11.15:—Defended Causes without juries.—Coker, F. E. v. Coker, A. (Ironside intervening) (pt. hd.) (9); Boles, G. S. v. Boles, H. (22); Webster, J. v. Webster, R. V. (26); Howard v. Howard, orse. Marshall (27).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Hodson v. Morel.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 224 (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Law Land, &c., Co., Ltd. v. Watkins; Re Brooker; Ellis v. Williams.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 603 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Ashton and Sons v. Petty and Petty.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Norman, T. J. Williams, J. (orse. Newman, Williams and Co.); O'Neilley, W. J.; Lazarus, S. L.; Meyer, H. I.; Mappin, J. R.; Harlestraure, I.

In CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Clark, A. J.; Dollar, S.; Eales, R. C.; Adjd. Petitions (870 and 920 of 1930); Petition (943 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (949, 621, 837, 676, 680, 235, 651, and 778 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petitions (904 and 905 of 1930) (App. to be substituted); Adjd. Petition (712 of 1930); Petition (920 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (723 and 751 of 1930). At 2.15:—Farman, M., dec. (orse. Henri Elsenhed).

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53.—First Floor.—At 11:—Bland, A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Bosnick, F., ditto. At 12:—Abrahams, H., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STEERER).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications.—At 11.15:—Sherrys, Ltd.; Barton, Ltd.; Permanent Reproductions, Ltd. At 11.30:—Fre-Tan, Ltd.; Textile Warehouse, Ltd.; Darwins, Ltd. At 12:—Hammett and Wright, Ltd.; Waste Food Products, Ltd.; Sims (London), Ltd.; Gramophone Cabinets, Ltd.; James McLellan, Ltd. (Young and anr. v. James McLellan, Ltd.). At 12.30:—Queensland Printing Works Co., Ltd.; British Photostore, Ltd. At 2.15:—Bell, E. and Varley, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—Sinclair Iron Co., Ltd. At 12:—Calibletone, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11:—Yorkshire Paper Mills, Ltd. At 12:—Wolseley Sheep Shearing, Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.15:—George Worton, Holme and Son. At 2.30:—G. Stibbe and Co., Ltd. Room 98.—At 11.30:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. At 12:—J. B. Wallace and Co. (London), Ltd. Room 48.—At 11.30:—Egyptian Land and General Trust, Ltd. At 2.30:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.). Room 86a.—At 11.30:—J. Goudy, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Harford Wallpaper Co., Ltd. First meeting of creditors. At 12:—Dibbs, first meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—Branson, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 19 cases (non-jurors), and at 12 for one case (not attended by counsel).

MASTERS sitting.—Bonnor, Ball, Sinnott, Baker, Wright and Hall.

CROWN MASTER.—Hughes Onslow.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

HOUSE OF LORDS
MR. TOLLEY'S LIBEL ACTION
TOLLEY v. J. S. FRY AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* LORD HAILSHAM, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD BLANESBURGH, *and* LORD TOMLIN)

The hearing was begun of this appeal by the plaintiff, Mr. Cyril Tolley, the amateur golfer, from an order of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 108) setting aside a verdict and judgment in a libel action before Mr. Justice Acton and a common jury in which the jury had returned a verdict for the plaintiff and awarded him £1,000 damages.

Mr. Tolley claimed damages against the respondents, J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, chocolate manufacturers, of Bristol, in respect of an alleged libel published by the respondents in the *Daily Sketch* of June 20, 1928, and the *Daily Mail* of June 22, 1928.

The alleged libel consisted of a caricature of Mr. Tolley playing a stroke while a caddie looked on. Below the picture appeared the following limerick:—

> The caddie to Tolley said: "Oh, Sir!
> Good shot, Sir, that ball see it go, Sir!
> My word, how it flies,
> Like a cartet of Fry's;
> They're handy, they're good and priced low, Sir."

Mr. Tolley complained that that advertisement meant that he had permitted his portrait to be exhibited for the purpose of advertising the respondents' chocolates; that he had done so for gain and reward, and had prostituted his reputation as an amateur golfer for advertising purposes; that he was seeking notoriety and gain by that means; and that he had been guilty of conduct unworthy of his status as an amateur golfer.

The respondents admitted publication, but denied the innuendo, and said that the words were incapable of constituting a libel.

The action was tried before Mr. Justice Acton and a common jury.

The jury returned a verdict for the appellant, assessing the damages at £1,000, and judgment was entered accordingly.

The respondents appealed on the ground that the Judge was wrong in law in holding that the alleged libel was reasonably capable of bearing any defamatory meaning, and that the damages were excessive.

The Court of Appeal by a majority (Lord Justice Greer and Lord Justice Slesser, Lord Justice Scrutton dissenting) held that, there being no evidence entitling the jury to attach a special defamatory meaning to words otherwise innocent, the verdict and judgment should be set aside and judgment entered for the respondents. All the Lords Justices were of opinion that, in any event, the respondents would be entitled to a new trial on the ground that the damages were excessive.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., Mr. H. M. Giveen, and Mr. Lawson Campbell appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Walter Monckton, K.C., for the respondents.

THE APPELLANT'S CASE

Mr. RAYNER GODDARD, in opening the appeal, said that the substantial question was whether Mr. Justice Acton was right in holding that the words complained of were capable of bearing a defamatory meaning. The Court of Appeal, by a majority, held that he was not, and all the Lords Justices were of opinion that the damages were excessive, and entitled the respondent to a new trial. Mr. Tolley only desired to appeal against the decision of the Court of Appeal on the first point.

Mr. Tolley was not complaining that the picture of him was a caricature, but he objected to its being said that he was lending himself to an advertisement of Fry's chocolate. It might well be thought that he did so for reward, and whether that was so or not, the publication was open to the objection that reasonable people might think that he was prostituting his reputation as an amateur golf player for advertising purposes, and was guilty of conduct unworthy of his status as an amateur golfer. The fact that the caricature was published by a firm of such eminence as the respondents was not without importance, because no one would suppose that any respectable firm would have made such a use of Mr. Tolley's name without his permission.

Counsel then read the correspondence passing between the respondents and their advertising agents as showing that the respondents were fully alive to the risk they were running in the use which they intended to make of Mr. Tolley's name. In the course of that correspondence the advertising agents, in answer to a suggestion by the respondents that Miss Helen Wills and Miss Betty Nuthall should appear in their series of cartoons instead of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, who was then a professional, said:—

> We feel that there are several things which make this unadvisable. Firstly, both Betty Nuthall and Helen Wills are amateurs, and in tennis circles, even more than in golf circles, the amateur status must be safeguarded. Secondly, if there is a quarrel with us, it is more than likely that both Helen Wills and Betty Nuthall would be upset by our caricaturing them for advertisement purposes.

In the face of that correspondence how could it possibly be said that the trial Judge was wrong in ruling that the publication complained of, explained by the evidence, was capable of bearing a defamatory meaning? Counsel then read the judgments of the Court of Appeal. He had not concluded his address at the rising of the House.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cohen and Cohen; Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Osborne, Ward, Vassall, Abbott and Co.

COURT OF APPEAL
INJURY FROM DOG LEFT IN CAR: £2,000 VERDICT REVERSED
FARDON v. HARCOURT-RIVINGTON

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT allowed this appeal by the defendant, Mr. Seward Harcourt-Rivington, from the verdict and judgment in an action tried by Mr. Justice Talbot and a common jury, reported in *The Times* of June 27, 1930.

The action was brought by Mr. Oliver George Fardon, an engineer's mechanical draughtsman, of 150, Vivian-avenue, Wembley, Middlesex, against Mr. Seward Harcourt-Rivington, of 42, Langham-street, W., for damages for personal injuries resulting in the loss of the plaintiff's eye.

On the evening of April 4, 1929, the plaintiff had parked his motor-car in Somerset-street, Oxford-street, W., at the rear of Selfridge's stores, and was walking past a saloon motor-car, which was also parked with its back to the kerb, when, he alleged, a large Airedale dog, which had been barking and jumping about in the saloon car, smashed the glass panel in the rear of the car. A splinter of the broken glass entered the plaintiff's left eye, which had to be operated on and removed four days later.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was negligent in parking the motor-car in Somerset-street, in placing the dog in the saloon, and in leaving the motor-car and dog unattended on the public highway. He alleged that the defendant was also negligent in failing to tie up or secure the dog in a safe and proper manner.

The defendant denied negligence.

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him £2,000 damages.

Mr. Harcourt-Rivington appealed.

Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Bennett for the appellant; Mr. Martin O'Connor and Miss Colwill for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that this was a curious and interesting case so far as the facts were concerned. He thought that Mr. Justice Talbot was right in saying that the dog had a blameless character up to the time of the accident.

Everybody must feel sympathy for the loss suffered by the plaintiff by the unexpected accident. It was, however, for the plaintiff to show that the owner of a dog doing damage in that way was liable in law for the consequences. He (the Lord Justice) took the law in reference to animals to be this. Animals, so far as liability attached, fell into different classes. There was first, the class of wild animals, *e.g.*, a tiger, or a gorilla, or a monkey. That class fell within the principles laid down in Rylands v. Fletcher (L.R. 1 Ex. 265), and a person taking out such an animal which was dangerous in itself was responsible for any damage which it did. Then there was the case of animals ordinarily kept in comparative freedom, *e.g.*, horses, cows, dogs, and cats. There was no obligation to keep cats or dogs under control. They might stray and exercise their ordinary propensities, but if they had, to the knowledge of the owner, a vicious propensity and exercised it, the owner was liable for any damage they might do.

In dealing with this case, he thought that it was a mistake that Mr. Justice Talbot had not directed the jury more in detail as to the law, showing the liberty which was allowed to the owners of dogs and cats. Approaching this case from the point of view that the jury had been properly directed, a dog was not a wild animal. If jumping about was this dog's ordinary propensity, the owner was under no obligation to restrain it, but it was otherwise if the dog had a special propensity which was dangerous. There was no such evidence here, nor that the owner knew anything of any dangerous propensity of the dog.

Leaving a dog in a motor-car was done in hundreds of cases and nobody had ever heard

(Continued at foot of next column)

of such an accident before. What the defendant had done was to leave his car in the highway with, apparently, a perfectly behaved dog inside, and something happened which had never been known to happen before.

In his judgment, there was no evidence on which the jury could find for the plaintiff. It was an accident for which the owner of the dog could not be held liable. The appeal, therefore, succeeded and judgment would be entered for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER delivered judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Watson, Sons and Room; Messrs. Darracott Seymour and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF SHARE FRAUDS: CLERGYMAN'S CLAIM
FABER AND ANR. v. TYLER, WILSON AND CO., LTD., AND OTHERS

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

After two of the defendants had been dismissed from the suit, judgment for the plaintiffs against the remaining defendants was entered, as set out below, in the action in which the Rev. Arthur Traviss Faber, of The Rectory, Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, and his wife, Mrs. Millicent Elizabeth Faber, claimed repayment of £4,300, the purchase price of what they allege to be worthless shares, and damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and conspiracy from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, of 35-39, Broad-street-avenue, E.C.; Mr. Thomas Charlton, of Pleydell-avenue, Upper Norwood; Mr. Alfred Walter Chignell, of Elmcroft-street, Clapham, S.W.; Mr. Alexander C. Bowles, of Gresham-street, E.C.; and the Prudential Trust Company, Limited (of Canada), of Moorgate-street, E.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Faber's case was that in November, 1927, they received from Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, who are stock and share brokers, a number of circular letters inviting them to entrust the firm with money for investment and that subsequently a Mr. Green, who represented the firm and acted as agent for all the defendants, called on them and advised them to invest money in shares of a company known as Allied Mines, Limited, which shares he represented as being valuable and sound. In consequence, Mr. and Mrs. Faber invested £4,300 in Allied Mines shares and lost it. The plaintiffs alleged that Mr. Charlton and Mr. Chignell, directors of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, were nominees of Mr. Bowles (who has also been referred to as Captain Bowles).

The defendants denied having made any fraudulent misrepresentations or having been guilty of conspiracy. They also denied that Green ever acted as their agent.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Paley Scott appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. T. F. Davis for Mr. Bowles; and Mr. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. G. W. Wrangham for the Prudential Trust Company, Limited. Mr. Chignell and Mr. Charlton appeared in person and, by agreement, Mr. Chignell also represented Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited.

At the conclusion of the evidence MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE held that there was no evidence against the Prudential Trust Company, Limited, or against Mr. Charlton, and judgment was entered in their favour with costs.

The case against the Trust Company, his Lordship pointed out, meant that they had made a wicked agreement with Bowles that he should come to England [from Canada] and should endeavour, by lies, to get people to entrust Tyler, Wilson and Co. with money to be used in the purchase of Allied Mines shares. Of that agreement there was absolutely no evidence.

Mr. Chignell, addressing the jury, said that other persons were responsible for what had occurred. He had done all he could to undo the wrong which had been done. He personally had never received a penny from the sale of Allied Mines shares, and Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, had lost more than £5,000.

THE SPEECH FOR BOWLES

Mr. DAVIS, on behalf of Bowles, said that the jury might think that Bowles would have embraced the opportunity of dashing into the witness-box and being cross-examined. But Bowles was not compelled to come into the Court. It was for Mr. and Mrs. Faber to prove the serious charges which they had made.

There was no evidence to show that Allied Mines, Limited, was a "bogus" company when it started. If it had been subscribed for, it might have been a profitable concern. Nor was there any evidence that Bowles ever met Jacob [or John] Factor in Canada. Allied Mines shares were never "boosted" in Bowles's newspaper, the *Financial Recorder*.

Mr. Bowles had had nothing to do either with the formation or with the conduct of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited. No connexion had been proved between Bowles and Green; there was no evidence that Green was ever employed by Bowles or paid by him, or that Bowles ever spoke to him. Where was the evidence that the Green who called on Mr. and Mrs. Faber was the Green who had been seen in the office of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited?

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, for Mr. and Mrs. Faber, said that perhaps the tragedy of the case was that Mr. and Mrs. Faber might not be able to recover anything which they might be awarded against Mr. Chignell, and that they might not be able to find Bowles at all.

Bowles must have been convulsed with merriment when he thought that his counsel was telling the jury how honest he (Bowles) was, while he was somewhere where nobody could find him, somewhere where possibly nobody would ever find him. No one could have the slightest doubt that Factor, alias Davis, and "Captain Bowles, M.C.," had come to this country with the object of swindling anyone they could.

"This was a barefaced swindle," said Sir Patrick. "It was a conspiracy by which they sent out people to sell absolutely worthless shares to persons who were unhappy enough to be 'let in,' and they then split the profits."

Complaint had been made that the police had not been active enough in searching for persons connected with the case. Perhaps after the jury had given their verdict the police would not be so slack.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE, in summing-up, said that, although Bowles was represented by counsel, he had not gone into the witness-box and made himself known to the jury. It was quite true that, in those circumstances, Mr. and Mrs. Faber had still got to make out the case against Bowles. But, when Mr. and Mrs. Faber had given enough evidence to call for an explanation and Bowles did not choose to give it, the jury might draw their own conclusions.

QUESTIONS AND JURY'S ANSWERS

His Lordship left the following questions to the jury. Their answers are also given:—

(1) Was Mr. Faber induced by the fraudulent misrepresentations of Green to buy 1,500 Allied Mines shares?—Yes.

(2) Was Green the agent of Bowles in making such representations?—Yes.

(3) Damages?—£1,500.

(4) Was Mr. Faber induced by the fraudulent misrepresentations of Green to buy 375 Allied Mines shares?—Yes.

(5) Was Green, in making such representations, the agent of (*a*) Bowles, (*b*) Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, (*c*) Chignell, or of any or either of them?—Of Bowles and Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, but not of Chignell.

(6) Damages?—£375.

(7) Was Mrs. Faber induced by the fraudulent misrepresentations of Green to buy 2,450 Allied Mines shares?—Yes.

(8) Was Green, in making such representations, the agent of (*a*) Bowles, (*b*) Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, (*c*) Chignell, or any or either of them?—Of them all.

(9) Damages?—£2,450.

(10) Did Bowles conspire with Factor, Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, and Chignell, or either or which of them, fraudulently to induce persons to entrust money to Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, for investment in Allied Mines shares?—Yes, as regards Factor and Tyler, Wilson and Co. With regard to Chignell, the jury could not agree.

(11) By such conspiracy was Mr. Faber induced to buy 375 Allied Mines shares?—Yes.

(12) Damages?—£375.

(13) By such conspiracy was Mrs. Faber induced to buy 2,450 Allied Mines shares?—

(14) Damages?—£2,450.

Judgment was entered, with costs, as follows:—For Mr. Faber, £1,875 against Bowles and £375 against Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited; and for Mrs. Faber, £2,450 against Bowles, £2,450 against Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited, and £2,450 against Chignell.

Mr. Bowles was refused a stay of execution, but his LORDSHIP ordered that, if and when he paid £4,325 in Court, he could have a stay until the hearing of an appeal, if the appeal were entered and notice given within 14 days.

His Lordship added:—"Knowing what I do in this case of Mr. Bowles, I am not going to give him an opportunity of getting anything out of the way."

At the request of SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, certain documents were impounded for a month. Important among them, said counsel, was one in which Factor acknowledged that he was responsible for the office of Tyler, Wilson and Co., Limited.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Tamplin, Joseph, Ponsonby, Ryde, and Flux, for Mr. C. C. Darling, Darlington; Mr. Burnett L. Elman; Messrs. Linklaters and Paines.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
"JOURNEY'S END": AN ACTOR'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES
FORD v. CLIFFORD HAMILTON, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of an action in which Mr. Henry Ford, an actor, of Gladstone-road, Wimbledon, Surrey, claims damages for alleged breach of contract, and, alternatively, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, from Clifford Hamilton, Limited, theatrical managers, of Charles-street, S.W.

Mr. Ford alleges that the defendants engaged him to play the part of Lieutenant Trotter in *Journey's End*, and any other part for which he might be cast, during a tour to begin on August 26, 1929, at a salary of £10 a week, but that the defendants refused to allow him to perform and failed to pay him his salary.

The defendants deny the alleged agreement, and say that they were entitled to dismiss Mr. Ford because he did not rehearse to the best of his ability.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., for the defendants.

MR. BEYFUS, in opening the case, said that the defendants dismissed Mr. Ford in the middle of rehearsals on the ground that Mr. Clifford Hamilton

Sporting News

RACING

HOUGHTON MEETING

VICTORY OF POMMAME

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Houghton Meeting was continued at Newmarket yesterday in fine weather. The going was still firm and rather hard. There was quite a large attendance of visitors, and, once again, the racing was interesting and at times exciting.

This was especially so in the race for the Free Handicap, run Across the Flat, a distance of one mile and a quarter. Mr. J. A. Dewar's filly, Grace Dalrymple, was always a good favourite for this event and she ran well, but not quite well enough, being beaten by a head by Pommame, on whom S. Wragg rode a very fine race. Truncheon was third, bu tnot, in my opinion, third best, for The Masher would have been third if he had been ridden all out. This very nice colt found the going too firm for him, and it may be that he was also feeling the effects of his hard race at Newbury last week. Coming down Bushes Hill he was going well a length or two behind Grace Dalrymple and Pommame, who were in front. Half-way up the final hill to the winning-post he was beaten, and when Carslake found that he could not win he did not ride him all out, and was right in doing this, for it is not fair to flog a beaten colt, especially when he is a good one. I think that Pommame, who was running on the Stands side rails, was always in front in the last quarter of a mile, but rather more than 100 yards from the winning-post it seemed that Grace Dalrymple had him beaten. However, the gelding by Pommern hung on gamely, and in the end won by inches. Grace Dalrymple ran a good race, and because she failed by so narrow a margin it may not be correct to say that she does not stay a mile and a quarter. Nor may it be correct to say that she is not too game in a close finish; and yet both these things may be true. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that she will be a better mare at the stud than she has been on the racecourse, and that is saying a lot. British Sailor ran well for a long way in this race, and might well win a race for Lord Glanely before the season is concluded.

There was a field of only three for the important Jockey Club Cup, run over the Cesarewitch course of two miles and a quarter, the three being Brumeux, Friendship, and Baytown. They met at level weights, but if the race had been a handicap Brumeux would, in my opinion, have been set to give a few pounds to each of the other two. That apparently was the general opinion, for Brumeux started favourite and, ridden by Gordon Richards, he won by a length from Baytown, with Friendship, whose owner was present to see him run, tailed off. Friendship must have been feeling the effects of his running in the Cesarewitch and at Sandown Park last week. It seemed that the three runners were only crawling in the first stages of the race, but when they came on to the Flat Brumeux was well in front and going a good gallop. After passing the Bushes, Friendship, who had been second, was beaten, and Baytown began his race. Just for the moment I thought that he might win, but Brumeux hung on to his lead and won. It may be that he would not have beaten Ut Majeur in the Cesarewitch, but if he had not won the Newbury Autumn Cup he must have had a really fine chance of winning that race.

Brumeux was not the only winner ridden during the afternoon by Gordon Richards, for he also won the Cowlinge Selling and Claiming Race on Sybil's Choice, who beat Prince Evan by a head, with Land o' Cakes a neck away third. The winner, who was a pronounced favourite, was always going well, but if the race had been a few yards farther Prince Evan, who was finishing very fast, would have won. There was a certain amount of support for a French colt in this race, Lion d'Angers, who had to give weight away all round. He started slowly and was never in the race with a chance. Sybil's Choice, I understand, gets his name from Miss Sybil Hare, who probably chose her for her owner as a yearling. Phryne was a very unlucky loser of the opening race, the Richmond Nursery, for which she was beaten by two heads by Tilt and the top-weight Concerto. Coming down Bushes Hill it did not seem that Phryne had any chance at all, for she had met with interference all the way. When, however, she was once clear she finished very strongly, but there was not time for her to get up, and she was just beaten. The winner, who is by Royal Lancer, a St. Leger winner, had finished third in the New Stakes at Ascot, the only time, before yesterday, that he had been placed.

Phryne belongs to Mr. Anthony de Rothschild and is trained for him by Watson. Later in the afternoon another colt owned by him and trained by T. Cannon was even more unlucky. This was Armagnac, who was very much expected to win the important Dewhurst Stakes. Whatever chance he may have had vanished at the start, for he was left standing still when the tapes were released and came in a long time after the others had passed the winning-post. In his absence—for he took no part in the race—the event was won by the favourite, Sangre, who held off a challenge from Cap of Maintenance to win rather cleverly. Pomme d'Api, who was always prominent, was third. The winner is a nice-looking French-bred colt, who can obviously stay, but the time will probably come when Cap of Maintenance, who is by Spion Kop, will beat him. This colt had run only once before and is still a big, backward baby. I shall give Armagnac another chance, but I do not like colts of his age who get left at the start.

A good afternoon's racing—it is sad to think that the Newmarket season is so nearly over—was finished with the Freckenham Stakes, which was won by Charger. This well-grown grey colt, by Stratford out of a Roi Herode mare, ridden by Fox, came from behind in the last furlong to catch and beat Sardana, Three Roses, and Valiant, the last-named of whom was drawn badly on the far side of the course. If he had been well drawn he might have been second, but I do not think that he would have beaten the winner, who finished very strongly. He had run well in the Ormonde Stakes at Newbury last week, when he had failed to stay a mile in heavy going. Yesterday's seven furlongs on the top of the ground suited him much better.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

12.45.—HOUGHTON STAKES (1m.).—ARMAGNAC was left at the start yesterday in the race for the Dewhurst Stakes. I can see no reason why he should not be started again here, and, if he is, he would certainly be my selection. If he should not for some reason be started my selection would be Khorsheed, who ran well in the Middle Park Stakes, and who should have been improved by that race, which was his first. He is well bred, being by Solario.

1.15.—DITCH MILE WELTER HANDICAP (1m.).—Dame Swynford has been running so well lately that she must have a good chance. Ocean Wide, Carl's Caress, and Fraudulent are others who seem to have quite nice chances on their best form on the handicap, but for the winner I shall take BREADCRUMB, who ran well at the last meeting here, and is now several pounds better handicapped. That last race at Newmarket was his first for many months, for he had not run since he won at Sandown Park in the spring. He then proved himself to be as good as The Masher, and The Masher in here with 8st. 11lb. would seem to me to have a winning chance.

1.45.—CRITERION NURSERY (7f.).—Luxor may have been unlucky when she was beaten at the last meeting here by Alexis, and his running since calls attention to her chance this afternoon. Still, the distance to-day is seven furlongs, and she barely got six in her last race. I shall accordingly leave her out, although I realize that she may win. Russet and Bedraggled have fair chances. Russet, through Alexis, is better handicapped than Luxor. Through Witticism, Russet is also several pounds better handicaped than Mink, who was third last time out. Philippos was only just beaten in a similar event here earlier in the week. He stays well, and on that form has a fair chance. However, the winner on the handicap seems to me to be RUSSET, and he therefore is my selection.

2.15.—DURHAM STAKES (1¼m.).—Prince Paradise has been rather dropped in the handicap, and so has a chance, as have Roi des Enfers, who won at the last meeting here, and Gashmu, a very useful horse over this distance. He might win, but I shall give another chance to LOVAT SCOUT, who ran well at Newbury last week, and who on that form would seem to be coming back to his best form. If that is so he will win this race with 7st. 11lb.

2.45.—QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP (5f.).—FLUTE ran here a few weeks ago with such fine sprinters as Oak Ridge, Le Phare, and Soloptic, and if this handicap had been made after that race she would have been given more weight to carry. That being so, she seems the obvious selection, although on earlier form she is no better handicapped than, among others, Duchess of Mars and Tefnut. Still, as she has shown rather amazing improvement recently, she shall be my selection.

3.15.—FINAL STAKES (1¼m.).—It is sad to think that this is the last of the season at Newmarket. The winner may be PRINCE VANITAS, a French-bred and French-trained horse.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Houghton Stakes TIPPETS will be carrying top weight. He has good public form and is now as well as he has ever been, judging by the way he went in a gallop on Saturday with Osiris, Pina and Greystoke are useful.

In the Ditch Mile Welter Handicap Osiris, in spite of the big weight that he is set to carry, will run well. FRAUDULENT is in the right part of the handicap, and this is the kind of race to suit him. I like his chance very much. Ellenborough, Bargany, Ocean Wide, Dick Bush, Hush Hush, and Spilsby are under orders to run.

We have a number of runners under orders for the Criterion Nursery. I know of nothing in this race better than LIGHT O' LOVE, who has been shaping as well as any two-year-old in J. Jarvis's string and will be suited by the distance. Let Live colt ran his best race over this course at our First October Meeting, only to run badly afterwards. Polyphant is fancied.

In the Durham Stakes there is a doubt about Argonaute II., being saddled. Tullycross, if showing his true form, will be very hard to beat, and Larking has been given a splendid chance. Gashmu, Alight, and Ocean Wide are more or less fancied, but I believe that TULLYCROSS will prove best, as he will be suited by this galloping course.

The Queensberry Handicap will attract most of its entries. Pachalik, Oratorium, Bearskin, Pegasus, Pepperminto, Fascicle, Piperno, Rent, Aspiration, and Castellane are well-known public performers. FASCICLE is probably better now than he has been for months past and he seems to have a good chance.

Our runners for the Final Stakes will be Thorburn, Accra, Latchford, Lilium, First Shot, Maugre, Roquefort II., and Carnera, and I give a confident vote to LILIUM, who has made good improvement during the last few weeks.

THIRSK

The Knayton Maiden Plate.—LAND GIRL FILLEY.

The Skipton Selling.—WYKEHAM.

The Birdsall Handicap.—ELTON.

The Maunby Nursery.—GOLDEN SHOWER.

The Brawith Nursery.—DUFFIELD.

The Thirlby Plate.—CRUSADER'S STAR.

WEIGHTS

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

(To be run at Manchester on November 22)

The MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP PLATE of 1,500 sovs.; for three-year-olds and upwards; the lowest weight may be 6st.; the second to receive 125 sovs. and the third 75 sovs. out of the plate. The Manchester Cup Course (one mile and a half).

	Yrs	st	lb
Ut Majeur	3	9	0
Sir Joshua	a	8	10
Empire Builder	4	8	9
Old Orkney	6	8	9
Leonidas II.	5	8	6
Le Voleur	4	8	4
Argonaute II.	4	8	4
Soloptic	4	8	4
Sol de Terre	3	8	2
Silver Spoon	4	8	1
White Clover II.	4	8	1
Hot Bun	4	8	1
Lemon Car	4	7	13
Oletta	4	7	13
Buonaiut Bachelor	5	7	12
Duke of Wellington II.	4	7	12
Friendship	5	7	12
The Pea	3	7	12
Saxon	4	7	9
Coaster	4	7	9
Lovat Scout	3	7	9
Six Wheeler	3	7	7
Mimosa	3	7	7
Richborough	5	7	6
Servus	3	7	6
Noble Star	3	7	6
Poor Man	5	7	4
Glorious Devon	3	7	3
Rorie	4	7	3
Mirabelle	4	7	3
Rubicon II.	4	7	3
Good Fish	4	7	3
Stockerston	4	7	3
Promptitude	6	7	3
Break of Day	5	7	1
Mint Master	5	7	1
Rhum	4	7	1
Colligny II.	5	7	0
Norwest	5	7	0
Tea Party II.	3	7	0
Pommame	4	8	9
Sans Espoir	3	6	12
Monastic Haste	5	6	11
Truncheon	4	6	11
Brown Tony	4	6	11
Boldero	3	6	11
Ox and Ass	3	6	7
Ocean Wide	3	6	7
Bower of Roses	4	6	9
British Sailor	3	6	8
Hightide IV.	4	6	8
Earn Hill	3	6	7
Douro	4	6	7
Calvados	4	6	7
Flange	4	6	5
Rose of the Show	4	6	5
Bray Boun	4	6	4
Kerr's Pink	4	6	4
Norman Baron	4	6	3
Redeswood	3	6	3
Timber	3	6	2
Pickle	4	6	2
Cherry King	5	6	1
St. Leger	3	6	1
Lady Angela	3	6	1
Nestorian	5	6	1
Cavendo	3	6	1
North Drift	3	6	0
Charnwood	4	6	0
Growler	4	6	0
Orpendale	4	6	0
Phillis's Fancy	4	6	0
Dancing Toy	3	6	0
Adlos	3	6	0
Weary Willy	3	6	0
Overall	3	6	0

THE DERBY CUP

(To be run at Derby on November 14)

The DERBY CUP, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (50 sovs. being in plate, or the whole in specie, at the option of the winner); for three-year-olds and upwards; the lowest weight may be 6st.; the second to receive 75 sovs. and the third 25 sovs. out of the plate. One mile and six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
Sir Joshua	a	9	0
Jugo	5	8	12
Ramparts	5	8	11
Arctic Star	5	8	11
Bartown	5	8	8
Le Voleur	4	8	7
Artist's Proof	4	8	7
Buoyant Bachelor	5	8	5
Oletta	4	8	3
Lemon Car	4	8	3
Sol de Terre	3	8	1
Loyal Scout	3	7	11
Richborough	5	7	11
Rubicon II.	4	7	10
Paul Caret	4	7	9
Foster Boy	5	7	9
Poor Man	5	7	8
Story Teller	4	7	8
Servus	5	7	7
Colligny II.	5	7	7
Noble Star	3	7	7
Gay Amour	3	7	7
Glorious Devon	3	7	6
Tea Party II.	3	7	6
Stockerston	4	7	6
Dark Hillock	4	7	5
Brown Tony	4	7	5
Pyramid	5	7	4
Massai	3	7	4
Pommame	4	7	2
Alton	3	7	2
Promptitude	6	7	2
Boldero	3	7	2
Truncheon	4	7	1
Highbury	3	7	1
Prince Vanitas	3	7	0
Alight	4	7	0
Calvados	4	7	0
Aflab	4	6	13
Fox	5	6	13
Master Mint	4	6	13
Roi des Aulnes	5	6	12
Highside IV.	4	6	11
Nogood	6	6	11
British Sailor	3	6	7
Norman Baron	4	6	6
Cherry King	5	6	5
North Drift	3	6	4
Notice Board	4	6	3
Orpendale	4	6	0
Magnolia	4	6	0
Denison	3	6	0

The horse placed last in the Cambridgeshire Stakes on Wednesday was Athford and not Gay Lord as stated in yesterday's issue of *The Times*.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived; or are trained at Newmarket)

12.45.—The HOUGHTON STAKES of 15 sovs. each, 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by October 14, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds: second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes and the third to save stake. D.M.

8st 11lb
aSangre (4h. ex.) (Mr. W. A. Chanler)....Perse 9 6
aTippets (Mr. J. P. Hornung)....R. Jarvis 9 2
aPina (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters 8 13
Unlikely (Baron F. de Tuyll)....F. Hartigan 8 13
aApprille c, by Bucks Hussar (Sir A. Bailey)
R. Day 8 4
aBen Nevis (Mr. J. A. Dewar)....F. Darling 8 4
aTilson (Lord Ellesmere)....F. Darling 8 4
aThermopylae (Lord Glanely)....Hogg 8 4
aKhorsheed (The Aga Khan)....R. Dawson 8 4
aPrince Maratha (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling 8 4
aMangostren (Mr. A. de Rothschild)....Watson 8 4
aArmagnac (Mr. A. de Rothschild)....T. Cannon 8 4
aPassado (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)....Watts 8 4
aGreystoke (Mr. V. Smith)....J. Jarvis 8 4
aAvalon (Mr. J. S. Austen)....C. Waugh 8 1
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

Tippets, C. Elliott; Pina, T. Weston; Aprille colt, —; Ben Nevis, F. Fox; Thermopylae, G. Richards; Khorsheed, M. Beary; Prince Maratha, P. Beasley; Armagnac, —; Passado, C. Ray; Avalon, T. Lowrey. R. Perryman rides either Armagnac or Aprille colt.

1.15.—The DITCH MILE WELTER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by October 21, with 200 sovs. added. D.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
aOsiris (Major J. S. Courtauld)....B. Jarvis	4	9	11
aGarnock (Sir C. Hyde)....Scobie	5	9	1
aLord Marcus (Mr. A. Butt)....Marsh	3	8	13
Cherrypicker (Captain E. S. Wills) Bruce	4	8	12
aEllensborough (Mr. E. Esmond) J. Jarvis	4	8	11
aBreadcrumb (Lord Astor)....Lawson	3	8	11
Invermark (Mr. G. W. Nightingall)	a	8	11
aBargasty (Lord Howard de Walden) D. Waugh	3	8	10
aDame Swynford (Captain M. Wyndham) W. Nightingall	3	8	9
aGreen Willow (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey) De Mestre	4	8	9
aRosolio II. (Lord Michelham) G. Bell	4	8	7
aFraudulent (Lord Derby) Frank Butters	5	8	6
aGang Warily (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) Digby	5	8	6
aOchan Wyde (Lord Glanely)....Hogg	3	8	6
aDick Bush (Mr. H. T. Mills)....S. Darling	3	8	6
aGolden Lyre (Sir A. Bailey)....R. Day	5	8	0
aMeredith (Mr. S. Tattersall)....Lawson	3	7	13
aJune Clover (Mr. R. White)....R. Day	a	7	10
aFrangconi (M. J. Wittouck)....Braime	a	7	10
aHush Hush (Mr. D. L. Wilson) R. T. Waugh	3	7	7
aTop Dressing (Mrs. G. H. Peacock) Rennison	3	7	7
aSpilsby (Mr. J. St. V. Foy)....J. Jarvis	4	7	7
aCarl's Caress (Mr. E. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling	4	7	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Osiris, C. Elliott; Garnock, R. Perryman; Lord Marcus, F. Lane; Ellensborough, H. Jellis; Breadcrumb, M. Beary; Bargasty, C. Childs; Dame Swynford, B. Carslake; Green Willow, C. Ray; Rosolio II., H. Wragg; Fraudulent, T. Weston; Gang Warily, H. Beasley; Ochan Wyde, G. Richards; Dick Bush, J. Jarvis; June Clover, G. Archibald; Franconi, L. Tidey; Hush Hush, J. Sirett; Top Dressing, —; Spilsby, T. Lowrey; Carl's Caress, F. Fox.

1.45.—The CRITERION NURSERY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit, with 200 sovs. added. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

	st	lb
aBeraydale (Lord Woolavington)....F. Darling	9	0
aLuxor (Sir C. Hyde)....Scobie	8	12
aPelote (M. F. de St. Alary)....Gilpin	8	11
aPot-Pourri (Lord Derby)....Frank Butters	8	9
aBoy Bachelor (Mrs. S. E. Joel)....Beasley	8	8
Emperor of Casbah (Sir D. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	8	4
857. Clements (Mr. R. F. Watson)....Lawson	8	4
aLight o' Love (Mr. E. Esmond)....J. Jarvis	8	3
aPerspex, (Mr. Frank Bullen)....F. S. Butters	8	3
aRusset (Mr. H. J. Cottrill)....Cottrill	8	3
aMarna c, by Blandford (Sir A. Bailey)....R. Day	8	3
White Isaacs (Mr. J. Isaacs)....Bullock	8	2
aRed Letter Day (Mrs. D. L. Wilson) R. T. Waugh	8	2
aBedraggled (Sir A. Bailey)....Cottrill	8	2
Isthmus (Mr. H. F. Clayton)....Elsey	8	1
aWindsows (Mr. C. Leader)....C. Leader	8	1
aPolyphant (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)....Watts	7	11
Meg Merrilees (Commodore Talbot Ponsonby)	7	10
aLady Herodene (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)....Sneyd	7	10
aRoyal Warden (Mr. J. A. Hirst)....R. W. Colling	7	9
aHelloweven, r, by Bucks Hussar (Sir A. Bailey) R. Day	7	8
aTerminnie (Sir A. Butt)....Marsh	7	7
aGolden Apple (Mr. W. Murray)....Cottrill	7	5
aAviation (Sir J. Rutherford)....R. Day	7	5
aPetition (Mr. H. Chaloner)....Elsey	7	3
aLet Live c, by Bucks Hussar (Mr. F. W. Hogg) Cole	7	2
aMelodrama (Lady Hillingdon) Boyd-Rochfort	7	2
aCloutsham (Lord Glanely)....Hogg	7	0
aFair Hazel (Mrs. J. C. Lewis)....Walter Griggs	6	13
aMink (Mr. T. Dawson)....R. Dawson	6	11
aNever Mind (Mr. F. W. Wilmot)....Gwilt	6	11
aRazmak (Lord Glanely)....Hogg	6	11
aPic Le Lay (Mr. J. de Rothschild)....Pratt	6	11
aJacka (Sir A. Bailey)....R. Day	6	0
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS		

Beraydale, F. Fox; Luxor, Carslake; Boy Bachelor, Elliott; St. Clements, R. Jones; Light o' Love, H. Wragg; Russet, G. Richards; Bedraggled, Perryman; Polyphant, —; Lady Herodene, E. Smith; Terminnie, J. Dines; Philippos, T. Weston; Cloutsham, —; Fair Hazel, F. Rickaby; Mink, A. Richardson; Never Mind, —; Razmak, —.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Houghton Stakes TIPPETS will be carrying top weight. He has good public form and is now as well as he has ever been, judging by the way he went in a gallop on Saturday with Osiris, Pina and Greystoke are useful.

In the Ditch Mile Welter Handicap Osiris, in spite of the big weight that he is set to carry, will run well. FRAUDULENT is in the right part of the handicap, and this is the kind of race to suit him. I like his chance very much. Ellenborough, Bargany, Ocean Wide, Dick Bush, Hush Hush, and Spilsby are under orders to run.

We have a number of runners under orders for the Criterion Nursery. I know of nothing in this race better than LIGHT O' LOVE, who has been shaping as well as any two-year-old in J. Jarvis's string and will be suited by the distance. Let Live colt ran his best race over this course at our First October Meeting, only to run badly afterwards. Polyphant is fancied.

In the Durham Stakes there is a doubt about Argonaute II., being saddled. Tullycross, if showing his true form, will be very hard to beat, and Larking has been given a splendid chance. Gashmu, Alight, and Ocean Wide are more or less fancied, but I believe that TULLYCROSS will prove best, as he will be suited by this galloping course.

The Queensberry Handicap will attract most of its entries. Pachalik, Oratorium, Bearskin, Pegasus, Pepperminto, Fascicle, Piperno, Rent, Aspiration, and Castellane are well-known public performers. FASCICLE is probably better now than he has been for months past and he seems to have a good chance.

Our runners for the Final Stakes will be Thorburn, Accra, Latchford, Lilium, First Shot, Maugre, Roquefort II., and Carnera, and I give a confident vote to LILIUM, who has made good improvement during the last few weeks.

THIRSK

The Knayton Maiden Plate.—LAND GIRL FILLEY.

The Skipton Selling.—WYKEHAM.

The Birdsall Handicap.—ELTON.

The Maunby Nursery.—GOLDEN SHOWER.

The Brawith Nursery.—DUFFIELD.

The Thirlby Plate.—CRUSADER'S STAR.

WEIGHTS

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP

(To be run at Manchester on November 22)

The MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP PLATE of 1,500 sovs.; for three-year-olds and upwards; the lowest weight may be 6st.; the second to receive 125 sovs. and the third 75 sovs. out of the plate. The Manchester Cup Course (one mile and a half).

	Yrs	st	lb
Ut Majeur	3	9	0
Sir Joshua	a	8	10
Empire Builder	4	8	9
Old Orkney	6	8	9
Leonidas II.	5	8	6
Le Voleur	4	8	4
Argonaute II.	4	8	4
Soloptic	4	8	4
Sol de Terre	3	8	2
Silver Spoon	4	8	1
White Clover II.	4	8	1
Hot Bun	4	8	1
Lemon Car	4	7	13
Oletta	4	7	13
Buonaiut Bachelor	5	7	12
Duke of Wellington II.	4	7	12
Friendship	5	7	12
The Pea	3	7	12
Saxon	4	7	9
Coaster	4	7	9
Lovat Scout	3	7	9
Six Wheeler	3	7	7
Mimosa	3	7	7
Richborough	5	7	6
Servus	3	7	6
Noble Star	3	7	6
Poor Man	5	7	4
Glorious Devon	3	7	3
Rorie	4	7	3
Mirabelle	4	7	3
Rubicon II.	4	7	3
Good Fish	4	7	3
Stockerston	4	7	3
Promptitude	6	7	3
Break of Day	5	7	1
Mint Master	5	7	1
Rhum	4	7	1
Colligny II.	5	7	0
Norwest	5	7	0
Tea Party II.	3	7	0
Pommame	4	8	9
Sans Espoir	3	6	12
Monastic Haste	5	6	11
Truncheon	4	6	11
Brown Tony	4	6	11
Boldero	3	6	11
Ox and Ass	3	6	7
Ocean Wide	3	6	7
Bower of Roses	4	6	9
British Sailor	3	6	8
Highside IV.	4	6	8
Earn Hill	3	6	7
Douro	4	6	7
Calvados	4	6	7
Flange	4	6	5
Rose of the Show	4	6	5
Bray Boun	4	6	4
Kerr's Pink	4	6	4
Norman Baron	4	6	3
Redeswood	3	6	3
Timber	3	6	2
Pickle	4	6	2
Cherry King	5	6	1
St. Leger	3	6	1
Lady Angela	3	6	1
Nestorian	5	6	1
Cavendo	3	6	1
North Drift	3	6	0
Charnwood	4	6	0
Growler	4	6	0
Orpendale	4	6	0
Phillis's Fancy	4	6	0
Dancing Toy	3	6	0
Adlos	3	6	0
Weary Willy	3	6	0
Overall	3	6	0

THE DERBY CUP

(To be run at Derby on November 14)

The DERBY CUP, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (50 sovs. being in plate, or the whole in specie, at the option of the winner); for three-year-olds and upwards; the lowest weight may be 6st.; the second to receive 75 sovs. and the third 25 sovs. out of the plate. One mile and six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
Sir Joshua	a	9	0
Pyramid	5	8	12
Massai	3	7	4
Pommame	4	8	9
Alton	3	7	2
Promptitude	6	7	2
Boldero	3	7	2
Truncheon	4	7	1
Highbury	3	7	1
Prince Vanitas	3	7	0
Alight	4	7	0
Calvados	4	7	0
Aflab	4	6	13
Fox	5	6	13
Master Mint	4	6	13
Roi des Aulnes	5	6	12
Highside IV.	4	6	11
Nogood	6	6	11
British Sailor	3	6	7
Norman Baron	4	6	6
Cherry King	5	6	5
North Drift	3	6	4
Notice Board	4	6	3
Orpendale	4	6	0
Magnolia	4	6	0
Denison	3	6	0

The horse placed last in the Cambridgeshire Stakes on Wednesday was Athford and not Gay Lord as stated in yesterday's issue of *The Times*.

Abso-bubbly-lutely it

Schweppe

The Original

SODA WATER

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.20 (1.22).—The RICHMOND NURSERY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Bretby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

TILT, ch c, by Royal Lancer—Scutter (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 2lb.....G. Baines 1
CONCERTO, br c, by Orpheus—Constellation (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 9st.....H. Wragg 2
PHRYNE, ch f, by Phalaris—Anadyomene (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 6lb.....R. Perryman 3
Pot-pourri (Lord Derby), 8st. 11lb.....T. Weston 0
Chatterer (Mrs. F. A. Clark), 8st. 8lb.....M. Beary 0
Marten's Tower (Mr. W. R. Lysaght), 8st. 6lb. C. Elliott 0
London Wall (Mr. G. Allen), 8st. 5lb.....S. Wragg 0
Royal Athlone (Mr. E. C. Nolan), 8st. 5lb. P. Beasley 0
Joy for Ever (Captain F. Forester), 8st. 5lb. G. Richards 0
Artemus (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 4lb.....F. Lane 0
Welfare Centre (Mr. L. Ardern), 8st. 1lb. I. Martin 0
Dime (Lord Rosebery), 8st.....S. Nevett 0
Grindleton (Mr. J. W. Sharples), 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 13lb.).....L. Tidey 0
Appie Ring (Lady Fitzgerald), 7st. 8lb.....C. Richards 0
Gay Sister (Mr. J. A. Hirst), 7st. 6lb.....J. Simpson 0
Aviation (Sir J. Rutherford), 7st. 5lb.....J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Phryne, 7 to 1 each Concerto, Joy for Ever, and Grindleton, 8 to 1 Pot-pourri, 10 to 1 London Wall, 100 to 8 each Marten's Tower and Tilt, 20 to 1 Artemus, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 3d.: places, 2s. 9d., 5s. 3d., 9s. Total win pool, 18,016 units; total place pool, 12,197 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length separated second and third. Jacques Emile Blanche was fourth and Shandon last.

3.30 (3.34).—The FREE HANDICAP, sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs.; for three-year-olds. A.F. (a mile and a quarter).

PommAme, b g, by Pommern—My Dame (Mr. J. Benson), 8st. 11lb.....S. Wragg 1
GRACE DALRYMPLE, br f, by Gainsborough—Cypher (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 8st. 12lb.....F. Fox 2
TRUNCHEON, ch c, by Werwolf—Dublin Girl (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 8st. 2lb.....M. Beary 3

The Masher (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 8st. 9lb. B. Carslake 0
Glorious Devon (Lord Glanely), 8st. 5lb. G. Richards 0
Land (Lord Rosebery), 8st. 3lb.....S. Wragg 0
British Sailor (Lord Glanely), 8st. 2lb.....C. Richards 0
Botany Bay (Lord Derby), 7st. 13lb.....T. Weston 0
Scardroy (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 9lb. J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Grace Dalrymple, 4 to 1 Pommame, 5 to 1 The Masher, 7 to 1 Truncheon, 100 to 8 each Glorious Devon and Scardroy, 100 to 6 Annis, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 16,987 units; total place pool, 13,557 units.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. Annis was fourth and British Sailor last.

4.0 (4.3).—The FRECKENHAM STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. Dewhurst Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

CHARGER, gr c, by Stratford—Queen Herodias (Sir C. Hyde), 8st.....F. Fox 1
SARDANA, b f, by Sardanapale—Marguerite de Valois (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 7st. 11lb. J. Childs 2
THREE ROSES, b f, by Rose Prince—Three Royals (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 7lb.....J. Childs 3

Cartello (Mrs. Hutchinson), 8st. 5lb.....H. Wragg 0
Friar Tuck (Lord Derby), 8st. 5lb.....T. Weston 0
Drakeweng (Mr

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

A CLOSE GAME AT OXFORD

The Oxford Greyhounds beat Oxford University at Oxford yesterday by two goals and a try (13 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points).

They established a lead of 13 points before the University had scored, which, in fact, they did not do until E. W. Lovegrove, the Greyhound stand-off half-back, hal left the field with concussion. Then, against seven forwards, they began to establish a decided superiority, which resulted in three rapid tries, and made the end of the match quite exciting. The Greyhounds had the advantage outside the scrummage. Their two centres, McCanlis and Sweatman, both Old Blues, straightened out the attack quicker than Alexander and Hart, and, although the game was apt to swing more to the left than to the right, this may have been according to plan, as Kalaugher was always dangerous, and, indeed, scored the first two tries, one after an opening made by McCanlis and the other, owing to sheer determination on his own part. At forward there was not a great deal in it, except at the start, when Lindsay's hooking was more effective than Hofmeyr's. The University resorted to the experiment of putting Krige, the South African Freshman, at fly half-back. He took his passes well, but seemed unwilling to try to make an opening. Lamport came back to the University side to play a distinguished game, but neither of the wing players had a real chance.

The first try of the match was due to a brilliant cut through by McCanlis, and Kalaugher simply had to use his pace to run in between the posts. The same player scored a second try, forcing his way over through a loose scrummage. Then, from a rather lucky bounce from a punt by Borland, Sweatman got up to score the Greyhound's third try, and just after this Lovegrove went off.

Soon afterwards a rather lucky bounce from a punt by Borland, Sweatman got up to score the Greyhound's third try, and just after this Lovegrove went off.

It was then that the University found matters going more smoothly for them. Lamport got over, diving for a try from a scrummage near the line, and Hart handed off Williams to complete a neat passing movement. Finally Alexander scored a gift try after a bad fumble by a Greyhound back. These three tries were scored in 10 minutes, but the Greyhound defence subsequently held out in a grim and very hard game.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—H. Rees (St. Andrew's, South Africa, and University College), back; F. Lyons (Ampleforth and Balliol), T. W. Hart (Tarbert), and J. Sweatman (Grahamstown and Trinity), and A. E. Brookes (Hereford and Brasenose), three-quarter backs; J. G. Krige (Stellenbosch and Wadham) and K. N. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; S. J. Hofmeyr (Capetown University and University College), F. O. C. Edwards (Merchant Taylors' and St. John's), H. G. Burrow (Christ's College, Brecon, and Balliol), L. Tanner (Clifton and Trinity), F. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham), W. H. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), W. E. Henley (Otago, New Zealand, and New College), and A. G. Crotty (Upjohn and Worcester), forwards.

OXFORD GREYHOUNDS.—G. H. Williams (Christ's College, Brecon, and Balliol), back; D. M. Borland (Glasgow Academy and Brasenose), K. S. Sweatman (Rugby and Brasenose), M. A. McCanlis (Cranleigh and St. Edmund Hall), and W. G. Kalaugher (New Zealand and Balliol), three-quarter backs; E. W. Lovegrove (Cheltenham and New College) and D. A. Roberts (Llandovery and University College), half-backs; A. F. Hepenstall (Dulwich and Wadham), R. K. Lindsay (Rugby and Brasenose), G. V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham), C. Hordern (Brighton and Wadham), R. R. Macgibbon (Fettes and Corpus), D. B. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), H. M. Kelly (Bedbergs and Exeter), and C. H. Gibeon (King's School, Canterbury and Trinity), forwards.

SCHOOL MATCHES

MATCH AT UPPINGHAM

Uppingham School beat Cambridge L.X. at Uppingham by five goals and one try (28 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points).

The visitors scored first through Train, but for the remainder of the first half the School took charge of the game and Grieve, Perkins, Milman, and Dale scored tries, Doxford converting three.

Play was more even after the interval, Milman and Perkins adding tries for the School, Doxford converting both, and Malfroy and Taylor ran in for the Cambridge team.

The teams were:—

UPPINGHAM.—W. R. Southwerth, back; G. G. C. Grieve, E. M. Doxford, G. M. Stephenson, and N. H. Perkins, three-quarter backs; M. C. Lucas and C. M. Hamilton, half-backs; A. E. Marshall, D. K. Milman, F. W. Murray, R. Dale, D. M. Burke, P. D. Swinstead, P. C. Spencer, and J. D. Ibbotson, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE L.X.—W. Malfroy, back; C. S. Taylor, L. H. Garrett, C. E. Malfroy, and J. W. Train, three-quarter backs; S. Phillips and R. Simpson, half-backs; W. O. Collins, M. S. Cumming, H. L. Swindle, L. Coleridge, C. E. Hyson, H. F. Holmes, L. Holland, and D. Barton, forwards.

ST. EDWARD'S v. BALLIOL

St. Edward's School beat Balliol College on the School ground at Oxford by four tries (12 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

The School had the better of the game until the last quarter of an hour, when they led by 12 points to none. Balliol then scored twice, the second try being converted. Butterworth (two), Northcote-Green, and Beal scored tries for the School.

The teams were:—

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL.—J. L. B. Barton, back; A. G. Butterworth, D. G. Ivey, P. C. Kendall, and G. M. Beal, three-quarter backs; T. D. Morgan and J. C. Montague, half-backs; C. M. C. Woodroffe, J. Hudson, P. H. Standfast, E. D. Teasle, V. H. Cooper, P. B. Monahan, R. J. Northcote-Green, and J. V. Harrison, forwards.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—J. B. Pearson, back; S. A. Armstrong, L. D. M. Liddell, W. O'B. Lindsay, and E. Julien, three-quarter backs; R. T. Gordon-Walker and I. R. Green, half-backs; O. Gatty, C. F. Platts-Mills, D. H. Cameron, P. H. Gore-Booth, W. A. Sime, W. B. Yeats, G. E. M. Jones, and A. N. Evans, forwards.

TONBRIDGE v. PEMBROKE, CAMBRIDGE

Tonbridge beat Pembroke College, Cambridge, at Tonbridge by five goals and five tries (40 points) to two goals (10 points). The School forwards packed well, but the defence allowed the visiting backs too much room.

The teams were:—

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—N. S. King, back; E. V. Hickmott, J. C. Worker, W. J. Walker, and L. E. Sanderson, three-quarter backs; G. M. Leach and G. R. M. Goring, half-backs; W. McK. Wright, E. C. Wrigley, B. C. Cartland, E. S. French, W. D. Dinnis, R. L. Gunnell, R. A. Warren, and W. G. Cave, forwards.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—E. E. M. Bowman, back; J. C. Robertson, G. C. A. Adams, T. H. Tilling, and R. E. S. Johnston, three-quarter backs; R. W. Owen and P. C. Alexander, half-backs; D. A. Dodge, J. A. Duxbury, J. L. Watts, R. J. Bushell, G. J. Garrat, G. E. Hyson, H. P. Skinner, and G. E. Shaw, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
DURHAM UNIVERSITY ..	21	*DURHAM SCHOOL ..	0
*DENSTONE COLLEGE ..	14	MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ..	3
FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE	16	*COLCHESTER	5
*MONMOUTH SCHOOL ..	22	CRYPT SCHOOL	5
KING'S SCHOOL, WORCESTER ..	28	*HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL	13
*MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL	8	BLOXHAM SCHOOL ..	3
*SUTTON VALENCE SCHOOL ..	16	TONBRIDGE SCHOOL 2ND	11
*DUNSTABLE SCHOOL ..	83	LUTON MODERN SCHOOL	6
†HUNTSPILL COLLEGE	13	CRANBROOK SCHOOL ..	3
BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL ..	54	*EXETER	35
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY ..	8	*LANCASTER ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL ..	0

† Home team.

LAWN TENNIS

CROMER TOURNAMENT

Captain H. S. Lewis Barclay, R. Miki, E. R. Avory, and M. V. Summerson reached the semi-final round of the Singles at the Cromer Covered Courts Tournament yesterday.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—E. R. Avory beat Dr. H. V. Edwards (6—3, 6—4); M. V. Summerson beat "Netcord" (6—0, 6—0); R. Miki beat A. F. Toozood (3—6, 6—3, 6—2); Captain H. S. Lewis Barclay beat Major N. G. Holmes (6—2, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. A. H. Mathews beat Mrs. H. V. Edwards (2—6, 6—4, 6—3); Miss D. J. Round beat Miss F. K. Scott (6—4, 7—5); Mrs. R. F. Haylock beat Miss M. Johnstone (6—0, 6—0); Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss B. J. Adams (6—2, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—G. B. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Ramee beat R. Jewson and J. de Carle Smith (6—4, 6—1); H. M. V. Hann and C. H. Applewhaite beat Dr. H. V. Edwards and R. Deterding (6—4, 6—4).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. R. F. Haylock and Miss D. E. Round beat Mrs. McKelvie and Miss H. R. Collinson (6—2, 6—1); Mrs. H. V. Edwards and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. Shepherd Wellesley and Miss B. J. Adams (7—5, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—M. V. Summerson and Mrs. R. F. Haylock beat A. F. Toozood and Mrs. Shepherd Wellesley (7—5, 6—3); R. Miki and Miss D. E. Round beat E. R. Avory and Miss F. K. Scott (6—2, 6—4); C. G. Ramee and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Dr. H. V. Edwards and Miss B. J. Adams (6—1, 6—1); G. B. O. Crole-Rees and Mrs. A. H. Mathews beat R. Deterding and Mrs. H. V. Edwards (6—3, 6—0).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Essex beat Hertfordshire by seven matches to five at Harpenden yesterday and so qualified for the intermediate stage of the Men's Inter-County Championship on hard courts.

The results were:—

E. Higgs (Hertfordshire) lost to J. H. Shales (6—3, 1—6); beat M. W. Whitmore (7—5, 6—3).

F. H. Jarvis (Hertfordshire) lost to Shales (5—7, 6—3); beat Whitmore (6—4, 7—5).

R. Cooper-Smith (Hertfordshire) lost to S. F. Large (1—6, 1—6); lost to C. V. Lewis (1—6, 6—0).

R. M. Turnbull (Hertfordshire) beat Large (6—4, 1—6, 6—4); beat Lewis (6—4, 6—4).

C. G. H. Bayly (Hertfordshire) beat S. Peachey (4—6, 7—5, 6—0); lost to C. O. Lister (2—6, 9—6).

S. H. Ling (Hertfordshire) lost to Peachey (4—6, 6—4, 3—6); lost to Lister (6—2, 3—6, 4—6).

G. Abear beat F. Young by 6—2, 6—1 in the final round of the Fitzgerald Cup competition for the junior professionals at Queen's Club.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

COUNTY MATCH AT MAIDENHEAD

Kent beat Berkshire and Buckinghamshire in the Southern Counties Amateur Championship yesterday, on Maidenhead United's ground, by six goals to one.

Kent had a much better balanced team, and thoroughly deserved their success; but the losers' defence was so unsteady that goals were easily scored. W. A. Tutt, Kent's inside-left, was probably agreeably surprised to see one or two of his shots beat the goalkeeper, but he played well in a good forward line and earned his four goals. Stoker Reed got through a lot of work at centre half-back, and the two backs, with his help, had no difficulty in looking after the Berkshire and Buckinghamshire forwards. G. T. Copas never gave up trying, and the goal that he scored was a just reward. He received so little assistance, however, that most of his efforts came to nothing. L. H. Allum is a very good right half-back, and yesterday, when playing in the centre, he gave his forwards a number of nice ground passes, but these were mostly wasted, and his defence was not so good.

H. Eaton and T. W. Evans made so many mistakes that G. Richens had little chance with three of the shots that beat him. The other three goals should all have been saved by him, even though the backs were partly to blame for allowing the shots to be made. Kent would in all probability have won in any event, for their forwards were well together and went straight for goal without any fuss. Towards the end of the game they did not appear to be worrying unduly about the prospect of reaching double figures.

For the first quarter of an hour Berkshire and Buckinghamshire had rather more of the play without looking much like getting a goal, but then Richens hesitated to come out of goal because of an appeal for off-side, and, when he did come out, missed his kick so completely that Tutt had an easy goal. Soon afterwards A. Newton headed another goal from a corner-kick that the goalkeeper misjudged, and before half-time Eaton missed his kick and Tutt shot hard and low into the net.

Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, with the wind against them, began the second half with a good goal from Copas, but Tutt promptly restored Kent's lead of three goals, and, after Allum had missed a penalty for a foul on Copas, Tutt and L. Dear added further goals.

The teams were:—

BERKSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—G. Richens (Maidenhead United), goal; H. Eaton (Maidenhead United) and S. W. Evans (Slough), backs; H. Culver (Wolverton Town), L. H. Allum (Maidenhead United), and J. Keen (Chesham United), half-backs; G. F. Newton (Aylesbury United), R. Brown (Wycombe Wanderers), F. C. Brasher (Wycombe Wanderers), G. T. Copas (Maidenhead United), and E. Keedle (Aylesbury United), forwards.

KENT.—J. Hammond (Chatham), goal; R. Corthorn (Maidstone United) and Marine Dunn (Royal Marines), backs; J. Lucas (Canterbury Waverley), Stoker Reed (Royal Naval Depôt), and L. C. Tren (Folkestone), half-backs; Marine Cain (Royal Marine Depôt), L. Dear (Dartford), A. Newton (Ramsgate Greenville), A. Tutt (Canterbury Waverley), and G. Hobbis (Bromley), forwards.

TOTTENHAM WIN AT OXFORD

Tottenham Hotspur beat Oxford University at Oxford yesterday by three goals to none.

Unfortunately three of the Blues, W. B. Goulding, W. H. Bradshaw, and E. W. Jemm, were unable to play. H. J. Linnell was tried at back, and places in the forward line were found for Wright and Muir. The defence played remarkably well considering the immense amount of work they were called upon to do. Ricketts frequently prevented the Tottenham forwards from scoring, and Tidswell, Farrow and Guise bustled their opponents. The rearranged forward line, however, was not a success, and could not master the strong Tottenham half-back line. It was this failure and their inability to shoot hard that caused them to make frequent errors. Tottenham played very pretty football, and, as is generally the case with similar sides, their fast first-time passing, their heading and team work were most effective. They scored two goals in the first half, Alsford putting in quite an unstoppable shot and Hartley heading in from a corner. After half-time Rowley shot the third goal.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Hertford), goal; H. J. Linnell (Trinity) and G. H. Tidswell (Queen's), backs; A. D. Garrow (Corpus), J. B. Morgan (Jesus), and J. L. T. Guise (Trinity), half-backs; H. J. Wright (St. John's), G. S. James (St. Catherine's), R. J. Muir (Queen's), G. T. L. Ansell (Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Jesus), forwards.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.—Taylor, goal; Reddish and Wateley, backs; Howd, Dowd, and Alsford, half-backs; Lowdell, Rowley, Cook, Hartley, and Ison, forwards.

ARSENAL TO PLAY IN PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Paris has at last persuaded Arsenal football club to pay a visit to the French capital, and Paris football circles are overjoyed at the prospect of seeing the cup-holders and the league leaders. Arsenal's opponents will be the present French champions, the Racing Club de France, and the match will take place, very appropriately, on Armistice Day. It will be in aid of French ex-Service charities.—*Reuter.*

FELSTED BEAT ST. PAUL'S

Felsted School beat St. Paul's School at Felsted by a goal and a try (eight points) to a goal (five points).

It was an exciting game, the result being in doubt until the end, St. Paul's attacking strongly at the finish. Skelton and Phelps scored tries for Felsted, Macgregor converting one, and Pascall ran in for the visitors, for Shneerson to kick a goal.

The teams were:—

FELSTED SCHOOL.—C. E. W. Wyatt back; H. B. Hibbert, J. R. Phelps, H. J. W. Skelton and D. Redington three-quarter backs; H. W. Keen and J. A. Watson (half-backs; J. C. Parsons, W. R. E. Ennion, K. D. Macgregor, R. R. Edwards, G. W. Armstrong, V. H. Wakefield, J. J. Rocks and J. G. Williams, forwards.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—P. M. Wiseman, back; C. T. Pascall, G. C. Shneerson, M. J. Layton, R. B. Crofts, three-quarter backs; A. W. G. Badingham, J. G. Richards, half-backs; M. Fetwel, G. W. F. B. Wright, H. Hanbery-Webber, K. E. Readhead, K. Evans, J. L. Nicholls, K. D. Lewis and F. J. Meek, forwards.

DRAWN MATCH AT VINCENT-SQUARE

Westminster School played a drawn game with Trinity College, Cambridge, at Vincent-square yesterday, each side scoring four goals.

The visitors led by three goals to two at half-time, Ladds, Sheepshanks, and Sturdy scoring for them and Argyle and Milne for the School. The School went ahead early in the second half, an opposing back putting the ball through his own goal and Milne scoring after a good shot by Argyle had been partially cleared. Sturdy made the scores equal with an easy shot, and although both goalkeepers were tested the defence held until the end.

The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—J. E. K. Myers, goal; J. R. Moon and M. H. Matthews, backs; L. F. R. Ringham, E. H. G. Lonsdale, and P. N. Labertouche, half-backs; G. D. Milne, I. K. Munro, J. D. Argyle, M. Broadhurst, and J. G. Byrne, forwards.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—J. H. Bayfield, goal; R. S. Davis and D. F. Smith, backs; L. Bayne, G. W. Markham, and R. H. Priestley, half-backs; K. R. Sheepshanks, E. J. Byng, R. V. Ladds, W. E. Candler, and J. B. Sturdy, forwards.

Ilford beat a Fulham reserve eleven at Craven Cottage yesterday by three goals to one and so qualified to meet Tottenham Hotspur at Stamford Bridge in the semi-final round of the London Challenge Cup competition.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*WESTMINSTER SCHOOL..	4	TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	4
*DEAN CLOSE SCHOOL ..	6	LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD	4
*KING'S SCHOOL, ELY ..	5	TRINITY HALL ..	4
*SHREWSBURY SCHOOL ..	3	CORINTHIANS	2

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCH

Malvern College v. Corinthians "A."

RACKETS

Marlborough College (P. M. Nelson and D. S. L. Crimp) beat Wellington College (D. B. Lang and H. S. Reid) in a rackets match at Marlborough yesterday by 15—3, 15—8, 15—2, 15—7. In a second pairs match Marlborough (W. K. Northcroft and A. Martin Jenkins) beat Wellington (J. H. Hope and R. P. Healing) by 15—3, 17—13, 15—13.

Winchester College (F. A. Parker and D. W. McConnel) beat J. E. L. Wright and J. de P. Whitaker in a rackets match at Winchester yesterday by 7—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—9, 6—15, 15—7, 15—2.

POLO AT LAVERSINE

The Crocodiles, a Paris Polo Club team, won the Champlatreux Cup tournament at Laversine, beating the Antwerp team (received 10½) in the final tie by 12 goals to 10½. The teams were:—

CROCODILES.—J. P. Macaire, No. 1; H. de Manbrice, No. 2; H. Canturel, No. 3; and F. Ramon, back.

ANTWERP.—G. Pastré, No. 1; H. Good, No. 2; Captain J. C. Collings, No. 3; and Lieutenant de Corvelles, back.

HOCKEY

Norfolk beat Cambridgeshire at Cambridge yesterday by six goals to none. The goals were scored by Colman (3), Fletcher, Austin and Wibrow.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY

The match in the international tournament, in which Lindrum is conceding Davis 7,000 start, was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when Lindrum had reduced his opponent's lead to 2,652. The Australian player held such a big advantage on the handicap that Davis's task already had become a very heavy one, and in the afternoon Lindrum almost dominated the play.

The sessions last for an hour and three-quarters, and of this time Davis was playing for a little less than 10 minutes. Lindrum made a break of 1,382 (unfinished), his tenth break of four figures of the present tour, and he scored 1,794 in one completed visit, while Davis made 96 at his only visit to the table.

The possibility of a four-figure break being made gives additional interest to these games, and the very large attendance provided evidence of the popularity of the match. Lindrum was in play with a break of 261 (unfinished), and this he increased to 673, when he missed a thin cushion cannon. With the balls left in a good position near the cushion, Lindrum began with a run of 50 cannons, and he completed the fifth and sixth hundreds with another run of 93 cannons. He missed the cushion cannon in the end through playing too thinly on to the first object ball.

Under a handicap of this kind, the player in receipt of a start naturally must expect to have less of the play than his opponent. The player himself must govern this to a large extent, and Davis lost a very good chance when he missed a long jenny after scoring 96 at his opening and only visit. Davis was playing well, and there seemed a reasonable chance of him making a larger break. He had overcome the only real difficulty he had experienced by making a very thin middle pocket loser, and the stroke he missed was comparatively an easy one. Lindrum played with such accuracy that he did not give his opponent another chance.

Lindrum has shown many times before that he is as accurate in one phase of the game as another. He played the top-of-the-table game with such good judgment that he did not make a run of close cannons until he had scored 441. Then he scored an additional 144 points by means of consecutive cannons down the left-side cushion. Securing position again near the right top pocket, Lindrum played the balls along the top cushion and down to the left middle pocket in another run of 118 cannons. Then before completing the ninth hundred Lindrum had to use the half butt to make a kiss cushion cannon, and the next stroke, a delicately played two-cushion cannon, he nearly missed. Lindrum reached four figures in the course of a little open play, and the popularity of the big break was shown by the great applause with which the achievement was greeted. Lindrum scored considerably slower than usual. He took approximately 55 minutes to reach four figures, but in the next 18 minutes he increased the break to 1,382 (unfinished), making quick progress during one period by means of a run of 123 close cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (receives 7,000), 10,638; Lindrum (in play), 9,684.

Davis won the snooker at 76 to 52, the aggregates then being:—Davis, 404; Lindrum, 392.

Lindrum continued to play with such masterly control in the evening that at the end of the day's play he was leading by 998 points. Lindrum's play was so remarkable that he scored 2,089 for an average of 418, while Davis made 137 for an average of 27.

In a quarter of an hour Lindrum increased his break of 1,382 (unfinished) to 1,754. He made a very fine run of 145 cannons and had secured position at the top of the table when he missed a run-through cannon. The stroke was made slowly and the cue ball seemed to "run away" a little as it travelled towards the second object. Lindrum's play all through the break was remarkably accurate, and he was playing for approximately an hour and a half in making it.

Davis scored 56 at his first visit to the table, and missed a screw-back cushion cannon. The mistake is to be interpretated in the fact that at his next visit Lindrum took the lead in the course of a break of 692. The exceptional ability of the Australian player is shown by the fact that in eight sessions he had outplayed his opponent and had scored 10,748 points to 3,694. In his second break Lindrum made runs of 40, 69, and 77 cannons. Although Davis regained the lead with a run of 77, Lindrum continued to play so brilliantly that the impression must have become a conviction that at the present time he is a player of outstanding and extraordinary ability. Davis failed to make use of one good opening, and Lindrum played with such splendid control that he did not present the possibility of making a mistake. The fact that he made runs of cannons, the chief among which were 67, 79, 65, and 70, cannot detract from the remarkable quality of his complete mastery. Lindrum reached the ninth hundred with another run of 43 cannons, made down the right side cushion, and he completed a remarkable, and exhausting, day with a break of 984 (unfinished).

In the course of the day Lindrum scored 3,883 while his opponent made 233.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 11,773; Davis (receives 7,000), 10,775.

NEWMAN v. MCCONACHY

Newman made further progress against McConachy yesterday in their match at Bradford. In the afternoon he scored 750 and averaged 53, against McConachy's total of 592 and average of 39. The best breaks were 271 and 198 by Newman, and 162 and 102 by McConachy.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 13,377; McConachy (receives 7,000), 10,386.

Newman increased his lead in the evening session, when he had a total score of 1,121 against 604. He took his unfinished break to 571, and afterwards had 103 and 450 (unfinished), while McConachy made 466 and 143. Newman had an average of 280 and McConachy 151.

The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 14,498; McConachy, 10,990.

B.P.A. CHAMPIONSHIP

The second semi-final heat in the Billiard Professional Association's Championship was played at the Burroughes Hall, Soho-square, yesterday, when N. Butler beat L. W. Bateman by 538 points. Butler played consistently and made runs of 79, 44, 73, 68, 54, 40, 79, 41, 69, 43, 33, and 85, while Bateman's chief runs were 45, 31, 75, 84, and 35.

The result was:—Butler (holder), 1,250; Bateman, 712.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY.—QUEENS' 17 points, CHRIST'S 8; ST. CATHARINE'S 21, CAIUS 11; ST. JOHN'S 21, TRINITY 15; JESUS 16, PEMBROKE THURSDAY 3; KING'S II. 14, FITZWILLIAM HOUSE II. 3; DOWNING II., 9, SELWYN II., 3; PETERHOUSE "A" 34, FITZWILLIAM HOUSE 0; ST. CATHARINE'S II. 15, JESUS II. 18; ST. JOHN'S II. 13, CHRIST'S II. 8; EMMANUEL III. 25, CHRIST'S III. 6; CAIUS WANDERERS 20, CLARE UNEMPLOYED 11.

ASSOCIATION.—LEAGUE DIVISION I.—SELWYN 4 goals, ST. JOHN'S 0; CHRIST'S 1, CLARE 0. LEAGUE DIVISION 3.—JESUS 3, PETERHOUSE 0; FITZWILLIAM HOUSE 4, EMANUEL II. 3; CAIUS 3, DOWNING 0.

HOCKEY.—MR. ATTENBOROUGH'S XI. 5 goals, CAIUS 3; FITZWILLIAM HOUSE 4, PETERBOROUGH 4.

FIELD GAME AT ETON

Eton and the Army played a drawn game on School Field yesterday, neither side being able to score.

In the first half the School had the advantage of a strong wind and were the most dangerous side, but the Army were the first to get on the line, although Eton cleared. Eton attacked and were on the line three times in seven minutes, but could not score. The Army were strong in defence, Burrows and Forbes kicking brilliantly. In the second half Eton continued to have slightly the better of the game, and got on the line four times, and Bushman got on the line for the Army, but the ball was cleared. In the closing minutes Eton played up strongly in an attempt to win the match, but the Army defence held out. Eton Bully played very well, more than holding their own with heavier opponents. Watson was good at short, while the Keeper played well, as also did Rawnsley. For the Army Burrows was very strong in defence, his kicking being a feature of the match. Forbes was probably the best all-round player on the field. At the conclusion of the game the Keeper of the Field awarded his colours to Watson.

The teams were:—

ETON.—D. J. Graham Campbell, L. D. Rawnsley, R. A. Johnson, M. S. Gosling, J. C. Atkinson Clarke, G. Cox, W. M. Haseltine, J. N. Hogg, J. H. Lane Fox, C. A. Villiers, and R. C. Watson.

ARMY.—Captain G. J. Wilson, Captain M. R. Burrows, Captain W. A. E. Ames, Captain G. Whitaker, M. D. Erskine, E. H. Bushman, St. J. O. A. W. Forbes, E. A. W. Williams, C. D. A. P. Consett, G. F. H. Campbell, and W. F. B. Arkwright.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newmarket, 12.45: Manchester, 1.30 Thirsk, 1.30.

BILLIARDS.—Davis v. Lindrum, Thurston's Hall Leicester-square, 2 and 6.

LAWN TENNIS.—Cromer Tournament.

ROWING.—Oxford Cotswainless Fours; Cambridge Light Fours.

GOLF

LADIES' TOURNAMENT AT WENTWORTH

Addington won, for the fifth time, the *Star* Ladies' Inter-Club tournament when they beat West Hill, for the fourth time the runners-up, in the final round at Wentworth yesterday by three matches to two.

The semi-final round will have to be briefly dismissed. In the match between Addington and Royal Mid-Surrey the key match was the first, in which Mrs. Mellor always seemed to be having a little the better of it against Mrs. Guedalla, but yet suffered herself to be pegged back from a useful lead until she was beaten, after a long and dour struggle, at the 20th hole. It seemed any odds on Camberley Heath beating West Hill, but the event proved the fallacy of premature conclusions.

In the afternoon West Hill, manifestly exhausted from their labours of the morning, played like a tired side. It is not to say that they were outgolfed from tee to green, but rather that when it came to that all-important putt of 7ft. or so they faltered. They had indeed covered themselves with glory, and, one supposes, some reaction was inevitable, but the number of shortish putts missed, even allowing for the vagaries of the greens, was enough to bring tears to the eyes. For instance, Miss Hill was this time beaten by four and three, and she missed at least five holeable putts: Mrs. Crombie, who had worked almost as hard as her in the morning, was not outplayed by Miss Pim, and indeed had several chances, especially going out, of which she could not avail herself. Mrs. Fish just got the better of a scrambling match against Mrs. Collis Browne, who after some vacillating fortunes—she was alternately one up or one down so far as one could see—failed for a half in 4 at the 17th after magnificently winning the long 16th in 4 to be one up, and failed to hole a ticklish putt on the home green to keep the match alive. Before her Mrs. Kennedy, taking no chances this time, had consolidated an early advantage over Mrs. Guedalla, who never looked likely to recover, and was very easily beaten on the 14th green.

Things, one knew, were very nearly hopeless with Miss Hill and Miss Pim did not look like losing her advantage. Accordingly the key match appeared to be that between Mrs. Collis Browne and Mrs. Fish. Mrs. Collis Browne, after having gained a flying start, lost her two holes lead and was one down at the 10th. Then she fought back well and was one up going to the 14th, which she lost. The 15th was rather farcically halved in 6, Mrs. Fish going from bunker to bunker, but putting a long, trickly approach putt dead, but Mrs. Collis Browne with two fine shots and a good chip got her 4 at the 16th and then horribly hooked her tee shot to the 17th, recovered well, but putted weakly to lose the hole to a 4. To the home hole she was short with her drive, but in play, but after a fine third she again failed at a nasty putt of over a yard and all was over bar the shouting. Mrs. Crombie had by then been overcome, but looming through the murk of an October evening appeared Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Brindle, whose progress had been rather too leisurely to be followed with any enthusiasm. Mrs. Boyd, adapting herself to the conditions and playing steadily, was two up at the 16th, but after winning the 17th, her opponent obligingly presented her with the 18th and we were spared an unprofitable journey to the 19th.

The results were:—

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

ADDINGTON			ROYAL MID-SURREY		
Mrs. H. Guedalla (at the 20th)		1	Mrs. J. Mellor ..		0
			Mrs. Rhona Rabbidge (3 and 2) ..		1
Mrs. D. Fish		0	Miss Stanhope (3 and 2)		1
Mrs. W. Payne		0	Miss D. Millar		1
Miss Pim (4 and 2) ..		1	Miss Coote		0
Mrs. Brindle (4 and 3) ..		1			
Total		3	Total		2
WEST HILL			CAMBERLEY HEATH		
Mrs. R. L. Kennedy ..		0	Miss M. Gourlay (3 and 1)		1
Mrs. Collis Browne (4 and 3)		1	Miss D. Pearson ..		0
Miss J. Hill (at the 19th)		1	Miss D. Chambers ..		0
Mrs. A. W. Crombie (1 hole)		1	Mrs. L. Foley		0
			Miss M. Justice (3 and 2)		1
Mrs. A. Boyd		0			
Total		3	Total		2

FINAL ROUND

ADDINGTON			WEST HILL		
Mrs. Guedalla		0	Mrs. Kennedy (5 and 4)		1
Mrs. D. Fish (1 hole) ..		1	Mrs. J. Collis Browne ..		0
Mrs. W. Payne (4 and 3)		1	Miss J. Hill		0
Miss Pim (4 and 3) ..		1	Mrs. A. W. Crombie ..		0
Mrs. Brindle		0	Mrs. A. Boyd (2 holes) ..		1
Total		3	Total		2

In a match at East Brighton yesterday the home team beat Chipstead by five games to three.

ROWING

COXSWAINLESS FOURS AT OXFORD

The Coxswainless Fours were continued at Oxford yesterday, when the conditions were not as favourable as they had been on the opening day, the crews having to row against a strong south-westerly wind.

The racing was more interesting, however, and there was a most exciting race between the holders, Brasenose, and University. With two Blues and two members of Trial Eights rowing, University appeared to hold the advantage, but Brasenose put up an extremely good fight, more especially as they had trouble with their rudder at the Weirs Bridge which was not rectified until they came out of the Gut. University were a length in front at the Willows, and maintained the advantage to the Boat House. Then Brasenose began to draw up, and, with Johnston putting in a fine spurt along the Wall, they steadily reduced the deficit, to be finally beaten, after a great race, by a bare second in 7min. 17sec., which was a very fast time.

Details:—

FIRST HEAT

BALLIOL (2nd Station).—C. F. D. Halahan (Westminster) (bow), H. J. Hadow (Blundell's), M. J. Waterhouse (Eton), M. Milne Watson (Eton) (stroke), 1.

CHRIST CHURCH (1st Station).—D. K. C. O'Malley (Westminster) (bow), Lord Forrester (Eton), L. Clive (Eton), W. Erskine Crum (Eton) (stroke), 2.

Won by 8sec. Time 7min. 24sec.

SECOND HEAT

UNIVERSITY (1st Station).—C. F. Martineau (Harrow) (bow), A. M. Emmet (Sherborne), R. H. Dutton (St. Peter's, Adelaide), D. E. Tinné (Eton) (stroke), 1.

BRASENOSE (2nd Station).—G. M. L. Smith (Winchester) (bow), R. W. G. Holdsworth (Shrewsbury), R. A. J. Poole (Eton), C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury) (stroke), 2.

Won by 1sec. Time, 7min. 17sec.

THIRD HEAT

WORCESTER (1st Station).—W. H. Migotti (Radley) (bow), L. Paddison (Bromsgrove), F. W. Manning (King's School, Taunton), N. T. Hankin (St. Paul's) (stroke), 1.

TRINITY (2nd Station).—T. Gatehouse (Oundle), M. G. Powell (Cheltenham), E. G. N. Mabey (Cheltenham), C. A. Chadwick Healy (Eton) (stroke), 2.

Tiffy ran into the bank at the old University Barge. Time, 7min. 33sec.

FOURTH HEAT

MAGDALEN II. (1st Station).—F. M. Bristowe (Radley) (bow), T. F. Whitley (Winchester), A. Smithies (University of Tasmania), J. M. Weatherby (Winchester) (stroke), 1.

EXETER (2nd Station).—K. E. Rowbotham (King Edward's, Birmingham), A. E. T. Benson (Wolverhampton), E. G. S. Apedaile (Christ's Hospital), J. G. Moxham (Sutton Valence) (stroke), 2.

Won by 6sec. Time, 7min. 43sec.

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF ROWING

2.15.—Worcester v. Magdalen II.
3.0.—Balliol v. University.

CAMBRIDGE LIGHT FOURS

The second round of the Light Fours was decided at Cambridge yesterday, when the only heat about which there had been any doubt was won in convincing fashion by the holders, Third Trinity I., who beat Jesus I. by two lengths after leading them the whole distance.

The conditions were not good for racing, as there was a fresh wind in Long Reach. Third Trinity held a

Parliament

AGRICULTURE

DR. ADDISON ON HIS POLICY

MR. MAXTON AND THE GOVERNMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, OCT. 30

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

MR. BALDWIN CHEERED

Immediately before the start of questions Mr. BALDWIN entered the Chamber and took his seat. He was greeted with loud cheers from all parts of the House. On rising later to put a question to the Prime Minister in regard to the business for next week Mr. Baldwin was received with another and more prolonged outburst of cheering, in which all parties joined.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), said that the indebtedness of the Unemployment Insurance Fund on October 25 was £53,220,000. The unexhausted amount of authorized borrowing on that date was, therefore, £6,780,000.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS INSPECTION

A DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), informed Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) that up to date 216 private schools had declared themselves open to the Board's inspection under section 147 of the Education Act, 1921, of which 197 had actually been inspected. The Board sent to the local education authority copies of the reports made as a result of such inspections, but the Education Act did not give the Board authority to take any action on those reports. He was fully alive to the importance of this subject, and was watching with pleasure the growing public interest in it. He proposed to set up a departmental committee to advise him as to what legislative or other changes were necessary to secure the country against certain disadvantages and even abuses inherent in the present system.

THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

COLONEL ENGLAND (Heywood and Radcliffe, L.) asked the President of the Board of Education whether he still adhered to his estimate that the raising of the school-leaving age would only cost £2,500,000.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that the estimate of the cost of raising the school-leaving age would be printed with the Education (School Attendance) Bill, which, it was hoped, would be in the hands of hon. members to-morrow. He saw no reason to alter the estimate.

ARMISTICE DAY

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), informed Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) that there would be no change in the form of ceremony at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day this year.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

Mr. CLYNES informed Mr. HACKING that the Government were hopeful that Lord Amulree, notwithstanding his appointment as Secretary of State for Air, might be able to spare the necessary time to continue as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Licensing. Should it turn out to be necessary to make any change, he (Mr. Clynes) would inform the House at the earliest moment.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Do I understand that the position of Minister for Air is not considered a full-time job? (Laughter.)

Mr. CLYNES.—Every Minister has much more work to do, both public and Parliamentary, than is implied by the position or occupation.

MINISTERS' SALARIES

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the Prime Minister whether it was proposed to adopt the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Salaries of Ministers.

Mr. MACDONALD (Seaham).—There is virtually but one recommendation, which, for the time being, will not be put into operation. (Laughter.)

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.).—Is any attention to be paid to the financial troubles of back-benchers? (Renewed laughter.) No answer was given.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he could now make a statement concerning the proceedings of the Advisory Committee on Unemployment, of which Mr. Lloyd George was a member; and whether it was proposed to ask the Committee to continue its labours.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) and SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked similar questions.

Mr. MACDONALD.—During the recess there have been frequent consultations with Mr. Lloyd George and his friends. At these helpful consultations, which are continuing, views and suggestions have been freely exchanged.

SIR K. WOOD.—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the conditions laid down as to the secrecy of these proceedings have been observed by all members?

Mr. MACDONALD.—I should imagine so, but I cannot say. SIR K. WOOD.—Is there no truth in the statement that someone has been running to the Press, or anything of that kind? (Ministerial cries of "Forty-four" and laughter.) SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE asked whether any definite decisions had been taken as a result of the negotiations. Mr. MACDONALD.—Yes, we have taken several decisions. SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE.—Cannot the right hon. gentleman give the information to the House of Commons when the House requires it? Mr. MACDONALD.—The House of Commons is not concerned with these negotiations. The Government is responsible for the proposals if they are placed before the House of Commons. If I choose to discuss in my own room or in the lobbies certain things with members, it is not for the House of Commons to ask what has been the subject of the conversations.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Mr. MACDONALD, replying to a question by SIR A. POWNALL, said:—Throughout the recess every effort to stimulate useful work has been made, as is evidenced by the fact that at this moment 160,000 persons are directly or indirectly engaged on work sanctioned by the Government. Moreover, important negotiations affecting the cotton and steel trades have been and are taking place, in addition to the measures foreshadowed in the gracious Speech from the Throne.

THE COTTON TRADE

Replying to a question by Mr. HACKING, Mr. GILLETT, Secretary for Overseas Trade (Finsbury), said it was the policy of the Government, wherever Government action was practicable and likely to be helpful, to cooperate in every way with the cotton industry in working out measures for the recovery of its lost trade. In pursuance of this policy the Home Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade recently visited Manchester to confer with the various sections of the industry in regard to the progress which it was making in considering and implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Cotton Inquiry Committee. These discussions were believed to have been of value to all concerned, and it was proposed to continue them at the earliest possible date.

PALESTINE POLICY

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any consultations took place between representatives of the various political parties in this country before the publication of the Government's policy in regard to Palestine was authorized.

Mr. LUNN, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Rothwell), said:—No, sir.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said that the debate on the Address would be continued on Monday, when the Opposition amendment would be taken. It was hoped that the debate would be concluded on Tuesday. Wednesday would be devoted to private members' motions. On Thursday the second reading of the Education (School Attendance) Bill would be taken, and Friday would be the first day for private members' Bills. On any day, if time permitted, other business would be taken.

Mr. BALDWIN asked if two days were to be devoted to the official Opposition amendment.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that he understood that was so.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) asked if that meant that there would be no opportunity for the discussion of amendments other than the official Opposition amendment.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that there were no other amendments on the paper of any substance. (Laughter.) In the course of the general debate a miscellaneous number of subjects could be quite adequately debated.

Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) asked when the Government proposed to introduce their agricultural legislation.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that the date for the introduction of that legislation would be announced in due course; probably this week, but he could not say definitely.

THE KING'S SPEECH

RESUMED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

The debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech was resumed.

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) said that there had been a shrinkage in the arable acreage of this country during the past 10 years of 1,153,000, or 10.4 per cent. The acreage under wheat had fallen by 414,000, or 23.8 per cent.; under barley by 208,000, or 15.7 per cent.; and under oats by 186,000, or 9.1 per cent. The only crop which showed an increase was lucerne, which was greater by 26.3 per cent. There was only one bright spot—namely, sugar-beet. Negotiations were now proceeding in regard to the next three years' crop and great difficulties, he understood, were being met with in arranging a satisfactory settlement. Some greater measure of help would be needed if the sugar-beet industry was to continue satisfactorily. The position of agriculture had been getting steadily worse, and so far as there had been any policy for dealing with it that policy had been inept and futile.

MR. MAXTON'S CRITICISM

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) said Mr. Lloyd George ought to be more satisfied with the King's Speech than anyone else because there were indications of his philosophy in every line of it. There was not a single specific item in it which had any relation to Socialist philosophy or to the Socialist plan for meeting the nation's needs. He took it that the Liberal Party were so thoroughly satisfied with the Speech that they were not setting down any amendment to it.

Mr. LEIF JONES (Camborne, L.).—Will you put down an amendment?

Mr. MAXTON said he would put down an amendment and try to get it moved and voted upon. He would try to get round the limitations which were placed upon back-benchers in setting down amendments; but the Liberal Party had no such difficulties and they had not taken advantage of their opportunities. Mr. Lloyd George got the policy he wanted without the responsibility of government, and he was the only party leader in the House at the moment who had not got something in the nature of an internal palace revolution. (Laughter.)

The Government had not done well in attempting to solve the problems of 1930 with the methods of 1906. He regretted that the leaders of the party in power had not seen their way to find the solution on a Socialist basis rather than on an out-of-date Liberal philosophy which the country had recognized as inappropriate to this century. His main criticism of the Government was that they did not seem to appreciate fully the nature of the situation they were up against. The political philosophy of the Prime Minister was founded upon the idea that there was an evolutionary process in social development as in biology, which was gradually and steadily pushing forward into a better social order. Where was the evidence that during the past 25 or 30 years, by means of social adaptations and small changes of one kind or another, a better social order had been advanced? There was no such evidence. The evolutionary political theory did not fit the present situation, and he asked the Government to state quite frankly whether they still thought it did, for their adherence to such a view would mean a very serious thing to him and his friends. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the immediate application of Socialism on a large scale was the one and only solution. If, on the other hand, the Government had deserted Socialism for Liberalism, it was only right that they should say so. It would mark such a change as no longer to justify any political association between the two sections of the Labour Party. (Cheers.)

It was said that the country was passing through a crisis. He could see no sign of a crisis in the lives of the upper and middle classes. There was no apparent curtailment of their pleasures, recreations, or sports. They were not short of money. So far as he could judge of the few moneyed people whom he knew intimately the only financial difficulty of the rich was to find profitable investment for their surplus money, without any limitation being imposed on their personal expenditure. That surplus should be invested in the bodies of the people who had produced it. The Labour movement at its recent congress reaffirmed its view that unemployed people should be paid £1 a week for a man, 10s. for his wife, and 5s. for each child. The only crisis just now was that there were 3,000,000 people living on the verge of starvation. He had raised his voice to persuade Governments to make large-scale changes in our social structure that would enable a crisis to be avoided. He did not know that he was now so anxious to avoid a crisis as he had been. There would be no real understanding of the social forces that were at work in these days until they were right hard up against it and the upper classes were beginning to feel some of the privations which had been felt for centuries by the working classes. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister to tell him whether they were departing from the view that public ownership and control of the essentials of life was a necessary step in social reorganization. Were the mass of the people who struggled for the Labour Party and had their political philosophy as their only faith to be told now when Labour was occupying the seats of power—(an HON. MEMBER.—"Office")—that there was nothing for them in the way of a better or fuller life until some dim and distant future when all our industries had been reorganized and our internal and external trade problems had been solved? It was a shame and disgrace that widows and aged people should be asked by a Labour and Socialist Government to live on 10s. a week. There was no crisis now except in the millions of the working people of this land. Let that crisis be tackled and that problem solved now. A pettifogging policy would take them nowhere.

CUTTING ACROSS PARTY LINES

Mr. O'CONNOR (Nottingham, Central, U.) said there were facts which seemed to indicate that they were approaching a very grave position of crisis. For September this year we exported half by bulk of the quantity of iron and steel and manufactures thereof that we exported in September last year, and we imported rather more by bulk of these things than we imported in September last year. There was a shrinkage of 40 per cent. in the export by bulk of cotton piece-goods. A depression in the wage standards of the people seemed to be inevitable unless some method, protective or otherwise, was adopted to insulate the people who lived in industry in this country from the shock of world competition. The King's Speech bore no relation to the actualities of the present position. Referring to the suggestion that the Government had office without power, he said of course they had power. If they showed a grasp of the situation they would find opinion in this country would not follow lines of party cleavage. He wanted to take a course which would to a certain extent cut across party lines. He believed the country knew perfectly well what it wanted and that half a dozen men of common sense and prudence drawn from all parties could draw up an emergency programme on a couple of sheets of notepaper.

In the first place the country wanted a Parliamentary machine which was sensitive to public opinion—much more sensitive than the present one. The reason the present one was not sensitive was one of the matters they had to inquire into among themselves and might involve the indictment of the present party system. The people were also demanding a bolder and more manageable Executive. We needed at once strict, scrupulous, and almost Gladstonian finance; and ruthless and persistent economy. The country was ready for a drastic overhaul of our importing system, and there was no very large divergence of opinion as to the necessity for some alteration in our fiscal system. Many members on that side of the House recognized that there was a reasonable requirement that some safeguard should be given to the consumer and some method devised to ensure that the benefit of a protective tariff was not going into the manufacturer's pocket. If those two safeguards could be devised, there was great room for common agreement, which would result in an alteration of our fiscal system, to be made as an emergency measure now, before it was too late. The country was also profoundly concerned about Imperial development. This country had got to enter into one or other of the great international groups if it was going to have any effective economic outlook for its manufactures. The chance was being offered by the Imperial Conference, but he saw no indications that we were taking it.

Mr. TURNER (Batley and Morley, Lab.) regretted that the Speech did not contain more with regard to the overshadowing question of unemployment. Reference was made in it to India and Palestine, but, although those questions must be dealt with, they were of no account to the hungry, unemployed person. With all the depression in agriculture and industry that there was at present, why should the Opposition not admit that capitalism had broken down?

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) said there never was a Government more deeply pledged to the solution of a problem than this Government to the solution of unemployment, but the King's Speech showed a lack of appreciation of the realities of the national crisis. Could not the other matters—the Education Bill, the Consumers' Council, the Trade Disputes Bill—wait till we had rid ourselves of the hideous incubus of unemployment?

Mr. PERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said that he was one of those who believed that no more could be taken out of industry than industry produced, and he was associated with a movement which recognized the right of capital to a return for the services it gave; but he thought industry would show better results if both sides laid all their cards on the table and a system of accountancy were devised which would show all the facts when negotiations were taking place between the employers and the trade unions.

"DISAPPOINTING"

LORD STANLEY (Lancashire, Fylde, U.) said the word disappointing was a very moderate word to apply to the King's Speech. Those who were responsible for it were quite out of touch with the needs of the community. Some of the proposals of the Government in aid of agriculture were good in their way, particularly the better marketing and standardization of produce, but they applied only to one section of the industry. For the arable section, that was going through the most difficult time, no hope whatever was held out. Prices were at the basis of the arable problem, and according to the Government prices were not to be touched, although arable farmers found it difficult to market their products at prices which would pay for the cost of production, not to speak of making a profit. The result was that arable land was falling into grass, leading to an over-production of milk, and a growing difficulty to dispose of milk at remunerative prices. He wondered whether the Ministry of Agriculture was studying the causes of the altered taste of the community in regard to food. Thirty years ago the standard food of most of the industrial community was fresh food largely produced in this country. Whether it was due to a habit that arose out of the War, or that it gave less trouble in cooking, and less waste, most of the homes in industrial centres, instead of buying their food from the farms were now using tinned foods. In one town in Lancashire the contractor who had the clearing away of rubbish heaps found among the rubbish tins to the number of one per head of the population per day. That being so, it might be well for the Ministry to give its attention to the canning industry in this country. Trade unionism was an integral part of our organization in this country and it had never been more respected or more valued than at present, when its energy was turned to the purely industrial problems. He felt confident that many in all quarters of the House could travel a very long way together. The greater measure of common agreement they could obtain the easier would it be for them to get through these difficult times.

DR. ADDISON'S REPLY

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), said that last year the complaint was made that agricultural proposals were not brought before the House. Now when they were indicated they were denounced, even before their production, as quite insufficient. It was a little premature to discuss these Bills. He did not think that when the proposals were produced they would be described as timid proposals. Dealing with points made in debate, he referred to the prices of cereals and said he recognized the gravity of the position. He was not in any way concerned with the conditions of labour in Russia—happily. From what he could learn of them they appeared to be extraordinarily undesirable (Opposition cheers), but he was afraid that remark applied to the production of all sorts of other commodities which came from all parts of the world. The present slump in prices was foreseen months before these imports appeared in our ports. The corn trade estimated that the requirements of wheat-importing countries for the year would be 396,000,000cwts., but the surplus estimated for the wheat-exporting countries was 633,000,000cwts. To that surplus the Russian contribution was expected to be 30,000,000cwts. In certain weeks there had been excessive supplies of Russian wheat. But the main reason for the slump was the enormous surplus in the world's stocks, particularly on the other side of the Atlantic. Wheat was about 4 per cent. of the value of our total agricultural production, and cereals altogether were about 10 per cent. In several counties the production of wheat governed the cultivation of the land for four or five years, and therefore its importance was very much greater than the mere percentage. We imported about £30,000,000 worth of pig material, and 77 per cent. came from only just across the sea. We could well produce the vast proportion of that at home. (Cheers.) We imported nearly £20,000,000 worth of eggs. It was desirable that we should concentrate on facilities which would lead to the production of these things which were so much required by our industrial market, which were so near to them, and could be so readily produced. The extraordinary anomaly was to be seen that we had here the best industrial food market in the world, yet we were importing twice the value of our national wheat crop in eggs alone, which we could perfectly well produce at home. When the Marketing Bill was introduced it would be found that considerable provision had been made for what was commonly known as "processing." The provision of creameries for the use of surplus milk was a very essential concomitant of pig production. These things had to be linked up, and we had to apply our brains to the subject. For 50 years we had talked about tariffs instead of tackling the job. The proposals which the Government would introduce would, at all events, make a start on the right lines in dealing with the main defects of our agricultural system and enabling this country to take profitable advantage of our unequalled market.

THE SCRUB BULL

He believed that the value of our live stock was considerably over £100,000,000. Many of our grass lands would produce the best live stock in the world, but we had stood aside and looked on, talking about free trade and protection, while our brethren across the Irish Sea had been busy improving their live stock. They had improved it so much that the standard of the imported Irish stock was enormously higher than a few years ago. That was due to the fact that they had eliminated the scrub bull. He proposed to start on that; but in introducing that proposal he did not expect to get the blessings of the headquarters of the Farmers' Union, because he had never known them satisfied with anything. (Cheers and laughter.) They had even campaigned against Mr. Guinness, and if they could not be pleased by a Conservative of his excellent repute, how could they be expected to be satisfied with a Socialist Minister of Agriculture? He did not feel disposed to lament very much if they did not like his proposal relating to scrub bulls, but it was coming for all that. It was necessary because it was clearly the rational way of improving the standard of British live stock.

In suggesting that we should make a better use of our land, Mr. Maxton had denounced in advance the Government's proposals as a return to primitive methods. We all had our prejudices. He (Dr. Addison) was brought up in a village. There was a great deal more in the life of the country, perhaps, than a man who had been brought up in a town ever understood. (Cheers.) The complaint of Mr. Maxton was that they were going to try to make a better use of our native land—that was the return to primitive methods! If we had paid a little more attention to that sort of primitive method in the last 100 years, instead of crowding our people into slums in the towns, we might have been better off. He made no apology for the proposals which he would introduce to get more work done on the land. He would endeavour to make use of the lessons of the past and the warnings they offered. It could not be denied that in providing small-holdings after the War there were many extravagances, and that in the rush and excitement of the scheme a good many men were placed on the land who were quite unsuitable. The Government would try to learn from those mistakes. Any proposals which he would introduce would not be framed on those lines; it was proposed to do the thing in an organized, well-thought-out, and well-instructed way. He did not say that there would not be mistakes—there certainly would be—but the complaint generally was that they did not try to do anything. That would not be true in this matter——

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.).—When are you going to do it?

DR. ADDISON.—It will be introduced on Monday week, I hope. (Ministerial cheers.) That is not so bad. Continuing, he said that with all the excessive expenditure of the post-War period, small-holdings even now were paying 3 per cent., which was more than many landowners were getting for the rest of their land. The reason why the Government would be pressed so much during this Session in regard to agriculture would be that in a time of national distress they would be endeavouring to atone for the neglects of the past.

UNIONIST VIEW

Mr. GUINNESS Bury St. Edmund's, U.) said that in many respects the Government's agricultural proposals were mischievous, and in any case they fell very far short of the expectations aroused that if the Labour Party were returned to power agriculture would at least be made to pay. In the last 18 months the difficulties of agriculture had been aggravated. Before the recent agricultural conference had been able to do anything except to report on cereal production it had been strangled. The programme which the Minister had just defended was not remotely related to the necessities of the industry at the present time. Putting small-holders on the land was no remedy for unemployment in other industries. The small-holder could only succeed if he had very special qualifications and experience, and where he was succeeding at present it was only because he was evading the difficulty of the farmer in having to pay a higher wage than he could finance. The experiments in farming on a large scale would prove a wanton waste of public money. There was a great deal of false analogy between Canada and Australia and this country in regard to large-scale farming. Our fields could only be fitted to these large experiments by very heavy capital expenditure, and our climate prevented the labour-saving methods possible in Canada.

In regard to the Marketing Bill, compulsory cooperation was something like a contradiction in terms. It was not suitable for a country of free imports like this. If they were to apply this method under present conditions it would lead to an intolerable discrimination against the home producer, because he would be deprived of a free market in his own country, while the foreign producer would be put in the preferential position of having free access. Until they protected the British farmer from undercutting from abroad it was unthinkable that they should inflict on him the injustice that would be involved in this case.

Mr. QUIBBELL (Brigg, Lab.) said that if they looked forward to the next 12 months and achieved the little odds and ends that constituted the King's Speech the Session was not going to be very fruitful. A stabilized economic price for wheat would do more than anything they had yet discovered to put agriculture on its feet. The Marketing Bill alone, good as it might be, would not solve the problem, so far as the countryside was concerned. Last year on a cooperative society's farm with which he was connected they lost £82 10s. 6d. on 26½ acres of oats; on 43½ acres of barley they lost £82 0s. 3d.; and on nine acres of wheat the loss was £10 4s. 6d. The securing of an economic price to the farmer for his wheat was the only thing that would do something substantial for agriculture.

Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.) said that he welcomed the new spirit towards agriculture shown in the speech of the previous speaker. If there was no hope of the Government dealing with the farmers' difficulties by way of subsidy or protection against unrestricted foreign competition, he hoped that they would do something to meet the emergency which was likely to arise during the coming winter by giving some assistance such as help towards meeting the wages bill.

Mr. GOULD (Somerset, Frome, Lab.) said that the drift of men from country to town could be reversed if the Government's land settlement schemes were bold enough.

Mr. CHRISTIE (Norfolk, S., U.) said the position of agriculture in Norfolk was the worst in his long connexion with the industry.

Mr. GRANVILLE (Eye, L.) said Marketing and Land Settlement Bills would no doubt do much good in many districts, but at the root of the whole problem was the position of arable agriculture.

Mr. ROSBOTHAM (Ormskirk, Lab.) said that every possible opportunity should be given for the training and education of people who wished to get back to the land.

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) said that the Government were proposing nothing that would help arable farmers; they were attaching far too much importance to the possible results of their Marketing Bill. The wheat producer to-day was losing from £3 to £5 an acre, and he appealed to the Government to do something to remedy this state of affairs.

Mr. B. RILEY (Dewsbury, Lab.) said that for the first time a Government had deliberately faced the question of assuring to the producers of essential commodities an adequately reasonable price. In the Government policy there were tremendous possibilities of a reconstruction of rural England and a redressing of the balance between town and country.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) said that before we could get out of our agricultural difficulties we must contract out of world agricultural depression. Until we had done that it was not the moment to put poor men or men with small capital on the land. Unless they were prepared to control imports by tariffs or by embargo, how was it possible to ensure, however efficient our system of production, that the goods produced would be sold? Even if this involved some rise in the cost of living, was it not time to consider instead of the cost of living the possibility of living at all? (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Stirling and Clackmannan, Western), said that he could not deal with the question of cereal production in detail while the Imperial Conference was in session. It had been said that small-holdings had in the past been an economic failure, and the Public Accounts Committee had drawn attention to the fact that there had been a loss upon past schemes. But the Government were compelled at the end of the War by the force of public opinion to place on the land ex-soldiers, shell-shocked men, blind men, men with artificial limbs, and small-holdings were then established at very considerable cost. It was absurd to suggest that the hurried War-time experiment should be taken as the criterion of what could be done by carefully prepared schemes of small-holdings. The provision of a house on every small-holding was included in the capital cost. Houses temporarily occupied by engineers or other industrial workers were not debited to the cost of the industries in which these men were engaged. It was only in agriculture that the Public Accounts Committee, the Press, and many members of the House pretended to see an enormous loss in small-holdings because houses were included in the capital expenditure. But even in the conditions which he had outlined he knew of no business or industry which showed so small a proportion of failures as small-holdings. The average number per year had been 5.5.

The Government were acting upon the principle that providing small-holdings was not enough, that the small-holder must be enabled to make an economic return. Under the Marketing Bill the small-holder would be provided with facilities for marketing his produce free of the middleman system.

The compulsory provision of the Marketing Bill had been attacked. All that that meant was that, when dairy farmers formed a cooperative organization for the disposal of their produce at a fair and reasonable price, a minority who stood out should be restrained from wrecking the price. Did hon. members opposite contend that the minority should rule? More than that, the Bill provided a sum of £625,000 to enable such a cooperative organization of producers to keep their surplus milk off the market, to set up cooperative creameries, where such surplus milk could be turned into dry or condensed milk where necessary for the home market. Most chocolate manufacturers in this country used imported dry milk in the making of chocolates. Some manufacturers stated that they could not make a decent milk chocolate if they got their milk in 20 or 30 different standards and grades of quality and that only when they got a common grade and standard of milk to suit their machinery and the content of their chocolate could they begin to use

(Continued on page 8)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 7)

British milk. The champions of the agricultural interest on the other side of the House ought to welcome proposals to set up cooperative producers' organizations to inaugurate new industries and provide new employment. The agricultural industry was not one industry but comprised 50 industries. Remedies for one section would fail in others. The Government did not pretend that the remedies foreshadowed in the King's Speech would be sufficient to deal with every aspect of this far-flung industry, but they asked and expected that the comprehensive proposals for organized marketing, which would for the first time give the producers a chance of organizing their whole livelihood on an economic basis, should be met seriously and supported enthusiastically by producers and others.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) said that he was particularly anxious in regard to the cotton industry. He hoped that the Government would indicate what proposals they intended to lay before the House to help it. For over 12 months the economic natural development of the industry had been held up while an inquiry was taking place. Bad as the situation was when the committee of inquiry started to take evidence, it was infinitely worse to-day. Between August of last year and August, 1930, we had reduced our export of cotton yarn by approximately one-third, and our export of cotton cloth by nearly one-half. Where two men were unemployed in August of last year, there were now three; and where one woman was unemployed two were now unemployed. Neither the inquiry itself nor the policy which was being based on the inquiry were doing the slightest good to the industry, and if there was no change very grievous harm would result.

DR. DAVIES (Royton, U.) appealed to the Government to do something to help the cotton trade in Lancashire. He urged that, instead of sitting down quietly and waiting for the Lancashire cotton industry to get out of its troubles, the Government might come to its assistance by way of guaranteeing a loan. If it were known that the Government were behind such a proposal the money could be provided, and the confidence thus produced would infuse new lifeblood into the industry.

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) said that the difficulties facing the cotton trade were not due to any action or inaction of the present Government.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade (Norwich) said the condition of the cotton trade amounted to a hopeless confession of the failure of private enterprise. The Government could not be blamed for not having taken action on the report of the Committee of Inquiry, considering that representatives of the industry asked for time in order that they might get to understand the report in all its implications.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow, and the House adjourned at five minutes to 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 11
Continued debate on the Address.

THE PETITION TO MR. BALDWIN

SIR JOHN FERGUSON ON ITS PURPOSE

Speaking at Twickenham last night, Sir JOHN FERGUSON, M.P. for the division, said that a certain number of Mr. Baldwin's cordial supporters presented a petition to him through the Chief Whip, not so much taking exception to his leadership, but as representing the feeling throughout the country that at the next election he would endanger the success of the Conservative Party if there was the slightest feeling that he would be returned to power surrounded by what had been described as "the old gang." There was nothing disloyal in their attitude.

He was sorry to say that someone gave the result to the Press. They were unable to discover who it was, but whoever gave that secret to the Press was unworthy to represent any party. The reason for his signing that document was entirely a question of what was best in the interests of the country. It had been decided that day to retain Mr. Baldwin as leader, and no one would give more cordial support than every member who signed that petition. They simply united to ginger up the Conservative Party in anticipation of the election which would come, in his opinion, in a very few months.

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Stock, near Chelmsford, last night, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. K. HOWARD-BURY, M.P., whose name was given as one of the signatories to the petition, said that they discussed freely and frankly whether Mr. Baldwin was or was not the most suitable person to lead the Conservative Party. They came to no definite decision and the meeting was adjourned. There was no question of causing a division. Some of the persons whose names were given as signing the memorial were not at the meeting at all, and others were present whose names were not given. All they did was to sign a book as they came in. There was one thing and one thing alone they desired, and that was to have an absolutely united party to come forward at the next election. At that day's full meeting there was unanimous support for the policy put forward by Mr. Baldwin, and there was a four to one majority in favour of Mr. Baldwin as their leader. He and all loyal Conservatives would naturally abide by the majority vote. They would fight the next election on the policy enunciated by Mr. Baldwin that day. It was a very different policy from that of a few months ago.

MR. AMERY AND THE PARTY MEETING

UNITED SUPPORT FOR LEADER AND POLICY

Mr. AMERY, M.P., was greeted with loud cheers at a Conservative meeting at Ilkley last night when he said that he came as a representative of a united party, of a party united in its policy and in its determination to give loyal support to its leader. There had been at a meeting that morning in London a discussion at which grievances were frankly ventilated and criticism freely expressed, but those who were most frank in their criticism of the conduct of the party's affairs in the past made it no less clear that they were prepared loyally to accept the verdict of the majority and to give their support to the leader whom the majority chose. Even more important and significant was the fact that they were united in their policy. Mr. Amery continued:—"On that issue our vote was to all intents and purposes unanimous. What is that policy? It is the policy of the free hand to deal with the fiscal policy of this country in every aspect, domestic and Imperial. It is a free hand for action—unfettered by any negative pledge which could prevent the most effective measures being taken from the moment we come into office, either to give fair play to British industry at home, or secure the very widest possible measure of Imperial preference we can achieve in agreement with our fellow subjects across the seas. There may be shades of difference as to the exact method of our procedure in detail. There is nothing that need prevent a whole-hearted and united effort in pursuance of a common policy."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

PARLIAMENTARY DINNER TO DELEGATES

A large number of members of both Houses of Parliament will attend the dinner which is being given in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords to-night by the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Prime Ministers and Ministers of the Dominions who are attending the Imperial Conference.

On arrival the guests will be received in the Library of the House of Lords by the joint presidents of the United Kingdom Branch, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and by several of the vice-presidents. Their toast will be proposed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is one of the vice-presidents of the branch, and will be responded to by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, all of whom are vice-presidents of their respective branches of the association in the Dominion Parliaments. The toast of the United Kingdom Branch of the association will be proposed by the Prime Minister of South Africa and seconded by the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. Mr. J. H. Thomas, chairman of the executive committee of the United Kingdom Branch, will respond. The toast of the chairman will be given by Sir Muhammad Shafi, a delegate of India to the Imperial Conference.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

COUNTRY POLLING TO-MORROW

SOME OF THE CONTESTS

In over 300 cities and boroughs in England and Wales polling will take place to-morrow to fill the vacancies caused by the automatic retirement of a third of the municipal councils. There are no elections in London, the present councils having another year to run. As usual, the Labour Party are everywhere bidding hard to increase their grip on municipal administration, which has steadily increased since the War. In some towns there is coalition between Conservatives and Liberals to resist Labour. The following table indicates the efforts being made by the various parties in about 80 of the largest cities and towns (the Independents include Communists and Ratepayers' Association and Citizen candidates):—

Conservative	Liberal	Labour	Ind.
SEATS VACANT			
353	153	357	170
UNOPPOSED RETURNS			
113	33	95	54
CONTESTED SEATS			
240	120	262	116
CANDIDATES AT THE POLL			
499	208	765	255
TOTAL NUMBER OF CANDIDATES			
612	241	860	309

Labour is vacating over 60 seats fewer than last year, while the Conservatives and Independents show a slight increase, and the Liberals a decrease. Below are messages from our Correspondents in various districts:—

BIRMINGHAM.—Candidates are confined, with one exception, to representatives of the Conservative and Socialist parties. For the first time, not a single Liberal or Independent candidate has been nominated. The exception is a Communist, but his appearance has little significance. Last November, when two Communists were in the field, their united poll was just 50. There are 30 seats vacant, the retiring councillors comprising 19 Conservatives, 10 Socialists, and one Independent. Four Conservatives have been returned unopposed. The electors have a clear-cut issue in the 26 contested wards. Given a normal poll, the Conservatives believe that they will retain all the seats they are defending and possibly have one or two gains to their credit. They enjoy at present a dominant position in the City Council. Including the Aldermen, they hold 74 seats out of a total of 121, Socialists claiming 35, Independents seven and Liberals five. Last year Socialist ambitions, encouraged by earlier successes, received a check, the elections resulting in a net gain to the Conservatives of two seats. Since then Conservatives have captured a Socialist seat in Washwood Heath—their first victory in the ward since the War. They also greatly reduced the Socialist majority at a by-election in the Duddeston and Nechells Ward. That their appeal has weight with the people is demonstrated by five working men coming forward as candidates.

In the absence of any outstanding local issue questions of national politics will influence many electors. Alderman J. B. Burman, chairman of the Conservative group in the Council, has published a manifesto directing attention to the great change that has come over the political situation in the past few months. Many Socialists, he says, are disillusioned and discontented at the failure of their own Government and not a few of them are secretly ashamed of it. In municipal, no less than in national affairs, Mr. Burman considers that Conservatives have a strong case to put before the electors. He quotes the recent testimony of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Minister of Health, to Birmingham's pre-eminence in house building, and with regard to the slum problem declares that it is already being approached with a thoroughness betokening success. Conservative candidates are strong advocates of reconditioning. Mr. Burman reminds the electors that no party but the Conservative is likely to take any special interest in keeping the rates at a reasonable figure, and he also issues a warning about Socialist aims in the matter of State and municipal trading.

DERBY.—Already holding 41 of the 64 seats on the Town Council, the Labour Party profess assurance of securing one and possibly two more. There are contests in nine of the 16 wards, and in five of these Labour is on the defensive. The opposition is furnished in four instances by Conservatives, and in the fifth a peculiar position has been created in that a retiring Labour woman councillor is being challenged by another member of the same party who has been nominated by the Tenants' Association in protest against administrative changes on municipal housing estates under the Labour régime. Two outgoing Conservative and two outgoing Liberal councillors are opposed by Labour nominees. Apart from housing estate management, the main issues in the elections are curtailment of capital expenditure and reduction in electricity charges, advocated by anti-Labour, and increased efficiency of service, combined with decrease in rates and relief of unemployment, promised by Labour.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Socialists are making a determined attempt to obtain complete control of the City Council. There will be contests in 12 of the 16 wards, the four uncontested wards being equally divided between Conservatives and Socialists. Of the 12 wards to be fought, six are now held by Conservatives, three by Liberals, and three by Socialists. The Socialists are running a candidate in every ward, but in only two instances, one being a triangular fight, are Conservatives and Liberals in opposition. Three of the wards (Mapperley, Market and Forest) are safe Conservative seats. The Socialists enjoy a big tactical advantage in having only three wards to defend, and one of these has for many years been a Labour stronghold, but in all the other contests the issue is fairly open. The Conservative candidate in Meadows Ward was elected last time by a majority of only one vote. Should the Socialists make a gain of five seats they will have a clear majority on the council, including the Aldermen.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Socialists have put forward candidates in eight wards. They now have six representatives on the City Council and are making a strong effort to increase the number. The Cooperators, who have one seat, are endeavouring to win two more. In the North End ward four candidates are competing for one seat. One of these candidates is nominated by the Ratepayers' Association. No outstanding subject is at issue and public interest is only normal.

GREATER LONDON

The Ratepayers' Association at Leyton have 10 candidates defending five seats and opposing nine Labour and two Independents in a fight for 10 seats.

At East Ham Labour candidates are opposed by eight anti-Labour candidates for eight seats.

Six Labour candidates have been returned unopposed at West Ham, leaving 10 of their comrades to fight 10 anti-Labour for 10 seats.

At Croydon no candidates have been returned unopposed. Fifteen Ratepayers' candidates are endeavouring to retain 13 seats against 15 Labour candidates and two Independents.

The election at Wimbledon is remarkably quiet, eight wards being without a contest. Only four seats are being challenged, the candidates being three Conservatives, four Labour and two Independents.

Ten Labour members retire from the Walthamstow Council, and the 12 candidates seeking to hold the seats are opposed by 10 Conservatives, two Liberals, two anti-Socialists and one Independent.

Four Conservative aldermen retire at Acton. Should Labour gain four seats (they gained three last year) they will elect the aldermen and break down the hitherto continuous Conservative majority.

The Labour Party, who had a majority of 32 to eight on the first Walthamstow Borough Council, will be on the defensive in five out of the six wards. Alarm has been created by the increased loans during the year and by the publication of a list giving a number of suggested schemes which, if carried out, would largely increase the capital commitments of the borough. In two wards the Conservatives have a fighting chance of defeating Labour, but Hoe-street Ward, the only one to withstand the Socialists last year, may be won by them owing to the intervention of the Liberals in a fight in which two Anti-Socialist candidates are seeking re-election.

The B.B.C. will broadcast all municipal election results that become available to-morrow night. They will be read at 11.15 p.m. and at midnight from all stations in England and Wales, excluding the London National transmitter. The second broadcast will end with a summary of the position disclosed by the results declared before midnight.

SHIPLEY ELECTION

PRIME MINISTER AND MR. BALDWIN

Candidates { Mr. J. H. Lockwood (U.). Mr. A. Davy (L.). Mr. W. A. Robinson (Lab.). Mr. W. Gallacher (Comm.).

Polling, Nov. 6.

LAST ELECTION:—	
Mr. W. Mackinder (Lab.)	18,654
Sir R. Clough (U.)	13,693
Mr. F. W. Hirst (L.)	11,712
Labour majority	4,961

In connexion with the Shipley by-election the Prime Minister has sent the following letter to Mr. W. A. Robinson:—

10, Downing-street,
October 23, 1930.

My dear Robinson,—I send you my very cordial good wishes for your success in the Shipley Division. Your experience in the political, municipal, and trade union fields should commend you strongly to the electors, and I appeal to them to return you to the House of Commons to help us in the work that lies ahead of us this Session.

The serious difficulties through which the highly industrialized countries of the world are passing at present, provide a striking demonstration of the soundness of the principles which we in the Labour Party have maintained for years. We are witnessing one of the periodical breakdowns of world capitalism; a breakdown which has hit with the same severity protectionist and free trade countries alike. Despite this unanswerable proof that tariffs are no safeguard against such a catastrophe the Conservative leaders, while refusing to confer with the Government as to other possible remedies, are again offering to the country as a cure-all for its troubles a tariff policy which they expressly promise to apply before they have had time to think it out and to consider its consequences. The Tory Party are in a panic, and they are planning to gain advantage by mass distress.

The Government, on the other hand, takes the view that what is needed is a steady unremitting effort to secure greater cooperation among the nations of the world to promote their mutual well-being and raise the standards of life all round; a businesslike development of trade within the Empire; and a reconditioning of industry so as to make it efficient enough to profit by the tide of world trade when it turns. We need more trade, a still better home market, new resources like land production opened up. To find work in a world disjointed by chaos in production, by a lack of capacity to consume, by financial crashes caused by speculation in the fruits of other people's labour, is no easy matter, but our agricultural and educational programme this Session shows the way to do it and the ideas to be applied to the problem.

We are busily engaged at the Imperial Conference on one aspect of this task and I am most hopeful of valuable results. Free trade within the Empire has been decisively rejected by the Dominion Premiers and we are trying to discover how, without sacrificing each other's essential interests, we can extend our mutual trade. Meantime the Tory Party, cynically disregarding every public consequence in a desperate effort to close its own ranks, is engaged daily in attempts to exploit the Conference for its own ends. Before a proposal has been made in plain terms and before it is examined, Mr. Baldwin issues a manifesto, now to Mr. Neville Chamberlain and now to Lord Beaverbrook, accepting it whatever it may mean.

At the last election, in the full knowledge that the Conference was imminent, his position was that "there should be no protective taxation of food, and that there should be no general tariff." That has all gone. He has adopted a new programme. If his various manifestos which follow fast upon each other's heels mean anything, he is ready to impose tariffs without thinking about them, and to tax food without saying that he is doing so. Had he had a majority last year he would now have been paralysed by his pledges, and, as in 1923, would have had to go to the country at once to enable him to escape from the fix in which his desire to open up his way to office had placed him. The manner in which the Conference is being made use of by the Conservative leaders in order to still their domestic quarrels is an example of partisan recklessness happily unusual in our political life.

We face the House of Commons with a programme of legislation of the utmost importance to national well-being. It is inspired by ideas of systematic reconstruction, beginning with the land, where it ought to begin. Our imports of foodstuffs which could quite easily be provided by our own labour have to be steadily diminished, but in the process we have to create a rural population, and this has been neglected for generations. We are doing everything we can to improve trade, and to reduce costs of production in such a way that the burden will not fall upon people living on the margin of sufficiency.

As to direct work for the unemployed, we are running a programme of maximum fullness. No Government has ever done nearly so much as ours has done in this respect. You can certainly appeal to the constituency with courage born of achievement, and I hope that we shall soon greet you as one of our party on the benches of the House of Commons.

Yours very sincerely,
J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

MR. BALDWIN'S LEADERSHIP

Mr. J. H. Lockwood, in a letter to Mr. Baldwin apologizing for his inability to attend yesterday's meeting, writes:—

"I am a loyal supporter of the programme laid down by you. I fully support you in the way you have dealt with Lord Beaverbrook's demands. . . . I was interviewed by Lord Beaverbrook's representative at the commencement of my campaign, and was asked how far I was prepared to endorse Lord Beaverbrook's ideas. My answer was that so far as I was concerned I was fighting the constituency, and if Lord Beaverbrook was interested it was a question as to how far his views coincided with mine. It is time that the rank and file of your followers settled down to give you their wholehearted support and not to permit any interference by individuals outside the party."

WHITECHAPEL BY-ELECTION

The Press Association understands that Mr. T. L. E. B. Guinness, who unsuccessfully contested the Whitechapel Division of Stepney in the Conservative interest at the General Election, has accepted an invitation to stand again in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Harry Gosling. Next Tuesday there will be a meeting of the local Conservative Association, and it is stated that Mr. Guinness will then be formally adopted.

The Whitechapel and St. George's Liberal Association last night adopted Mr. Barnett Janner, a solicitor, as their candidate. Mr. Janner contested Cardiff Central at the General Election.

At the General Election the figures were:—

H. Gosling (Lab.)	13,701
F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	4,321
T. L. E. B. Guinness (U.) ..	3,417
Majority	9,180

TRADE WITH DENMARK

LORD MAYOR ON INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

At a meeting of the Corporation of London yesterday the LORD MAYOR, who leaves office next week, presided for the last time. In his speech he alluded to his recent visit to Denmark. He said that an intensive propaganda campaign was being carried on by the Government in connexion with our trade with that country and was already meeting with success.

SIR WILLIAM THOMAS asked whether the experimental section of rubber paving in a City street had proved a success and, if so, if it would be possible to lay down rubber paving in St. Paul's Churchyard to prevent vibration from heavy traffic. Mr. F. J. C. POLLITZER, chairman of the Streets Committee, said the experiment had not been a complete success, but the committee hoped that some form of rubber paving would be submitted for their consideration. With regard to the paving of St. Paul's Churchyard, they were trying to ascertain from the rubber companies whether prices, at present prohibitive, could not be reduced.

The Corporation, on the recommendation of its Cattle Markets Committee, decided not to adopt the model by-law of the Ministry of Health in relation to the public abattoir at the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington, but resolved to approach the M.P.s for the City with a view to the presentation of a Bill in Parliament to deal with the slaughter of all animals throughout the country and to urge the Government to give all facilities for the passage of such a Bill.

In Sheffield, where members of the former Citizens' Party and Conservatives are contesting seats as Municipal Progressive candidates, Mrs. G. Vickers and Mr. A. Marshall in the Darnall and Tinsley wards were adopted by the Attercliffe Conservative and Unionist associations on condition that they stood as Conservatives and were allied to no other party.

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Books of the Week

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ESSAYS

TURNING POINTS IN HISTORY. By the RT. HON. THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD. (Hutchinson. 21s. net.)

These 20 essays by the late Lord Birkenhead run up the whole gamut of history ancient and modern, from the victory of the united Greeks over the Persians at Salamis and Plataea to the very latest post-War problems. The essay on the conversion of St. Paul is both weighty and brilliant. The turning points are skilfully chosen, though there is a gap of a thousand years between the Fall of Jerusalem and the Battle of Hastings which might have been bridged with advantage by the Fall of the Western Empire in A.D. 476, an event which laid the foundation of modern Europe. The Fall of Constantinople and the Eastern Empire in 1453, almost a thousand years later, which Lord Birkenhead describes with vigour, is of infinitely less importance, though it created, as the essayist recognizes, a political problem which, after the lapse of nearly six hundred years, is not yet solved.

With the Battle of Hastings "our history becomes linked to the great feudal tradition of Latin Christendom," and with Magna Carta, the importance of which Lord Birkenhead is inclined to disparage, but which he recognizes as a turning point of history, the main evil of Continental feudalism, unlimited sovereignty, was cast out of England. Another turning point in English, and incidentally in Continental, history, the Black Death of 1349, Lord Birkenhead omits, though from it can be traced the instability of Church and State and the inevitable advent of the Reformation. The brilliant essay on the Reformation traces its origin to the Renaissance: "I believe that the beliefs of a nation are conditioned by its cultural characteristics." Yet in a far-sighted epigram Lord Birkenhead declares that "an indigent Pope, supported by a penniless church, might have been strong enough to withstand the Reformation."

The advent of William of Orange, the coming of the Hanoverians, the struggle in India between the French and the English, the establishment of Napoleon as the dictator of France, and the final union of the United States of America at the end of the Civil War enable Lord Birkenhead to trace on broad lines in a series of attractive essays some of the political aspects of world history during the last two hundred and fifty years. His final six essays deal with the War of 1914-1918, the personalities who emerged, the terrible task, triumphantly performed, of General Gough in the spring of 1918. The essay on "Post-War Anxieties" vividly reminds the reader that all is not yet well, that Germano-Polish problems and the control of the Baltic are matters that statesmen will have to consider and consider again.

SHORTER NOTICES

WITHIN FOUR WALLS, by Major M. C. C. Harrison, D.S.O., M.C., and Captain H. A. Cartwright, M.C. (Arnold, 10s. 6d. net), is a narrative of the experiences of two prisoners of war who showed the utmost persistence and ingenuity in conveying themselves to the outside of their prisons, and who after being several times recaptured inside Germany, ultimately reached England, where they were received by the King. As the result of much cogitation and experiment they lay it down that in an escape there were three phases, each with its peculiar difficulties:—(1) Getting out of the camp; (2) the walk through Germany; (3) crossing the frontier. "Walk," it should be explained, is a comprehensive term used to cover, among other activities, swimming, lying in a wood covered with cut sods so as to look like a mound; and travelling by train without knowing German, in the hope that the companion, who did, would bring it off when he ascribed the inability to speak to a terrible explosion in a munition factory which it was *strenq verboten* to mention. By the end of the book the reader will have been taken through all three phases in such vivid detail that he will have his own opinion, according to his temperament, about the order of difficulty—a point discussed. The account given of the German officials tallies with what will be found in other books of the same order. The German courts before which both authors were repeatedly brought were as scrupulous in observing the prescribed forms of legal procedure as they were ruthless in twisting them so that the verdict should be guilty. From their point of view substantial justice was done; for though the prisoners might be technically innocent of the offences with which they were charged they were always up to tricks. These tricks are described with so much gusto and good temper that the reader may overlook for laughing the courage and resilience underlying them. And there is a laugh in almost every one of Captain Cartwright's drawings.

Mr. George Godwin has written the life of a neglected British explorer whose reputation ought to stand high among British navigators. VANCOUVER: A LIFE (Philip Allan, 15s. net) tells of the discoveries and adventures of George Vancouver, one of the most notable of Cook's seamen, who learned well of his great master and who has left his memory, although his story is neglected, on the city which bears his name. It is not easy to say why Vancouver's career should have been so passed over. He was an explorer of genius, and his reputation as a brutal commander has no more warrant than can be brought against most of the commanders of his time. This rehabilitation of Vancouver was necessary in the interest of historic truth.

No economic and political question of today is more difficult to follow—because of the number of contributions made, intelligently or otherwise, to deal with it—than that of housing the people. Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Leslie Maddock are to be thanked for compiling HOUSING ACTS: 1925 AND 1930 (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 27s. 6d. net), which is a treatise on the Housing Act, 1930, including the complete text of the Act, annotated and explained, and in addition the principal Act of 1925 as amended, together with other housing legislation unrepealed. It also contains appendices of relevant official circulars, rules and orders, with full tables of statistics and cases. The whole is excellently indexed.

DICTATORSHIP ON ITS TRIAL (Harrap, 18s. net) begins with a portrait of Signor Mussolini and a preface by Mr. Winston Churchill, who fears that in this country "there is no guarantee that universal suffrage will understand, cherish or even protect the venerable instrument to which it owes its birth." The book is a valuable collection of essays by Continental writers, which has been edited by Otto Forst de Battaglia. It deals with dictatorship from the days of Julius Caesar.

A popular edition of the KING'S PICTURES (Fine Arts Publishing Company, 30s. net) is now available. This beautiful book of full-page pictures in colour and photogravure was selected by Sir Lionel Cust to show the importance and variety of his Majesty's collection. Some of the paintings reproduced have rarely been seen by the public.

Canon T. Guy Rogers, Rector of Birmingham, in his book THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE (Sampson Low, 7s. 6d. net), discusses problems of reunion, sex and marriage, women's ministry, and other subjects dealt with in this year's Lambeth Conference Report. Considering the place of the Church of England in the life of the nation, he expresses liberal views on the questions he discusses, while insisting on the redemptive purpose of the Church. He also writes with force and frankness on popular preaching and the way to meet the needs of "the common herd." The book deserves attention both for its clear statement of many problems which are in people's minds and for the constructive proposals it offers for their solution.

The selection that has been published in *The Times* from the collection of GLADSTONE PAPERS (Cassell, 5s. net) is now published. These are the papers that have been handed to the British Museum by Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone as a gift to the nation from himself and his brother, the late Viscount Gladstone.

TOLSTOY'S LIFE

A HUMAN PORTRAIT

TOLSTOY. The Inconstant Genius. By ALEXANDER I. NAZAROFF. (Harrap. 15s. net.)

Reminiscences of Tolstoy are still appearing in Russia and elsewhere, though twenty years have passed since his death, and biographical and critical studies are still numerous. English readers are chiefly indebted to Mr. Aylmer Maude's voluminous and authoritative "Life" for their knowledge of the man Tolstoy and his personal history. Mr. Nazaroff's volume is biography of a less detailed and impersonal kind, a balanced and vivid portrait drawn with admirable discernment. The book is extremely well written, though the use of the present tense throughout the greater part of the narrative—a favourite device in a great deal of contemporary biography—is at times an unnecessary refinement. It is not documented, but it is quite evident that Mr. Nazaroff is well acquainted with most of the available material, not excluding the additions made in the last few years. The most important of these, apart, of course, from the two significant volumes of the Countess Tolstoy's diary, consists of the diary and reminiscences of N. N. Gusev, who was Tolstoy's secretary at Yasnaya Polyana during 1907-8.

There are writers whose personal history is uneventful or relatively uninteresting, other writers whose lives may be studied quite separately from their work. Tolstoy is not of these; his was an extraordinarily crowded and strenuous existence, and the human aspect of the man is in many ways indistinguishable from his actual influence and the philosophy he preached. That is true at any rate of the Tolstoy who must be reckoned as the first of the "Tolstoyans"—of the writer, that is, who turned his back on the art of his maturity and formulated a new philosophy, new conceptions of Christian faith and ethics, of life and belief and art and government, of the whole duty of man. Strictly speaking, there was nothing entirely new in Tolstoy's "conversion"; it was for him—however much it came as a bombshell to others—only a tardy solution of the dominating religious problem with which he had grappled from youth onwards. The solution was precipitated by his profound terror of death, which had never been stilled in him, and which grew in intensity round about 1878, when he feared his own death was imminent; but there are unmistakable anticipations of it in the earliest of his diaries and, above all, in his correspondence with his cousin, the Countess Alexandra Tolstoy.

It is purely as a piece of portraiture, however, that Mr. Nazaroff's study is most impressive. He devotes a just amount of space to Tolstoy's writings and philosophy, but the most vital part of the book consists of word-pictures of the man at different periods of his life—at the University of Kazan, at Yasnaya Polyana, in Moscow society, in the Caucasus, at the siege of Sebastopol, in St. Petersburg, abroad, again at Yasnaya Polyana. Most of the facts are sufficiently well known nowadays, but Mr. Nazaroff displays exceptional psychological delicacy in his handling of familiar episodes. Particularly good is the account, at once pitiful and rather ludicrous, of Tolstoy's relations with Turgenev, a long record of unreasonable jealousies and resentments and irascibilities, of absurd quarrels and impulsive reconciliations, ending with the celebrated letter which Turgenev wrote on his death-bed to Tolstoy imploring him not to abandon his art. Among other admirable descriptions is the famous episode of Tolstoy's visit to Paris during which he witnessed the execution of a criminal on the guillotine. It was this experience which inspired his conviction that all governments were evil, that the only ideal was anarchy, and that in any case "European culture" was monstrous and horrible.

Mr. Nazaroff has no need to adopt the methods of the "vie romancée" by fabricating imaginary experiences and conversations. One of the main difficulties, indeed, that confronts the biographer of Tolstoy is in deciding what to select from the mass of material at hand. But no biography would be just or satisfactory which did not leave a lasting impression of the man's indomitable energy of mind and body. Of the prodigious vigour and fecundity of his intellectual powers his literary achievement is ample proof. His tremendous physical vitality, even in old age, was equally remarkable. Up to the age of 77 or 78, as Mr. Nazaroff says, his body and spirit resisted the years with remarkable endurance. At 73 he baffled the physicians by surviving three serious illnesses—malaria, pneumonia of both lungs, and typhus—in rapid succession. His muscles remained as iron; he easily performed on the parallel bars a very complicated gymnastic feat which proved too difficult for one of his young sons. A daily ride on horseback of from 12 to 15 miles remained a physical necessity for him. And his creative power continued to flow. . . .

That bodily and spiritual tirelessness remained with Tolstov until within a year or so of the final disaster. He was a sick man, ailing, rather helpless, greatly shrunken in figure, a little senile, at the crisis of the domestic tragedy which ended in his flight from Yasnaya Polyana, but every now and then the old fire flashed from him and in him. "If a man hesitates between two decisions he always must choose that one of them in which there is more self-denial, more humility." The circumstances of his "going away" are a tragic commentary on that superhuman principle.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE DIARIES OF JOHN BRIGHT. (Cassell. 25s. n.)

VERNEY LETTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FROM THE MSS. AT CLAYDON HOUSE. Edited by Margaret Maria Lady Verney. Two volumes. (Benn. 42s. n.)

THE CONCERT OF EUROPE. By R. B. Mowat. (Macmillan. 15s. n.)

THE JAMESON RAID. By Hugh Marshall Hole. (Philip Allan. 15s. n.)

THE RISE OF GENERAL BONAPARTE. By Spenser Wilkinson. (Milford. 12s. 6d. n.)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By Owen Wister. (Macmillan. 18s. n.)

THE EIGHTEEN-EIGHTIES. Edited by Walter de la Mare. (Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. n.)

A TREATISE ON MONEY. Two Volumes. By John Maynard Keynes. (Macmillan. 15s. n. each.)

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By J. Mills Whitham. (Routledge. 15s. n.)

A HISTORY OF THE VIKINGS. By T. D. Kendrick. (Methuen. 18s. n.)

THE STORY OF FERGIE BEY. (Macmillan. 18s. n.)

THE GLADSTONE PAPERS. (Cassell. 5s. n.)

FLYING. By Claude Grahame-White. (Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d. n.)

VANCOUVER. By George Godwin. (Philip Allan. 15s. n.)

ARTHUR SAMUEL PEAKE. By Leslie S. Peake. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d. n.)

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE. By Arthur Keen. (Benn. 21s. n.)

STEINHAUER, THE KAISER'S MASTER SPY. Edited by S. T. Felstead. (Lane. 18s. n.)

THE CASE FOR THE SEA SERPENT. By Lieut.-Commander R. T. Gould. (Philip Allan. 12s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

NEW NOVELS

KURDISTAN AND SOUTH AFRICA

Among new novels are A NIGHT IN KURDISTAN, by Jean-Richard Bloch, translated by Stephen Haden Guest (Gollancz, 7s. 6d. net); and JIM REDLAKE, by Francis Brett Young (Heinemann, 10s. 6d. net).

M. Jean-Richard Bloch's novel is one of those novels of the East in which the self-abandonment of the Eastern to the promptings of sensuous blood is the main motive force. The author, educated in the classical French tradition and devoted to his country, has here felt himself impelled to cast off all those inhibitions of culture for which French literature and training have always stood and to stress, with every colour on his brilliant palette, and with all the fancy of a frustrated Oriental imagination, the riotousness, violence, and infatuation of what he calls "the Continent of Passion." The theme of the story is the exploit of young Saad, the Kurdish warrior, in penetrating the peaceful Kasir, town of rich Nestorian Christians, disguised as a pedlar so that he might let in the raiders of his tribe by treachery at night. Having performed luridly described prodigies of violence and sensuality, Saad admits his tribe, earns the name of Wolf, rescues the daughter of the rich merchant whom he has murdered and whose wife he has both ravished and murdered, and by maladroitness fails to master her before she has wounded herself with his dagger. But this maiden, Evanthia, is to be his fate, as he is to be hers. Their eyes have crossed, the secret thrill of mutual passion in their veins has been shared by secret ways. Saad, having brooded on a mountain top, will drive his boy-worshipper Mirzo to desperation, abandon his wife and return infatuatedly to Kasir, where Evanthia, inevitably sensing him through his disguise, will entrap him to his destruction. And when he is already bleeding from the first stones she will fling herself into his embrace and die with him. It is a strong and palpitating book, and its extravagance, due to its being the fruit of a long repression, is balanced by its real intensity and fire.

In his latest novel Mr. Brett Young has given the reader ample measure and a varied scene. The fact that there are no fewer than 94 "recognizable *dramatis personae*" is referred to on the dust-wrapper, and the scenes vary from the Welsh Marches to high Leicestershire, from Grosvenor-square to Lupus-street, and from South Africa in peace time to East Africa in war. Jim Redlake, who gives the book its name, moves through these scenes and among these characters from early boyhood to maturity and marriage, experiencing on the way a somewhat forlorn childhood, virtual adoption by his maternal grandfather, a Leicestershire doctor, in spite of his odious old grandmother's hatred, an introduction to hunting, and a romance with an earl's lovely daughter, schooldays at Winchester, hospital days in London as he studies to become a doctor, young love disappointed, the death of his benefactor—but not before he has shared a last glorious run, in a dog cart, and been in at the death—pneumonia in the old family home on the Welsh Marches, a new benefactor in the shape of an uncle, hard years as a farmer on the uncle's farm in South Africa, still harder months as a subaltern in the Second Kalaharis during Smuts's desperate pursuit of Von Lettow, wounds, sickness, convalescence in the Earl's castle—now a convalescent hospital—temptation by the fickle temptress and power to reject her advances. Now his uncle's heir, and with a permanently stiff leg, Jim Redlake marries the daughter of the excellent clergyman who first educated him, and we leave him at Trewern breathing contented comments on the richness of life. Jim Redlake himself is extremely like many other young men of fiction we have known, but he is a nice, sympathetic young fellow, and we follow his career with interest and entertainment. This is a typical, easy-moving romance of a thoroughly English kind.

WILLIAM III.

WILLIAM THE THIRD AND THE DEFENCE OF HOLLAND, 1672-1674. By MARY CAROLINE TREVELYAN. (Longmans. 21s. net.)

The Whig interpretation of seventeenth-century history has for long been under a cloud, and to criticize Burnet or Macaulay is to flog a dead horse. Both of these writers have been convicted of countless errors and misconceptions, but they are still read. An explanation of this enigma may be found in a perusal of Miss Trevelyan's book, for her family has maintained through several generations that combination of scholarship with humanity which was the best characteristic of the old school, a characteristic which may be detected in this book with which Miss Trevelyan makes her bow in the courts of Clio. The excellence of this first essay is a happy augury that a great tradition will not become extinct, and this quiet but effective appreciation of a King who was undoubtedly good and brave is a refreshing variation from the acrobatic whitewashings of indubitable villains which claim the attention of the reading public.

Disraeli was perhaps the first notable statesman to record a protest against the view that the motives of William of Orange were entirely disinterested and the Revolution of 1688 an unmixed blessing; more recently, with a revival in the popularity of the Stuarts, we have been inclined to under-estimate and even disparage the services of seventeenth-century Whigs in the cause of civil liberty and religious toleration; so much so, indeed, that in some circles these emblems of progress seem to be of merely antiquarian interest. The truth is that (at a distance) most of us like a bold, bad man, and in consequence it needs considerable literary skill to make attractive the heavy virtues of a William of Orange. It cannot be said that Miss Trevelyan succeeds in stirring the enthusiasm of her readers for the inscrutable and invariably "correct" Dutchman, even when his virtues are brought into contrast with the sins of the Stuarts; but Macaulay himself failed to accomplish that. What Miss Trevelyan has done is to write an interesting and fully documented account of William's earlier career and De Witt's administration, together with a very complete narrative of the heroic Dutch defence against the invasion of Louis XIV. Her description of the crisis of 1672-74, based as it is mainly on contemporary Dutch sources, is probably the fullest and most reliable in our language, as hitherto English readers have had to depend on the translation of Blok.

Throughout the book there is evidence of sincere admiration not only for William but also for the best elements in the civilization of his countrymen, and this admiration is based on first-hand knowledge of Dutch life and literature. For those who think that the Whig standpoint is not yet completely antiquated and that in history there are such things as virtue and progress, Miss Trevelyan's book will be specially welcome; it will also be of undoubted service to students of the seventeenth century who desire an authoritative account of William's services to the Dutch Republic.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

The Mediterranean Fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, will arrive at Malta to-day on the conclusion of its summer programme. The whole Fleet should then be at the base except for the destroyers VIMIERA, WHITLEY, and ANTHONY, which are under repairs at Gibraltar, and the battleships ROYAL SOVEREIGN and RESOLUTION, which have been in dockyard hands at home for long refits. The ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Captain J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.V.O., is ordered to leave Portsmouth to-morrow to return to the Station. She will call at Gibraltar on November 6-7 and is due at Malta on November 11. The refit of the RESOLUTION at Devonport will not be finished until about the end of January.

CRUISE OF THE DAFFODIL

H.M. sloop DAFFODIL, Commander A. G. B. Wilson, D.S.O., is to visit the following ports in West Africa during the next two months:—Accra, November 1-2; Lagos, November 3-6; Libreville, November 8-11; Port Gentil and Sangatanga, November 12-18; San Thome, November 19-23; Lagos, November 25-December 1; Port Harcourt, December 3-8; Victoria, December 9-20; and Lagos, December 22.

ENGINEER COMMANDER'S POST

In succession to Engineer Commander Hubert Bleackley, M.V.O., who has had 2½ years' service there, Engineer Commander H. E. le Poidevin has been appointed Engineer Overseer for Gun-Mountings at the Admiralty Gun-Mounting Store, Parkhead, Glasgow. The new Overseer was promoted to commissioned rank as mate (E) in November, 1914, in the first list of appointments to that grade. He served during the War in the battle-cruiser LION and the cruiser CUMBERLAND and was promoted to engineer lieutenant from February, 1917. In 1919-22 he served in the RALEIGH, flagship on the America Station, and after her loss he was in the destroyer TRUSTY. From November, 1923, he served in the repairship ASSISTANCE and from March, 1926, in the battle-cruiser RENOWN. Following his promotion to engineer commander in 1928, he was selected for duty on the staff of the Captain (D), Fifth Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

NEW SUBMARINE

The submarine REGULUS is ordered to commission at Barrow on November 1 as tender to the DOLPHIN, submarine depôt, and for service in the Mediterranean. She is one of the four built under the 1928 programme. The new boats of the 1926 and 1927 programmes have been or are being sent to China to take the place of vessels of the "L" type. Similarly, the 1928 vessels will displace "L" class boats now in the Mediterranean. The REGULUS is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander H. P. K. Oram, formerly in command of L 12, and on instructional duties at Portsmouth.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS' COURSES

It is announced in Fleet Orders that 66 midshipmen who are due for promotion to acting sub-lieutenant on January 1 next are to be examined in seamanship and discharged to undergo the educational course at the R.N. College, Greenwich, beginning on Thursday, January 1, 1931. Midshipmen serving in ships on foreign stations are to be discharged to England in sufficient time to take a fortnight's leave before joining the College. The course at Greenwich will last until July 23, and after three weeks' leave the officers begin their gunnery, navigation, torpedo, divisional, and signal courses at Portsmouth.

COLOUR OF THE 9TH SOUDANESE

To-day the Colonel of The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Major-General N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., will hand over to the depôt for safe custody a Colour of the 9th Soudanese. This Colour was presented to the 9th Soudanese by the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders on May 27, 1886, in commemoration of the association of the two battalions at the defence of Kosheh, 1885. In the reorganization of the Egyptian Army and the formation of the Soudan Defence Force, the 9th Soudanese have recently been disbanded.

NON-STOP FLIGHT MEMORIAL

Officers of No. 84 (Bomber) Squadron at Shaiba, Iraq, have presented to their mess a silver statuette in memory of the late Flight Lieutenant Norman H. Jenkins, O.B.E., D.F.C., D.S.M., who was killed in December last, with Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams, M.C., in attempting to fly non-stop from Cranwell to Capetown. The design shows a winged figure suporting a globe, above which is a model of the R.A.F. long-range monoplane used in the attempt. Flight Lieutenant Jenkins was with No. 84 Squadron from 1922 to 1926.

SQUADRON LEADER AITKEN

Recent appointments to the Headquarters Staff, Air Defence of Great Britain, Uxbridge, include that of Squadron Leader R. S. Aitken, M.C., A.F.C., from the command of No. 25 (Fighter) Squadron at Hawkinge. Squadron Leader Aitken is a Loudoner, was educated at Highgate School, and in 1914, at the age of 18, joined The London Regiment. He became a flying officer, R.F.C., in 1916, and a year later was awarded the Military Cross for valuable reconnaissance over the enemy's line. The A.F.C. was awarded him in November, 1918, in recognition of his services as a flying instructor. He was again on foreign service in 1922-27 and is a specialist in signals.

NAVAL PENSION AWARD

Captain E. E. Lacy, C.B., retired, has been awarded the Naval pension of £65 a year in the vacancy created by the death of Captain J. M. Stokes, retired, on September 28.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BERERAVEN, Oct. 28.—Scythe arrived.
CORFU, Oct. 29.—First Battle Squadron (less Royal Sovereign and Resolution), First Cruiser Squadron (less Shropshire), Third Cruiser Squadron, Eagle, Coventry, Walrus, Vampire, Viscount, Wolsey, Vega, Viceroy, Third Destroyer Flotilla (less Arrow and Anthony), Fourth Destroyer Flotilla (less Ambuscade), and First Submarine Flotilla (less K 26), left for Malta; and Shropshire left for Gibraltar.
DEVONPORT, Oct. 29.—Adamant arrived.
DOVER, Oct. 29.—Mist arrived and left for Portland.
HONG-KONG, Oct. 28.—Seraph arrived. Oct. 29.—Stormcloud left.
KAGOSHIMA, Oct. 29.—Berwick arrived.
LOWESTOFT, Oct. 28.—Sheen, Cloud, and Seabreeze arrived.
MALTA, Oct. 29.—Lupin and Maine arrived.
NAGASAKI, Oct. 28.—Berwick left.
NEWHAVEN, Oct. 28.—Harmattan and Gladiolus arrived, and left for Portland Oct. 29.
PORTLAND, Oct. 28.—Heather, Rose, and Iron Duke arrived. Oct. 29.—Fernoy, Marlborough, Titania, Albury, and Sutton arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 28.—Skate, Saladin, and Submarine L 6 arrived. Oct. 29.—Adventure arrived; and Barham left.
ST. HELENA, Oct. 28.—Carlisle left for Bathurst.
SHANGHAI, Oct. 28.—Petersfield arrived. Oct. 29.—Cornflower left for Foochow.
SHEERNESS, Oct. 29.—Vesper arrived.
SIERRA LEONE, Oct. 28.—Daffodil left for Accra.
SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 28.—Emperor of India arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMRS.—H. B. JACOMB, to President, for duty inside Admiralty (Dec. 1); R. G. DUKE, to Resolution (Dec. 1); F. H. PEGRAM, to Malaya, and G. C. C. GOODENOUGH, to President, for duty with D. of T.D., Admiralty (Dec. 3); R. R. STEWART and H. A. TAYLOR, to President, for duty with D.N.A.D., Admiralty (Jan. 5), and to President, for course at R.N. Staff College, Andover (Jan. 19); D. C. LANG, to Petersfield (Jan. 9), and H. C. BOVELL and F. H. M. VAUGHAN, to President, for course at Staff College, Camberley (Jan. 31).

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—J. A. B. WILLSON, to Canterbury (Oct. 29); J. H. PIPE, to Marlborough, J. T. BORRETT, O.B.E., to Cairo, and A. J. CURSON, to Ark Royal (Oct. 31); and G. F. DIXON, to Vivid (Nov. 17).

LIEUTS., F/O., R.A.F.—G. C. DICKENS, to Glorious (Nov. 3); and D. G. F. W. MACINTYRE, to Victory, for full flying duties in R.T.S., Gosport (Nov. 4).

SUB-LIEUTS.—J. D. STEAD, to Royal Oak, and R. F. HARDMAN-JONES, to Daedalus (Nov. 15); D. M. A. HERZE-PERCY (acting), to Vernon (Nov. 10-24); E. MACE, to Acheron (Dec. 2); and M. JOHNSTONE, to Dundalk (Dec. 3).

ENGNR. CAPT.—G. W. LE PAGE, D.S.O., to Victory, for courses (Nov. 10).

ENGNR. COMMRS.—H. J. RAMPLING, to Pembroke, to assist the Engnr. Admiral on staff of the C.-in-C., Nore, temp. (Oct. 30); S. H. SIMS, M.V.O., and J. T. ROBERTS, to Victory, for courses; and B. BLEACKLEY, M.V.O., and J. MANN, to Vernon, for Engnr. Officers' H.P.E. course (Nov. 10).

COMMR. (E.).—B. SEBASTIAN, to Vernon, for Engnr. Officers' H.P.E. course (Nov. 10).

LIEUT. (E.).—A. HAYDEN, to Victory.

CHAPLAIN.—REV. W. B. G. H. MATTHEWS, to Hawkins, accommodated in Norfolk (Sept. 15).

SURGN. LIEUTS.—G. PHILLIPS, M.B., to Vivid, for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport; and H. LEE-DUNCAN, M.B., to Mantis (Nov. 3).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—V. R. JORDAN, to Valiant (Nov. 9).

GUNNER (T.).—T. J. DOYLE, to Victory.

CD. ENGNR.—T. J. WILKINS, to Verity.

WT. ENGNRS.—L. C. PRIOR, to Tryant, and R. ALLISON, to Sutton (Nov. 3).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—J. T. JONES, to Victory (Nov. 1), to Vernon (Nov. 22), to Vivid (Dec. 6), and to Glorious (Jan. 3).

SUB-LIEUTS.—J. S. SEAL and E. BRIDGMAN, promoted to Lieut. (seny. Sept. 10 and 13 respectively); and C. W. R. CAMPBELL, to Victory (Nov. 1), to Vernon (Nov. 22), to Vivid (Dec. 6), and to Resolution (Jan. 3).

MIDSHIPMEN.—W. J. V. BRANCH, promoted to Acting Sub-Lieut. (seny. Oct. 6); and R. C. GUARD (prob.), to Norfolk (Nov. 1).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Messrs. M. K. BRICE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and E. A. H. HINDRAUGH, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., entered as Probr. Surgs., Lieuts., and attached to List 2, London Divn. (Oct. 27).

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2, conscience money.

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¶ SELDOM has any book received such praise.

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CASSELL'S

BEAUTIFYING SCOTTISH ROADS

ROADSIDE PLANTING SCHEME

The Royal Scottish Forestry Society has prepared a scheme to encourage the planting of trees and shrubs along new roads and streets in Scotland, as a counterpart of the work in England of the Roads Beautifying Association. The scheme applies only to roads or streets under the charge of local authorities in Scotland. To these authorities the Royal Scottish Forestry Society offers the services of an experienced arboriculturist, who will visit the road or street and prepare a detailed schedule of the planting recommended, with maps if necessary. The contract for the work is to be made by the local authority, but the arboriculturist will, if asked to do so, inspect the work during its progress and report to the authority upon it. In a circular which has gone out to local authorities this week it is explained that the nominal fee charged for these services will be handed on in full to the arboriculturist who does the actual detail work, and that the society itself, so far from receiving monetary advantage through the scheme, will bear all the expense of organization.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1830. Price 7d.

We publish two letters on the subject of the Kent outrages, and the condition of the peasantry out of which they have unhappily arisen, which merit the attention of reflecting men.

The dreadful consequence of taking away his bit of garden-ground from a peasant's cottage, has been long and frequently urged by *The Times*. . . . The mischievous effect of large farms on short, or rather on *no* certain tenures, is already well

Letters to the Editor

TRAINING OF ART EXPERTS

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to congratulate Lord Lee on his plan for establishing a school for the training of art experts, and at the same time put in a plea ?

My plea is that the new institute include a laboratory properly equipped for the scientific study of the many problems in connexion with works of art awaiting solution. You, Sir, referred in your article to the recent Conference of Art Experts in Rome. The conference was a revelation of the pressing need for systematic and continued scientific investigation and of the empirical nature of our present methods.

May I give my own experience ? For some 40 years I have done my best to carry out scientific research in connexion with the history of painting. This I have done without a penny of help from public funds intended for research and continuously hampered by the necessity of providing necessary equipment from my private purse. I can remember the time when I searched in vain for any learned society or publication that would publish a research on the history of the pigments used in painting illuminated manuscripts; it was refused on the ground that the subject was of no possible interest or value. The day has gone by for this sort of thing. We, the pioneers, have proved that modern science can help in a hundred ways those whose business it is to take charge of the priceless treasures of art and could help much more effectively if the means for continued research with proper equipment were provided, and our investigations have proved of value in increasing the knowledge of the past.

There are many problems that are awaiting solution and require continued and systematic research in a properly equipped laboratory, and it is also essential that our future curators receive instruction in scientific principles and methods, and that the whole business of preserving our art treasures be made the charge of men of scientific training attached to our great galleries and museums.

Thanks to the research laboratories under Dr. Jordan young men are now available with a scientific knowledge of pigments, oils, and varnishes. Ultimately if a laboratory is attached to the Art Institute in London University it will be possible to train men who, while making the study of chemistry their main subject, will include in their curriculum some knowledge of the history of art and complete their training in the laboratory I propose. The first essential is a thorough knowledge of chemistry. These are the men who in the future will take charge of the laboratories which should be attached to our museums and art galleries. The British Museum has made a beginning. The cost of equipping such a laboratory would not be large, and I need hardly say that such little knowledge and experience as I possess is at the service of the committee in the planning of such a laboratory.

I am, &c.,
A. P. LAURIE.

Edinburgh, Oct. 28.

AN INDIAN SOLDIER'S FAITH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following is a translated extract from a letter, dated July 22, 1930, from a distinguished Indian officer who retired with the honorary rank of captain many years ago. He was subedar-major of a unit in which I was serving, and although we have not seen each other for nearly 20 years, our friendship remains.

"The Congress walas in India have lately been making a great noise, and the public have been troubled by it. Noisy strife is being stirred up everywhere, but, all praise and thanks to God, our district is clean from such strife. No Congress walas have as yet come into our district, and there is not a man here who is of their way of thinking, because too many old soldiers dwell in this district. I myself and many Indian officers of my district observe the teaching which says that Government servants should be obedient to authority. We people, therefore, are altogether hostile to the Congress, and especially in my village, which is full of soldiers, we loathe the word "Congress." We think it is quite impossible that the Congress walas should be successful. If, indeed, they should, then it would be a mark of shame for the whole of Hindustan. Such a success would be followed by rebellion in a few days. We therefore pray that God may put these tumultmongers to shame, because they have disturbed the peace of the world. Very many salaams from me to your son and your whole house. I pray that God give you a long life and that the rule of the Government be established for ever."

My friend's words more than bear out the refutation by Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, in his able and convincing letter in your issue of October 21, of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's statement that "on one thing Indian opinion is absolutely united . . . that the time had passed when India could be assumed to march to Dominion status by successive stages of Parliamentary enactments." It is true that the community to which my old friend belongs is second to none in its loyalty to the British Raj; but there are very many other Indian communities which have not the slightest wish to march even one stage towards "Dominion status."

Yours faithfully,
C. DE SAUSMAREZ, Brigadier-General.

Sunninghill, Oct. 23.

READY TO SAVE

At a time like this, when it is freely asserted that there is a general disinclination to save, it may interest your readers to hear that, at the recent Exhibition of Industries organised by the Bethnal Green Chamber of Commerce and Trade, more than a thousand new depositors opened accounts at the stall occupied by the local bank during the week of the exhibition.—Mr. MICHAEL R. SEYMOUR, president, Bethnal Green Chamber of Commerce and Trade, The Oxford House, Bethnal Green, E.2.

LEATHER SOLES FOR LITTLE FEET

Keep your children free from chills and rheumatism: see that they wear leather-soled shoes.

Leather is just like your skin; it allows the feet to 'breathe' and carries away poisonous perspiration.

Eighty-six out of a hundred doctors recommend leather.

Safeguard your children's health; insist on genuine leather-soled shoes.

Health and Leather go together

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Health-giving sunshine, invigorating and steady—you are sure of it in Egypt, where among unique scenery and picturesque surroundings the amenities of modern life and the mysteries of an ancient civilisation combine to offer the most alluring, the most romantic, and the most satisfying holiday-making in the world. If you seek renewed health, if you desire sport, or the luxury of magnificently equipped hotels, or the archaeological interest of a country abounding in ancient monuments and relics of a past civilisation—go to Egypt!

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A popular family hotel in the centre of the town. Every modern luxury and convenience—including private bath for every room. Excellent cuisine. Exceptionally reasonable rates.

HOTEL AND SHOOTING PAVILION in FAYOUN PROVINCE, which is one of the most picturesque parts of Egypt. Also a Shooting Pavilion on the shores of LAKE HAROUN. This is a salt lake in the neighbourhood of FAYOUN, and offers excellent facilities for shooting and fishing. Ideal for sportsmen.

Interesting and beautifully illustrated Brochures on Egypt and its many attractions may be obtained on application to L. Sutor, Esq., Secretary General, Egyptian Hotels, Ltd., Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo.

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The only place near Europe where balneological treatment can be obtained during winter months in a summer climate. The Bathing and Thermal Establishment, on one floor level, is equipped with the most modern apparatus and appliances. Separate sections for ladies and gentlemen, European masseurs and resident medical staff. Helouan—Egypt's premier health resort—stands on high ground, close to Cairo. The Grand Hotel offers everything necessary for the comfort of invalids, and special arrangements can be made for diet, attendance, massage and other forms of treatment. Golf on Sand links in the world. Tennis and dancing.

WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE

NEW BUILDINGS FOR GIRTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we ask for your help in making known the appeal for £75,000 for the proposed extension of buildings at Girton College, Cambridge ?

The college was founded over 60 years ago and it is 27 years since the last additions were made to the buildings; the pressure for room has now become so great as to be a serious difficulty and many promising students have still to be refused admission, although the demand for the services of trained university women is greater than ever before.

To meet this pressing need it will be necessary to build a block of students' rooms, bringing the numbers up to 200, together with new lecture rooms. Some improvements to the existing buildings are also needed as well as a new Library. The cost of the Library, estimated at £16,000 to £18,000, has already been met by a most generous gift from an anonymous donor. A further sum of £13,000 is available for building; of this £5,000 is provided by the Emily Davies Jubilee Fund, while £8,000 has been subscribed by old students and friends of the college. Forty-five thousand pounds remains to be collected.

Girton College has played a leading part in the movement for the higher education of women. Developments during recent years have enabled it to offer facilities for graduate study and research, and the privileges newly accorded by the University of Cambridge afford a great opportunity for the fuller development of the work of the college in the highest interests of education and scholarship. The success already achieved encourages the hope that the generosity of the public will enable the college to complete the sum needed in order to proceed with the buildings so urgently required.

Cheques should be made payable to "The Girton College Building Fund," crossed "Barclays Bank Limited," and sent to the organizing secretary, Miss S. Campbell, 2, Brick-court, Temple, E.C.4.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.
KATHARINE ATHOLL.
STANLEY BALDWIN, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Visitor, Girton College.
MARGARET G. BONDFIELD.
ELIZABETH M. CADBURY.
A. COWDRAY.
CREWE.
WILLIAM EBOR:
P. GILES, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
HANWORTH.
E. H. MAJOR, Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge.
A. B. RAMSAY, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.
J. J. THOMSON, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
G. H. A. WILSON, Master of Clare College, Cambridge.
JOHN J. WITHERS.

An illustration of the design for some of the new buildings is given on page 18.

GENIUS AND INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir James Barrie, in his delightful speech at Edinburgh last Saturday, gave prominence to Carlyle's dictum, so often quoted and too literally interpreted, that genius is an infinite capacity for taking trouble. Buffon said, long before him, "Le génie est une longue patience," and Hogarth said, "Genius is nothing but labour and diligence"; but it would have been an inconceivable inconsistency for the vindicator of the hero, that "natural luminary shining, not as a kindled lamp but as the gift of Heaven," to have maintained that a sow's ear can by any amount of stitching be converted into a silk purse or that any of the many millions of fools he saw around him might by sheer drudgery become a Newton or a Milton.

Carlyle's original deliverance on the subject ("Frederick the Great," Book IV., Chapter 3) was, "Genius means a transcendent capacity for taking trouble first of all," a definition in which a transcendent capacity first of all is an essential element. No one valued education and industry more highly than did Carlyle, but in his biographies he never failed to recognise the primary importance of natural endowment. Of Burns he said that he was "a giant original man, born of humble heroic parents, appearing, under every possible disadvantage, uninstructed, poor," but becoming "the most gifted British man of that century of his." Burns's painstaking consisted in driving the coulter through the stubborn soil. A fountain on a hillside gushing in "living lovliness" is very different from an artesian well.

Sir James Barrie's exhortation as Chancellor to the graduates of the University—"Onward! abandon hopelessness all ye who enter here," was in spirit identical with that delivered by Carlyle when, as Lord Rector, he addressed the undergraduates 64 years ago, and finished with his translation of Goethe's hymn:—

The future hides in it
Gladness and sorrow;
We press still thorow,
Nought that abides in it
Daunting us—Onward.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE.

Crindau, Dumfries.

FIVE PER CENT. WAR LOAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have not seen it suggested that the Government should give a final notice to pay off the Five per Cent. War Loan, 1929-47, in cash, as to one-tenth of the total at each period of three months from such day of notice, the whole thereby being paid off (or converted as below) by 2½ years from such notice.

If the total of the loan amounts in round figures to £2,000,000,000, it will require £200,000,000 to pay off a tenth. It should be possible for the Government to find this amount by the issue of Treasury Bills and floating debt. It would probably not be necessary to raise more than this amount at any time during the 2½ years, because the bulk of the cash would be reinvested in the Government's securities offering in the market during the following three months, thus coming round for reinvestment. Further, an option, attached to the notice to pay off, to convert into a Four per Cent. security would result in considerable amounts being converted. The option to convert should apply to not one-tenth but the whole of an individual's holding in the loan; such option to expire at the expiry of the first three months and to be renewed at each succeeding three months, but, naturally, on such terms as were consistent with the current market price of the Four per Cent. stock issued in the previous quarter.

While stretching a point from usual practice, there appears to be nothing in the contract of issue of the War Loan that precludes a notice to pay off longer than three months, though three months is the minimum period of notice. It is submitted that the subscriber has no legal ground of complaint that his money is paid off in parts, provided all his partners are treated equally and simultaneously as to three months' notice and as to dates of repayment. Obviously the dates of repayment must fall inside the final date of redemption—namely, 1947. This would be the case.

Yours truly,
October 29. STOCKBROKER.

THAT LOST UMBRELLA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There must be many like myself who feel that Miss Thomas, in your issue to-day, has, so to speak, taken the words out of their mouths.

I have a favourite umbrella which I have left times without number in an omnibus. As my working hours are even longer than 10 to 4, the only possibility of retrieving my old friend is to cut short lunch and make a dash for it. There is no alternative—even if one should be fortunate enough to possess a kind friend among the "idle rich" they would not recognise the face they hope to rescue. You may have guessed that I am absent-minded, but I am lame as well, and therefore not good at "dashing." Taxi fares have a way of mounting up, and this umbrella is becoming expensive. It is at the moment reposing among hundreds of its fellows at the Lost Property Office. Shall I leave it to its fate, or once more, full of confidence in our long-suffering omnibus conductors, make a dash for it ?

M. E. STUART.

33, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, W.11.

GREECE AND BULGARIA

AN OUTLET ON THE AEGEAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The speech of M. Venizelos to the representatives of the Balkan Press assembled at Athens for the Balkan Conference is one which should surely open a new chapter in the long and troubled history of South-Eastern Europe. Disdaining platitudes, he faced with characteristic courage the two questions which have for so long poisoned Greco-Bulgar relations: The question of a Bulgarian economic outlet on the Aegean, and the question of the Bulgarian Minority in Greece.

With regard to the question of the Aegean outlet, it has been believed in many quarters that successive Bulgarian Governments have preferred to nourish a grievance rather than to accept a solution which already more than once M. Venizelos has been prepared to put forward. Such a view does less than justice to the Bulgarian standpoint. Under the Treaty of Neuilly, Western Thrace was ceded to the Allied and Associated Powers, and it was they who gave to Bulgaria the undertaking that she should have free economic outlets (la liberté des débouchés économiques). The day after the ratification of the Treaty of Neuilly there was signed the Treaty of Sèvres, under which the Allied and Associated Powers handed over the area to Greece; but the obligation with regard to the outlets remained one which Bulgaria has always looked, not to Greece, but to the Powers, to fulfil. To say this is not to underrate the value of an initiative on the part of M. Venizelos which is calculated to bring a definitive solution of this vexed question appreciably nearer.

His declaration with regard to minorities was even more satisfactory. He undertook to make it his personal concern that minorities should have the rights to which under the Treaties they are entitled, and he specified in this connexion the right to have schools where a request for schools should be put forward. He pointed out further that, properly dealt with, minorities should be a source not of weakness but of strength to the State.

Here, surely, is a gesture of good will which should evoke a cordial response. Nothing is easier than to call up old and bitter memories, nor is it to be denied that the Bulgarian Minority has suffered many things in Greece since the War; but here is the chief artificer of the Balkan Alliance of 1912 anxious once again to build up Balkan unity, and the new factor in the situation is a frank recognition that before the foundations can be laid a real effort must be made to clear away the two obstacles which impede the work. The Government of M. Liaptcheff in Sofia, with M. Bouroff at the Foreign Office, has consistently striven for appeasement both at home and abroad, and may surely be counted upon to welcome these important declarations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BOYLE.

The Athenaeum.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The eyes of the British Empire are to-day turned upon the Imperial Conference, and, as it is difficult for the man in the street to take in more than one idea at a time, there is a danger of the public imagining that a successful outcome of the Conference would bring about a return to normal prosperity. By a successful outcome of the Conference I mean the practical acceptance in some form or other by a British Government of the Dominion Premiers' proposals for preferential tariffs. But Imperial Preference at best, desirable as it may be, is only a fractional solution of the gravest economic problem with which our own country has ever been faced. We are in the midst of a national crisis—a rapidly increasing incapacity to support the swollen masses of our population—and the British Government, through its most virile representative, Miss Susan Lawrence, complacently proclaims that it is following the magnificent Robin Hood policy of robbing the rich for the benefit of the poor. The benefit of the poor would appear, so far, to consist in making two unemployed persons grow where one grew before.

Dr. Page lays his finger on perhaps the worst of the crimes against the country of which vote-catching political parties have been guilty—the crime of bribing the electors with doles and pensions and tax-exemptions. It is often forgotten that the vast majority of our 29,000,000 electors are free of income-tax, and thus free of any sense of responsibility for the votes they so cheerfully give to the Parliamentary party which promises them the biggest prizes. They choose their members of Parliament, it would seem, as lightheartedly and in much the same spirit as in these days of prize coupons they choose their cigarettes.

National economy is the most urgent and most readily applicable remedy that an untrammelled Government would prescribe and carry out. It is, indeed, recognized by Mr. Baldwin in his recent statement as the nation's "first and most vital necessity." But which of the political parties is in the least likely, or indeed able, to enforce a policy of drastic retrenchment ? The other parties—not to mention the demagogue Press—would not fail to extract every penny of political capital out of any attempt to economize on doles, pensions, &c. No party dare speak the plain truth, or even refrain from making extravagant promises as Mr. Baldwin has learnt to his cost), without the practical certainty of being rejected at the polls.

We would appear, therefore, to stand in need of a temporary autocracy powerful enough and courageous enough to administer the medicine which the country needs. The temper of our people is such that it will not brook individual autocrats, but it will probably submit once again, as in the crisis of 15 years ago, to a "National Government." I do not like coalitions any more than most of your readers, but I believe that no single party, and no one man, is to-day capable of dealing with the crisis that is upon us and of saving the British Empire from the fate that overcame the Roman Empire. A National Government, charged, so far as domestic policy is concerned, with the threefold task of taking immediate steps to secure drastic national economy, an increased effective demand for British manufactured goods, and preference for home-produced and Empire foodstuffs, offers probably the only hope of rescue from our present distressful position. Or what is the alternative ?

Yours, &c.,
HAROLD BOWDEN.

Raleigh Cycle Company, Nottingham.

FARMING TO-DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Captain G. T. Hutchinson, in the two articles published in *The Times*, takes a wide and interesting view of the agricultural problem, and they are well worthy of close study. To-day it is an undisputed fact that corn growing for a profit is an impossibility. It is a question either of price or of costs of production, in which way one may view it; but of the costs it should not be forgotten that the agricultural wage is not the heaviest burden. The industrial wage enters into our purchases of machinery, implements, and repairs: in fact, in this field—and it is a large one—our costs are more than doubled. The latter fact is an important one to remember when having in mind the reduction of the agricultural wage.

For occupying owners the question of tithe is felt to be an unjust settlement, and some amelioration of this burden should be considered. Captain Hutchinson refers to good and bad farmers, but what is to be said when men of vast experience, with knowledge both of corn growing and of stock, are losing faith in a successful agriculture ? The price alone of land emphasizes the position. As for what are termed bad farmers, it has to be admitted that there may be a few; but surely no self-respecting man will allow his land to run to waste if there is even a small inducement for good cultivation. If the nation wants to have the land cultivated and to have a beautiful countryside, not only for ourselves, but to encourage men of capital to visit and appreciate our rural conditions, it will directly or indirectly have to come to its support.

Yours faithfully,
S. T. GILLBARD.

Sudbury, Suffolk.

Points from Letters

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH CHAPEL

It must have distressed all who take an interest in eighteenth century interiors to note a clause in the faculty granted to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Marylebone, which will have the effect of destroying the interior of the Parish Chapel. To the new generation the educational value of having a chapel absolutely as it was in 1742 would be more vivid than any picture or history book. Much money and thought are spent on reconstruction of old English interiors in our museums, whereas here we have an example standing, and the parochial authorities will destroy it for the sake of modern prejudices; for directly rush bottom chairs displace the old fittings the design and just proportion of this simple interior are lost.—Mr. HANSLIP FLETCHER, 47a, Gloucester-place, St. Marylebone, W.1.

FASCISM AND THE TREATIES

The Duce's championship, in his speech, of treaty revision is surely likely to prove dangerous in the long run both to Europe in general and Italy in particular. Treaty revision, as the Duce sees it, means revision of frontiers at the expense of Yugoslavia on behalf of those neighbouring States which are within the Italian political orbit at the moment. But logically it must also mean the handing back of the Lower Tirol to Austria, which is hardly what the Duce wants, and which therefore he finds it convenient to ignore whenever he talks of treaty revision.—Mr. J. MAHONEY-SHEA LAWLER, 7, Stanhope-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

FISHING IN WINDERMERE

The proposals to found a laboratory for research in fresh water biology in the vicinity of Lake Windermere will no doubt prove of special interest to those like myself who are interested in fishing and in the fishing on this lake in particular. Windermere should offer exceptional facilities for the study of problems concerned with fish culture. The trout and char fishing, originally extremely good, has steadily and rapidly deteriorated in the last 25 years, and there is no doubt that this is due to a decline in the numbers of these fish in the lake. Apparently no systematic effort has been made to remedy this state of affairs. Although an attempt at restocking with trout was made some years before the War, it failed, partly because unknown factors were responsible for heavy losses of fry in the breeding ponds.—Mr. W. H. PEARSALL, 7, Ancaster-road, Far Headingley, Leeds.

CHOOSING A BRITISH CAR

May I suggest to the numerous prospective motor-car buyers who will now be digesting the leaflets and catalogues gathered at the Motor Show that they might well let their choice fall on a British car ? There is little doubt that in the vast majority of cases the buyer will find that there is a British product to meet his requirements. Patriotic motives for buying British need not be emphasized; from the purely business point of view it cannot be denied that British cars are better—for quality, economy, and performance—than their foreign rivals. In these times of stress we need not be ashamed to say that it pays to buy British.—COMMANDER CARLYON BELLAIRS, M.P., House of Commons.

FACTS FOR EMPLOYEES

Following up the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Headlam in your issue of October 28, there seems an urgent necessity for manufacturers and industrialists to make a sustained effort to put before their employees the best information as to the respective merits of free trade and protection before they are confused by distorted versions in the throes of another election. Let the employees have an opportunity of hearing a good speaker on each side. The protectionist might begin with 20 minutes, the free trader follow with half an hour, and the opener wind up with ten minutes more. Before the final summing up the audience might have 20 minutes or half an hour to make remarks and put questions. The occasion might be signalized by a little hospitality on the part of the employer to give it something of the atmosphere of a social evening.—Mr. H. H. JENNINGS, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

REGIMENTAL ALLIANCES

With the assistance of Mr. Ian MacAlister's letter which appeared in *The Times* on September 13, I have been able to look into the origin of regimental alliances again and find that he is correct in attributing the idea to Lord Dundonald. He is also correct in stating that The Gordon Highlanders and the 48th Highlanders of Canada were the first regiments to be allied, which occurred in 1904. —MAJOR T. J. EDWARDS, Somli, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

BUTTER FROM THE EMPIRE

Foreign butter is now being retailed at anything from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., whereas Empire best butter (finest grade New Zealand and Kangaroo Grade Australian) is being retailed at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. It certainly seems curious, and altogether wrong, that this discrepancy in price should exist, in view of the fact that finest quality Empire butter, which is now being offered to the public, is made where the cows are pure grass-fed, and under ideal conditions of at least 50 per cent. more sunshine than other foreign butters made under conditions where the cows are stall-fed. Empire butter therefore contains the maximum of health-giving and body-building properties (which are so necessary to all human beings, especially children). Surely every patriotic housewife should give finest Empire butter a fair trial, and prove for herself its genuine superiority in flavour, richness, and nutritive properties, and at the same time benefit her own pocket as regards price.—Mr. A. G. MURTON-NEALE, Surveyor of Dairy Produce to the Salvage Association of London and Lloyd's Underwriters, 49, Tooley-street, S.E.1.

FLANDERS POPPIES

As the time again draws near for the celebration of Armistice Day and the selling of poppies for the benefit of our disabled soldiers, might I suggest that the sales of poppies could be very greatly increased if each church and chapel of every denomination throughout our land were to see that the Flanders Poppy held a prominent place on their altars or communion tables on the Sunday before Armistice Day ? The poppies could then be collected by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and placed on the local war memorial shrines. Needless to add, only genuine British poppies of the "Earl Haig" brand should be used.—Mrs. ELEANOR PATRICK, St. Bede's Park, Sunderland.

EARLY MAN'S IMPLEMENTS

Mr. Reid Moir claims that "it is necessary to invoke very extended periods of time for certain fashions in implement making to spread over most of the earth." Why ? (How long has it taken safety-razors to spread over most of the earth ?) Allowing for differences in speed of communications, why should more than a few hundreds of years be necessary at the very outside ? The Maya culture lasted only about 400 years, but influences large tracts of North, Central, and South America. It is largely a question of trade routes, about which we unfortunately know next to nothing. —Mr. G. M. PART, Selwood, 22, Court-road, Tunbridge Wells.

GUY FAWKES DAY

A few days ago a letter in *The Times* mentioned that children were already begging money for their pathetic, or rather repulsive, little annual mummery on November 5. Next week we shall have the festival itself. I should like to ask people to observe what happens and to make up their minds whether such doings and tellings are quite civilized. We might then consider if some effort should not be made to transform this annual celebration into something of value. It may be suggested that it could easily be turned into a Children's Play Day, when toys and other things made by themselves during the year might be shown, and little musical compositions and play-actings performed. We have to lead children, while carrying on their own traditions, to substitute beauty for ugliness.—Mr. W. R. LETHABY, 111, Inverness-terrace, W.2.

MOTORISTS AND PEDESTRIANS

Apart from intelligent councils here and there who are providing pieces of path, I suggest that there are many extremely dangerous corners in country roads where arrangements might be made at a reasonable cost with the farmer or landlord for the right to use a path inside instead of outside the hedge, with, say, an ample approach over the ditch and suitable self-closing gates at either end, enabling harassed mothers to transport their offspring even in their perambulators, in peace and safety. Because of a large kindred proposition in connexion with arterial roads, this may not sound original, but there are many turns round hedges where even the careful motorist, endeavouring to give pedestrians their fair share of the road, is compelled at present to make matters worse by risking a collision with an oncoming car for want of this amenity.—Mr. REGINALD H. POTT, 2, Copthall-buildings, E.C.2.

ANOTHER BENT MERIDIAN

The fact that the time shown by the clocks of King's Cross Station is never the same as that indicated on the clocks of St. Pancras Station across the road suggests that a bent meridian, or some cognate phenomenon, is to be found nearer home than the Pacific Ocean. Perhaps the Astronomer Royal could explain.—CAPTAIN PHILIP FORBES, New University Club.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN,
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP.
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers: Coutts & Co. Secretary: J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England). The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrata animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a form of Bequest can be obtained.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1929, 109,254.
470 beds.—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

HOSPITALS NERVOUS DISEASES

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women, and children suffering from Nervous Diseases, which are ranked fourth amongst the principal causes of death and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, neuralgia, lethargies and neurasthenia.
J. P WETENHALL, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7.
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) for London-in-Essex.
Under H.M.'s Patronage.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, K.G., G.C.V.O., will preside at
Foundation Dinner, 4th December, 1930.
No so populated English area so lacking in voluntary hospital accommodation.
£100,000 desperately needed to complete.
Please SUPPORT the Prince's Dinner List.
Communications to Sir CECIL LEVITA, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London ? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. P. B. IRWIN.

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED

BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR
the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

FOR SAILORS

ALL THE DAYS—IN A HUNDRED PORTS—IN A THOUSAND WAYS IN SERVICE FOR THE SAILOR
The British Sailors' Society extends a friendly hand and provides a real British Home from Home. In 1929 over 245,000 Beds were provided, and 1,400,000 visits were made by Sailors.
The BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY
Now in its 113th year. Help Urgently Needed.
Please send to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

FOR THE POOR

£10 IS THE AVERAGE COST OF GATHERING, FEEDING, AND SHELTERING 200 HOMELESS MEN FOR ONE NIGHT.
Every night 250 to 300 homeless men are received at three C.A. Central London Homes. Similar efforts are being made all over the country. HOW MANY WILL YOU ENTERTAIN? Gifts to PREB. CARLILE, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.
THE CHURCH ARMY

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
285,136
Have you not many things to be thankful for ?
Will you show your gratitude by helping those less fortunate than yourself ? A gift of Half-a-Crown to Dr. Barnardo's Homes will help to bring happiness to one of the 8,291 destitute children supported by these Homes. 400,000 Half-Crowns are required for the Children's Food during the lean season of the year.
We asked you to help us reach 285,000 last week, and you have generously sent 285,136. Thank you heartily. Please help us to reach 290,000 this week.
Cheques, etc., payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

MAKE A CHILD HAPPY
by sending a gift to
REV. A. J. WESTCOTT, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11, to help the present family of nearly 4,800 children, many cripples and babies, now in the care of the
WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY

THE PREVAILING DEPRESSION has hit the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
so hardly that it cannot make both ends meet. Failing timely help, the rescue and care of unfortunate children will be hindered.
F. JAMES, Secretary, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
NEEDS GENEROUS HELP FOR IMPORTANT EXTENSIONS OF SEASIDE HOMES AND OF SLUM MISSION CENTRES.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1.
Report and Audited Statements sent upon request.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.

CHEST HOSPITALS

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
STILL NEEDS £12,000
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME closed for lack of funds.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

LOSS OF R 101

HEAVINESS IN TRIAL FLIGHT

PART OF AN ENGINE LOG FOUND

The inquiry into the loss of R 101 was continued yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, by Sir John Simon, sitting with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors.

The Attorney-General said that after he concluded his speech on Wednesday he became conscious of the fact that perhaps he had not brought sufficiently to the notice of the Court one important point. It would be their business to determine not only how the crash occurred, but also what was the cause of the subsequent explosion and fire.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that, assumir there was a break of an electric conductor, there would be a spark.

The Attorney-General said that might be so. It might perhaps be thought well to make some recommendation that airship officers, when they realized that a ship was coming down, should take measures to shut off everything so that no explosive mixture could come in contact with a spark.

The Attorney-General informed the Court that it had been found that there was a report by the chief examiner who was in R 101 during the trial flight. There was also a bundle of reports dealing with previous flights.

SIR JOHN SIMON said he thought it would be best to have all such documents collected and dealt with together at a later stage.

The Solicitor-General produced copies of orders and regulations relating to the issue of airworthiness certificates for airships.

SIR JOHN SIMON said the Court was not concerned so much with the question whether in this particular case the Governmental authorities precisely complied with regulations as with the substantial question whether as much care was taken with this ship as would have been insisted upon if the ship had been built by someone else.

THE HENDON FLIGHTS

The Solicitor-General said he thought that the regulations indicated that the main purpose of the trial flight was to show that the ship was controllable in the air. That should be borne in mind as explaining the remark of Wing-Commander Colmore that when once Major Scott was satisfied with the ship there was no point in prolonging the flight. In the reports refereed to by the Attorney-General there was one by Mr. Wallace, the chief planning officer, not to be confused with Mr. Wallis who designed R 100, on which the Court might desire to ask certain questions while Professor Bairstow was in the witness box. The report showed that after the completion of the flights at the Hendon pageant in June last a meeting was held in Wing-Commander Colmore's room to consider all the items of work which were considered to be necessary or desirable to prepare the ship for any extended flight. At that meeting all interested parties were represented—flying, technical, works management, and shed management.

The captain of the ship, Flight-Lieutenant Irwin, had sent in a report on the flight, and there was one phrase to which he would like to draw attention—"during the very bumpy weather experienced." In notes relating to that meeting it was shown that the captain said that the outer cover was flapping considerably more than on previous trials, and that he suggested that it would be worth while to inflate the cover. He also referred to numerous holes found in the gas-bags where they had rubbed, and added that the loss of gas would not account for the heaviness of the ship during the flight. The Court would hear from persons who were on the trial flights that on the return from Hendon a considerable heaviness was experienced and a lot of ballast had to be let out.

SIR JOHN SIMON said the captain reported that a number of small holes had shown themselves in the gas-bags, but that those holes would not explain the amount of gas lost. One would gather from that that he suspected the valves.

The Solicitor-General.—He says so. He says, "It is considered the gas valves may have been affected."

PREPARATIONS FOR TRIAL

The Solicitor-General referred to another report concerning work which was being done on the airship, including the fixing of bands to enable the ship to undertake a full speed trial. For this purpose a car was also being fitted with a Condor engine and reversing gear to give the ship five ahead engines, one of which—the Condor—could be reversed. When the full speed trials were abandoned the fitting of reinforcing bands was stopped, and a new cover was fitted before any flight was undertaken.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that was the first time the Court had heard that it was ever contemplated to fit a car with a Condor engine.

The Solicitor-General said that was with the object of having one engine which could be reversed. At the time it was thought that that could only be done with a Condor engine, but afterwards it was found that it could be done with a Tornado engine.

SIR JOHN SIMON said all these reports made him anxious to know whether there was not some material somewhere which showed in something like the same detail how the ship behaved on the final trial.

After looking at some of the documents before him SIR JOHN SIMON remarked that it appeared that Wing Commander Colmore contemplated taking the air again for a further test before the end of July if possible.

The Solicitor-General said one ship was going to Canada, and if R 100 was not ready R 101 might go. He could not say whether that was what Wing Commander Colmore had in mind.

Professor Leonard Bairstow, Zaharoff Professor of Aviation, London University, and director of the school of aviation at the Imperial College of Science, was called as the first witness. He said he was a member of the committee which investigated the loss of R 38. That investigation showed that the airship broke up owing to aero-dynamic forces while undergoing full-speed trials. She broke in two while doing 54 knots in the air.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Was there not a question of turning?

Professor Bairstow said that the aero-dynamic force of which he was speaking was due to turning. As a result the whole system of stress calculations for airships was overhauled.

LETTER TO "THE TIMES"

The Attorney-General intervened to inform the Court that a document had been picked up in France which was obviously a sheet of the engine log of car unit No. 4, the aft engine on the port side. A letter was written to *The Times* saying there was such a document, and *The Times* very properly communicated this to the Air Ministry. They communicated through the Embassy in Paris with the French authorities, and in that way the sheet was obtained. It was most important because it showed the engine revolutions and cruising speed throughout the whole flight, the last entry being 2 a.m. Those entries were perfectly normal. When the entries of oil pressure were examined, however, it was seen that, whereas it was entered as 30 to 31 all the way down, in the last entry the only numeral which appeared was 3. Whether the officer had not time to finish the entry he could not say. He would not go into the matter further now, but he thought the Court would like to know of the document.

SIR JOHN SIMON asked where the document was picked up.

The Attorney-General.—Fifteen metres to the east of the wreck.

The Solicitor-General.—One of the survivors was in that car.

Professor Bairstow said there was one important departure from the Zeppelin system of construction in that every effort was made in both R 100 and R 101 to avoid loading the girders laterally. One feature that was unique in R 101 was the absence of any bulkhead wiring in the frames. That necessitated a new system of holding the gas-bags, so that they should not move about too much. Another special feature was a new type of valve which was capable of letting out hydrogen at a much greater rate than was ever contemplated before, enabling the ship to rise 4,000ft. in a minute without exceeding safe pressure on the gas-bags.

THE BROKEN CABLE

A model showing the operation of the controls was placed in front of Sir John Simon and the working explained by Professor Bairstow, who pointed out the place where the broken cable was found after the wreck.

The Solicitor-General said he had the actual piece of cable in Court, and this was produced. It passed through a spring which, he thought, was 12in. long, and one at once noticed that, although the middle part had parted owing to the intense heat, there was no burn on the part wrapped round with string at either end.

In reply to SIR JOHN SIMON, Professor Bairstow, who was one of the committee of inquiry who went to Beauvais to examine the wreckage, said there was no indication on the ground that the structure as a structure had failed. It was complete and in working order. On the Monday morning, immediately after the accident, the control surfaces were moved throughout their full range from the ground.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Supposing that the cable parted at that point—then, I understand, that would mean that the elevators could not be put up?—Professor Bairstow.—They would come to a horizontal position.

I want to see whether this does not throw some light on the point as to whether or not the cable broke in the air. Supposing it was cut, what would happen?—The elevators would come down into a neutral position.

When the wreck was examined, the elevators were up to their maximum?—The wires were on the drums as far as they could go.

The Solicitor-General next produced the spring on the starboard side to which the cable was attached. It was, he said, found intact, but had been broken for testing purposes. The wire which passed through it was also intact. He was informed that the form of the loops showed that nothing like the maximum strain could ever have been put upon this wire. It was in the same closed circuit and must have had the same force upon it as the other. Immediately the pull came on it it became, in effect, a continuous wire. If in the ordinary operation of the tail fins it was necessary to put an extreme strain, one would expect to find traces of that in the starboard wire as well as the port wire.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—That is if you had as urgent a need to go down as you had to go up. At what strain did the wire break under test?

The Solicitor-General.—22.1cwt.

THE FACTOR OF SAFETY

Dealing with Professor Bairstow's report of November 5, 1929, the Solicitor-General said: There are a number of matters to which you draw particular attention and you point out that in every case the factor of safety had been reached and in some cases exceeded?

Professor Bairstow.—That is so.

The Solicitor-General read from the report a paragraph dealing with the gas-bag wiring. The system used was new. "Although somewhat complicated in its details," said the report, "we are greatly impressed with the results obtained. . . . It seems to us that the Airships Stressing Panel might consider a reduction in the factor of safety in the wires and so reduce the structure weight."

Professor Bairstow said they were working with a safety factor of three.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—You point out that the stresses and strains of this particular form are so well known, and can be calculated with such accuracy, that it is doubtful whether you need have a factor of safety as high as three?

Professor Bairstow.—Yes.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Let us consider what is the amount of danger you are guarding against. These wires, when the ship is in flight, are pressed against by the contents of the gas-bags. I suppose the danger is that one of them would break. Are the circumstances such that it could cut a gash?

Professor Bairstow.—I think that is very unlikely. There are so many wires interlocked and tied that there is not very much free wire at any particular place.

The Solicitor-General said the cable working the elevators had a breaking load of 25cwt.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Colonel Moore-Brabazon has ascertained that the maximum load in an extreme case on that wire would be 9.4cwt.

The Solicitor-General mentioned that the wire which pulled the elevator up was found damaged, but not broken; it was damaged by the structure falling on it. In the whole structure wires were broken right and left.

Professor Bairstow said that in the design memorandum prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond and submitted to the professors, it was explained that the load on the wires was arrived at by assuming a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour, allowing for the elevators to be raised 20deg. while the nose of the ship was 10deg. down. He pointed out that, although 20deg. was not the maximum to which the elevators might be raised, if they were raised to their full 25deg. it would then be impossible to maintain a speed of 80 miles an hour.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Not if she were diving?—You cannot get much from gravity.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—It would depend on the length of the dive.

THE AUTOMATIC GAS VALVES

Professor Bairstow then explained the operation of one of the automatic valves. The valve which had been asked for at the morning session had been placed in the hall near the model of the airship. Sir John Simon and the assessors left their seats and inspected the valve, while Professor Bairstow explained that the automatic valves were fixed about half way up the gas-bags and were connected to the base of the gas-bags by a pipe. The principle on which they worked, therefore, was the same as that which rendered the ordinary balloon safe against expansion. Gas passed along the pipe and into the spindle of the valve, forcing the valve to open against the spring which normally held it closed, and so allowing the gas to escape until the pressure was reduced again to normal.

It was also explained that the valve could be operated by hand as well as automatically.

PROFESSOR INGLIS.—If the valve stuck open accidentally, is there any way of shutting it by hand?—No other way but that of sending a man up.

PROFESSOR INGLIS.—By then all the gas would have gone out of the bag?—Up to half way.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that, whether they came from the Air Ministry or from Cardington, they wanted all documents which had a bearing on R 101.

Professor Bairstow's evidence was not completed when the Court adjourned. It was arranged that the evidence of survivors should be taken to-day.

EXPORTS AND LOANS

ANALYSIS IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The relationship between export trade and oversea loans is the subject of an article by Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. He contends that the time has arrived when text-book experts should be compelled to prove or withdraw the assertion that the proceeds of every oversea loan raised in Great Britain leave her shores in the form of fresh exports. He characterizes this assertion as a fallacy and urges that exports are not desirable *per se*, but only if their value is returned to the country, now or eventually. He maintains that the nation has lost not less than £2,000,000,000, and possibly £4,000,000,000, in oversea investments in the last 60 years, and that this loss has arisen mainly from a process by which certain British exports, financed by British loans, have gone abroad without the full value of some of them being returned, and he advocates a complete overhaul of our oversea investment policy.

Other articles in the issue include one on the engineering features of the contract for the Zambesi Bridge, and another from our New York Correspondent on trade prospects for the coming winter in the United States. The monthly Motor Section contains an interesting article on the importance of efficient braking.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d. It is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

SEQUEL TO EMBANKMENT COLLISION

MAGISTRATE AND TRAMCAR'S RIGHT OF WAY

The right of road vehicles to the use of tramway tracks was discussed in an unusual prosecution before Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday. THOMAS HENRY MURPHY, an L.C.C. tramcar driver, was summoned for failing to bring his car to a standstill to avoid pending danger.

Mr. E. F. Barker, prosecuting for the police, said that the driver of a motor-coach, while turning his vehicle on the Embankment, went on to the tramway track, as the rest of the road was not wide enough to turn in. A tramcar driven by Murphy was coming along about 30 yards away, and crashed into the motor-coach before it had time to complete the turn. The suggestion of the prosecution was that the driver of the tramcar had ample time in which to have pulled up.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON.—Have these motor-coaches any right to go on to the tramlines at all?

Mr. Barker.—In turning they would have to sometimes.

SIR CHARTRES.—That is because they are of such enormous length.

Mr. Barker.—Well, yes. So far as I am aware there is no objection to any vehicle going on to tramlines.

The driver of the motor-coach said that when he drove on to the tramway lines there was a tramcar 30 yards away travelling towards him at 20 miles an hour. He naturally expected the tramcar to stop.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON, in dismissing the summons, said that tramcars were public vehicles, and had the right of way of the tramway lines. Drivers of other vehicles who wished to make use of the track must use proper care and precaution. It was quite clear that no offence had been made out.

THE PRINCE AT SAWSTON

VILLAGE COLLEGE OPENED

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR COUNTRYSIDE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SAWSTON, OCT. 30

The importance of the scheme undertaken by the Cambridgeshire Education Committee for the establishment of colleges to serve groups of villages in rural areas was recognized to-day by the Prince of Wales when he visited Sawston to open the first of the centres to be completed. The Sawston College is an experiment in the provision of advanced education with a strong rural bias combined with the organization of village life. What is aimed at is the co-ordination of the statutory services of the county council in respect of primary and adult education in the countryside, and to provide a home for the voluntary associations which have their branches in the villages.

The county council is to build and organize 10 of the colleges within its area, and the first of them offers real promise that the scheme will succeed. The buildings include a hall which will be available for the school by day and for meetings, lectures, concerts, and other social purposes in the evening; a senior school wing for the children of the district, a library, room for adult education, and a warden's house.

South Cambridgeshire gave a cordial welcome to the Prince of Wales. Thousands of people from the surrounding country came into Sawston for the afternoon, and the village was gaily decorated with bunting and every flag, British or foreign, that the inhabitants could produce.

The Prince made the journey from London by aeroplane, and was received on arrival by the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire (Mr. C. R. W. Adeane). He took luncheon with the Lord Lieutenant and Mrs. Adeane at Babraham Hall, and afterwards proceeded to the college. At the entrance gate he was met by Alderman Jackson, chairman of the county council, and a number of presentations were made. In the court the school children of nine villages were assembled, and they raised shrill and eager cheers when the Prince was seen. There was also a guard of honour consisting of members of the British Legion, the Boys' Brigade, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides. In the attractive hall a company widely representative of the county had gathered, and here again his Royal Highness was warmly received.

After the BISHOP of ELY had dedicated the building ALDERMAN JACKSON said that a great change had taken place in our national system of education, due principally to the reforms that had been suggested in the Hadow Report. The aim was to provide by means of central schools better and more practical education for the older children which would fit them more fully for their future lives. No one who had the welfare of the English countryside at heart would wish that the children of the rural areas should not enjoy the advantages that modern ideas and developments had made possible. The Sawston village college was the first instalment of a scheme to provide not only central schools but opportunities for adult and social life in 10 centres. It was in the nature of pioneer work which the County Council would have been unable to shoulder unaided. The endeavour, however, had been cooperative, and the council had been nobly helped by many sympathizers. Alderman Jackson paid a special tribute to the work of Mr. Henry Morris, the County Education Secretary, through whose vision, energy, and enthusiasm, he said, the scheme would be an example for progressive rural education over the whole of the country.

THE PRINCE'S ADDRESS

The PRINCE OF WALES expressed his pleasure at being able to come to Sawston to open the village college, which, he said, was the first institution of its kind in Great Britain. "It is a bold attempt," he continued, "and, I might add, an original attempt, of the Cambridgeshire County Council to show how the English countryside may be given opportunities for education, for social life, and for recreation equal to those enjoyed by dwellers in the great cities, but adapted to the needs of rural life generally. (Cheers.) This village college—I am not sure the word centre would not be more appropriate—will fulfil a threefold purpose. First, it will provide a central school for the older children of no fewer than nine villages. This, of course, has been made possible by the improvement of mechanical and motor transport throughout the country, and to some people who like to crab the enormous increase in motor traffic one might say, 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.' For the children it will give a varied training for their future life, with instruction in the workshop, and, no less important, a knowledge of how to play games. But this centre is more than a school. It includes an adult wing with a hall and library which will give opportunities for adult education in its broadest sense, on the one hand technical, not forgetting agriculture, and including, on the other hand, subjects of a liberal kind with valuable cooperative activities such as drama and music. The third point is that the centre will provide a home for those splendid voluntary associations members and detachments, of which I have just had the pleasure of seeing and which have done so much for the welfare of rural England, such as the British Legion, and women's institutes, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and infant welfare societies. In short, it will be a centre for village social life and recreation and village local government. The novelty and virtue of the centre lies in the fact that it takes a group of villages as its unit, that it combines the social service of the county council with the activities of voluntary bodies under one roof, and makes provision for the social life of the countryside.

"I congratulate the Cambridgeshire County Council, and especially Mr. Morris, on the successful outcome of this enterprise, on which they have worked so very hard. The scheme has been blessed by two successive Ministers of Education and two Ministers of Agriculture. Seeing that they probably came from different political parties, this shows how general is the approbation of such a scheme."

The Prince went on to speak of the help the county council had received from the Carnegie Trustees and others, who had contributed by donations, or in other ways, to the cost of the buildings and equipment, and expressed the hope that Sawston was to be the forerunner of other such centres. The scheme, he said, had attracted the interest of educationists and agriculturists in different parts of the world, and he congratulated the Council on the grant of £45,000 by the Spelman Fund of New York towards the cost of village college centres in the county. In declaring the college open he hoped that Sawston would act as an encouragement to other centres to create an environment which would foster local patriotism and a sense of corporate unity in the many activities which to-day went to make up a healthy, happy, and progressive rural community. (Cheers.)

COUNCILLOR A. R. FORDHAM, chairman of the County Education Committee, and LORD ELGIN, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, expressed the thanks of the county council and the gathering to the Prince. His Royal Highness then inspected the college buildings and before leaving planted a lime tree, one of 50 given by the "Men of the Trees" movement, in the grounds on the open side of the court.

During the ceremony the choir of St. John's College, Cambridge, conducted by Dr. Cyril Rootham, sang an anthem by Sweelinck, and afterwards a number of part-songs.

PRACTITIONERS UNDER MENTAL TREATMENT ACT

Medical practitioners who desire to be approved by the Board of Control for the purpose of making recommendations in respect of voluntary patients under 16 years of age, Section 1, 3, and temporary patients, Section 5, 3, of the Mental Treatment Act can obtain the necessary form of application by writing to the Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-street, London, S.W., and marking the envelope "M.T.D." in the top left-hand corner. As the Act comes into operation on January 1 next, intending applicants should write for this form immediately. The Board cannot entertain applications for approval from medical practitioners of less than five years' standing on the Medical Register.

Captain Errol Boyd and Lieutenant Connor, the trans-Atlantic airmen, left Croydon in the aeroplane, Miss Columbia, shortly before noon yesterday for Berlin.

THE LOSS OF THE ISLANDER

FINDINGS OF COURT OF INQUIRY

COASTGUARD CRITICIZED

The findings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the loss of the yacht Islander in a gale off the Cornish coast on August 20 were announced at Fowey yesterday. The Court was appointed on the application of the Board of Trade to inqure into the system of coast watching as organized by the Board since it took over the work from the Admiralty in 1923. This was a sequel to a rider passed at the inquest that there was laxity in coast watching. When the Islander went to pieces Commodore H. Douglas King, M.P., and five companions were drowned.

The Commissioner was Mr. E. A. Digby, K.C., late of the Royal Navy, and the assessors Captain J. Elwes, Captain W. A. Splatt, and Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Fletcher.

The COMMISSIONER said the rocket life-saving crew and voluntary helpers showed great enterprise. The lifeboat crew could not render assistance because, through no fault of their own, they arrived too late. The flares were first seen at 8.30 p.m., but no alarm could be conveyed until 9.28 p.m. Overlooking Lantivet Bay was a coastguard hut. This hut was not manned on the night of the disaster. Had it been manned, as it ought to have been, the alarm would have reached the coastguards shortly after 8.30, and so nearly an hour would have been saved. It was impossible to say if the alarm had been given when it should have been that the yacht and those on board would necessarily have been saved, but the chances of success would have been greatly increased.

Three of the weather reports sent from stations to Looe were inaccurate. Air Ministry records showed that at 6 p.m. the wind exceeded that at which a bad weather watch should have been set. No bad weather watch was set at any station in the Looe district until 7 p.m. At 8 p.m. all the stations were keeping bad weather watch except Port Wrinkle and Lantivet. It was not disputed that if District Officer Smith had not sent special orders, but had left it to the stations to set their own bad weather watch, Station Officer Ross would, at 7 p.m., on his own initiative have set a bad weather watch at all his stations, including Lantivet.

COAST WATCH SYSTEM

The system of manning alternative stations was introduced by District Officer Smith on his own responsibility and without obtaining the approval of his inspector. He gave no serious consideration as to what stations should be selected, and did not appear to have understood the principles which should underlie the system. On the night of the wreck he made dispositions which left a long stretch of coast, including the dangerous area, the Udder Rock, unwatched altogether until 8 p.m. The Court did not accept the district officer's explanation that when he ordered bad weather watch at Polperro, Fowey, and Port Wrinkle at 10 p.m. he made a mistake, intending 8 p.m. The fact that he amended the order at Polperro to 8 p.m. made it clear that he was quite aware of the nature of his original order. The permanent staff in the Looe district was only just sufficient for keeping bad weather watches, provided bad weather was not prolonged and every coastguard was available for watch-keeping duties.

The Court was of opinion that Captain Moss, the divisional inspector, should have been aware that the alternative system of watch-keeping had been introduced into the Looe district, and should have taken steps to see that it was being carried out under proper safeguard. On the night of the wreck District Officer Smith should never have excluded Port Wrinkle, Polperro, and Fowey from bad weather watch at the time he did. Serious as were the errors committed by District Officer Smith, they had their origin in mistaken and misplaced zeal, and not in conscious and wilful neglect of duty. Station Officer Ross should have appreciated how faulty were the dispositions made by District Officer Smith, and he should, in the opinion of the Court, have called his attention to them.

The station officer's explanation was that he had received his orders, and did not think it his duty to question them. That, the Court considered, was carrying a sense of discipline too far. Rigid discipline might be the proper thing in other circumstances, but was not applicable to a life-saving institution such as the coastguards. His failure to communicate with the district officer was an error of judgment. The Court expressed the view that the yacht struck the Udder Rock, lost her main mast, and probably damaged her rudder.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

The Court then proceeded to give answers to questions which had been submitted. The principal questions and answers were as follows:—

Do the coastguard look-out stations at Polperro, Polruan, and Lantivet provide for an adequate supervision of the coast between Polperro and Fowey and the whole of Lantivet Bay?—Yes, if all are manned.

Were the printed instructions of the Board of Trade sufficiently explicit to ensure adequate guidance in the circumstances?—The instructions were not sufficiently explicit to ensure adequate guidance to Station Officer Ross in the particular circumstances in which he was placed.

Did Mr. F. Smith, the district officer, take adequate measures to ascertain for himself what the weather conditions were, and was he justified in arriving at the conclusion he did arrive at as a result of his own observations?—District Officer Smith did not take adequate measures and was not justified in reaching the conclusions he did reach.

Should Mr. William Ross, station officer at Fowey, have communicated with the district officer at 7 p.m. at Lantivet? Should he have placed a bad weather watch there, notwithstanding the orders he had received from the district officer?—The regulations in force at present would not have justified Station Officer Ross in placing a bad weather watch at Lantivet in view of the specific orders he had received.

Did the absence of a look-out at Lantivet contribute to delay in rendering effective assistance to those on the yacht?—Yes.

Were the Board of Trade instructions to coastguards as to setting bad weather watches complied with by Mr. Smith and Mr. Ross?—The regulations were not complied with by District Officer Smith. Station Officer Ross committed no breach of regulations.

Were the huts effectively placed for maintaining an efficient look-out? Were the respective coastguard stations adequately manned? Were the organization and system of the coastguard service in operation sufficient for the purpose of maintaining an efficient look-out on the coast?—The organization and system of coastguard services in operation were not sufficient for the purpose of maintaining an efficient look-out in that they did not provide for a proper manning of all the stations in which a look-out was necessary in the weather conditions prevailing.

The Commissioner concluded:—"The Court desires to point out that the inquiry has proceeded within very narrow limits. The procedure necessarily followed in a wreck inquiry is not altogether suitable for an inquiry of this nature. In view of the errors and omissions which even this inquiry has disclosed, the Court suggests that the question may possibly arise as to whether a more comprehensive inquiry, before a more appropriate tribunal, is desirable."

OIL ENGINE EXPERIMENT AT MANCHESTER

Our Manchester Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. R. Stuart Pilcher, general manager of the Manchester Corporation Transport Department, yesterday stated that it is the intention of his department to try out on the streets a new type of transport vehicle, fitted with Diesel engines driven by crude oil. Mr. Pilcher stated that the corporation are paying 1s. a gallon for petrol that only gives five miles to the gallon with the type of engine used, whereas crude oil, costing only 5d. a gallon, will carry an equally capacious omnibus 15 miles.

MISHAP TO CHANNEL STEAMER

The Southern Railway steamer Worthing struck the East Pier when leaving Newhaven on Wednesday night for Dieppe and damaged her bows. She returned to her berth, and the passengers, mails, and cargo were transferred to the steamer Rouen, which then crossed to Dieppe about seven hours late. Many persons on board the Worthing were thrown down when the impact took place, but no one was injured. There was an extremely low tide when the Worthing left, and the mishap was apparently due to the vessel touching the ground and causing her to slew round.

BLENDED BUTTER

APPLICATION FOR MARKING ORDER

Further evidence in support of the application that all imported butter, including imported butter contained within a blend, should bear a mark showing that it is either Empire or foreign, was heard yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture by the Standing Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act.

The applicants are the Butter Marking Order Committee, representing a number of interests in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, and the principal opponents are the English Butter Makers' and Butter Blenders' Association.

Mr. J. Page Thornton, hon. secretary of the Butter Marking Order Committee and the Butter Consumers' Vigilance Committee, produced a number of wrappers of proprietary brands of butter from which, he said, the public was likely to draw an inference that the butter was English. He said that on one occasion he asked at a London shop for half a pound of English butter. The assistant said he was quite sure that it was English and that it came from a well-known firm with whom they had traded for a long time. Later, the packers of the butter told Mr. Thornton that the butter had never been represented as English and that there was no implication on the label to mislead purchasers.

Mr. Arthur Ernest Bonham, chief sanitary inspector and food inspector, Exeter City Council, said that he had personal knowledge of four factories registered under the Butter Act of 1907. In all four factories imported butter was used. The most usual description of butter when sold in multiple shops was "Empire," and in the other shops "dairy butter." Retailers could not always give accurate information as to the origin of butter. He saw no difficulty in the administration of a marking order.

Mr. VICK.—If English butters were marked with a national mark, would there, in your opinion, be any need for a marking order?—That would be a step in the right direction, but there would still, in my opinion, be need for a marking order.

Mr. G. W. CURRIE (a member of the Standing Committee).—What proportion of the butter eaten in England is blended in one way or another and what proportion is straight?—About three-quarters blended and a quarter unblended.

Mr. J. D. Davidson, chief agricultural officer for Glamorgan, said in evidence that butter made by the method expounded by the experts commanded a very high price—2s. a lb. at present. On the other hand, a very large quantity of very inferior butter was made, but not sold as such. It was mixed with other butter and appeared on local markets as country butter.

The inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED AT HASTINGS

BODIES FOUND ON SEASHORE

The Hastings police are still investigating the death of Mr. Harry Gaston, a retired doctor, of North Harrow, whose body was washed ashore at Hastings yesterday a few hours after the body of Mrs. Florence Wyer, of Barking, had also been cast ashore.

The first inkling of the woman's death was the discovery of a brown leather handbag, which was found by Miss Smith, of Palace-chambers, Hastings, jammed between the railings near the pier head. The bag contained, among an assortment of other articles, the message:—"I was born at 21, Bourne-walk, Hastings."

Police officers searching the seashore on Wednesday evening found a fully clothed body of a bobbed-haired woman. Her identity was established by means of an envelope found in her possession and bearing the address Devon-road, Barking.

The next discovery was made by Charles Muggeridge, living in the old town, who found the body of a man within a mile of the spot where Mrs. Wyer was washed ashore. He is described as being of heavy build, nearly 6ft. tall, with dark hair streaked with grey, and wearing a blue pin-striped suit. An envelope, found in a wallet, had the address Banstead-road, Carshalton.

Mrs. Wyer has been staying at the home of her brother, John Avery, lorry driver, at Hastings.

An inquest will be held this evening.

THE IMPLACABLE

LAST OF THE TRAFALGAR BATTLESHIPS

Sir Owen Seaman, in a letter to the Press, reports the progress made with the appeal, backed by the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Beatty, and Lord Allenby, for the preservation of the old wooden two-decker Implacable, the last of the Trafalgar battleships afloat, as a holida training ship for boys.

"The appeal (he writes) has met with a response from all over the country which includes a further £1,000 from Sir James Caird (whose great generosity five years ago made her restoration practicable), donations from our great banks, and postal orders from seamen who served in her when she was a naval training ship. There must, however, be many who have hesitated to subscribe because they suppose either that their gift would be considered too small or that the response to such an appeal would be universal and complete. Let me assure them that neither supposition is correct. We have still a long way to go even to make certain of the £5,000 necessary for the immediate present, let alone the £30,000 to assure her future.

"It cannot be said too often that failure to maintain the ship will mean that she must be returned to the Admiralty to be broken up. Unlike many institutions which can afford to curtail or close down their activities till better times, the need of the Implacable is imperative and urgent. In spite of hard times, I feel sure that the British people will see that this historic old ship is saved for the nation and for the boys who have this great chance. I ask your readers to make certain of this by sending their donations now, large or small, to the Secretary, 'Implacable' Fund, 10, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.4." Sir Owen Seaman is chairman of the fund.

THEFT IN CLUB DRESSING ROOM

YOUNG MAN SENT TO PRISON

CYRIL ANTHONY CROFTON ATKINS, 21, an ex-Army officer, now described as an import merchant, of Hampstead, N.W., was charged on remand before SIR CHARTRES BIRON at Bow-street Police Court yesterday with stealing a marked £1 note at the Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, of which he was a member. Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., defended. The case had been remitted from Marlborough-street.

It was alleged that the staff had been suspected of stealing money at the club, and in consequence marked £1 notes were put in a wallet in the dressing-room. When Atkins returned from playing squash rackets he was seen to try to get the wallet into his pocket, but it was too big. He then took out one of the £1 notes and put it in his pocket. When arrested he said that he took the money to pay his fare to the exhibition at Olympia.

Detective-sergeant Barnes now said that about £23 10s. had been missed from the same dressing-room since July 25.

Mr. Roland Oliver said that Atkins was the only son of a retired brigadier-general. He went to Sandhurst and gained a commission in the Army. While serving with his regiment he had a serious accident, which caused concussion of the brain, and he had not been the same since. He got into some sort of trouble in the Army over a cheque, and resigned his commission, against the wish of his colonel. Since then he had been thoroughly erratic in his conduct.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON said he had remanded Atkins for a medical report, but the prison doctor had reported that apart from being highly strung he could find no mental abnormality. This theft appeared to be not an isolated case, and Atkins must have known that the staff would be suspected. He passed a sentence of two months' imprisonment in the second division.

MANSION HOUSE SERVANTS

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation Mr. C. S. GIDDINS asked whether it was a fact that most of the servants at the Mansion House had been served with notice to go and if anything was to be done for those who would not be required by the new Lord Mayor while the reconstruction of the Mansion House was in progress. Mr. NEWSON-SMITH, Chief Commoner, said the matter was not before his committee.

News in Brief

Mr. Alex Beaton, a native of Skye, who now resides at 3, Blythswood-drive, Paisley, celebrates his hundredth birthday to-day.

As a result of the poll of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, the scrutineers yesterday declared Mr. C. Stafford Noble and Mr. J. Henrick elected pensioners.

Mr. Wilson Pope, a director of The Daily News, Limited, and Editor of *The Star* since 1920, is about to retire. Mr. Pope has been associated with the paper for 38 years. He succeeded in the editorship by Mr. Edward Hattaway, who for many years has been a member of the editorial staff.

At the Westminster Police Court yesterday, Samuel Adler, of High-road, Kilburn, and Alfred Huntley, of Foster-lane, E.C., were fined £100 and ordered to pay £15 costs each for using premises in Sloane-street, S.W., for the purpose of ready-money football coupon betting. Richard Grantham, a clerk, also of High-road, Kilburn, was fined £15 for assisting in the conduct of the business.

Peter Williams, 26, a painter, formerly of Liverpool, appeared at Birkenhead Police Court on Tuesday for the third time, charged, on his own confession, with the murder of Nellie Bellwood Clarke at Birkenhead on January 10, 1925. The Chief Constable (Captain A. C. Dawson) stated that when the case came on he had been almost satisfied that Williams had nothing to do with the crime, and the inquiries that had been made confirmed that opinion. Williams was thereupon discharged.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Great Western Railway give notice that application has been made to the Minister of Transport for schemes to empower the company to make certain widenings of their main lines in Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Devon, and Cornwall. (p. 3)

The Lord Chamberlain gives notice that he proposes to issue annual stage play licences for theatres within his jurisdiction on November 28. (p. 3)

A reward of £40 is offered in respect of a stolen mink coat. (p. 1)

The directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of steel material for building locomotives. (p. 1)

The inaugural address of the President of the Institute of Bankers, Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, will be delivered in the Goldsmiths' Hall on November 5. (p. 12)

An assistant works manager (planning) is required for the locomotive and carriage and wagon workshops of the South Indian Railway Company at Trichinopoly. (p. 3)

A new register of Downing College, Cambridge, is being prepared. (p. 1)

The Mayor of Ilford invites donations to assist a survivor of the Rorke's Drift battle, January 22, 1879. (p. 1)

The Bolton Watch Committee invite applications for the appointment of Chief Constable of the borough. (p. 3)

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will resume its public sittings on Tuesday, November 4. Evidence will be given on that and the following day by (1) the Bishop of Barking; (2) Mr. R. J. Hollingbery, on behalf of the Independent Licensed Victuallers' Protection Organization; (3) Mr. G. L. Jeremiah (Lucania Temperance Billiard Halls (London), Limited); (4) Sir Arthur Balfour (chairman of Messrs. Arthur Balfour and Co., Limited, Sheffield); (5) Sir Arthur Yapp (secretary of the Y.M.C.A.); (6) Mr. Arthur Pugh (general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation); and (7) Mr. Ernest Oldmeadow. The sittings will begin at 10.30 a.m.

ALLEGED HARSHNESS IN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The Minister of Health received yesterday representatives of several Metropolitan Labour Parties and Trades Councils who had written to him on the subject of the imposition of test work as a condition of outdoor relief. After hearing the general points put to him he promised to consider carefully any specific cases submitted.

THANKS TO HEAL'S

EACH NIGHT as he gets into his "Heal" bed Man gives thanks just by turning over—by relaxing and forgetting. It is the penalty of Heal's success that at the very moment the beneficiary should be remembering them he falls asleep.

And this happens unfailingly, night by night, to the blessed ones who subside into their "Sommier" or their "Halcyon"—the newest tuftless spring centre mattress—or indeed into any other Heal bed. The final touch of luxury is given by one of Heal's "Snowdown" pillows.

Illustrated Catalogues of Bedsteads and Bedding sent on request

HEAL'S

Makers of Beds and Bedding by Appointment to His Majesty the King

193-198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

FACTS ABOUT THE PRICE OF A SUIT

By CALLISTHENES

"The price of Australian wool has fallen over 40 per cent. But do our suits cost any less? Some middleman is absorbing this extra profit."

This little note *The Times* published the other day is a sample of the kind of thing that has recently been common in "Letters to the Editor." The general purpose is apparently to spread suspicion of retailers.

Here are the facts about the price of wool and the price of a suit. To make the case clearer we shall take two suits.

In one of them the price of the wool from which the cloth was made has fallen from 2/8 per lb. to 2/1; in the other from 2/3 to 1/7.

The drop in the first case is under 22 per cent; in the other under 30 per cent. This is different from "over 40 per cent."—a figure which the official Bradford quotations also do not support.

In the two suits about 3½lb. of wool are used, so that the wool cost in the first is reduced 2/0½ and in the second 2/4. But the factories that make the wool up into cloth are working more efficiently and the price of the cloth used has dropped 7/- in the first suit and 8/9 in the other.

The cost of the wool is in one suit less than 5 per cent., in the other about 3 per cent., of the cost of the suit. The cost of the cloth is about 15 per cent. of one suit and about 13 per cent. of the other.

The cost of trimmings is important. This has fallen 8 per cent. in each of the suits during the last twelve months.

The cost of making the suits has fallen 2½ per cent. This is almost wholly a labour cost.

The cost to the retailer of the one suit has fallen 10/3 and of the other 12/-. The cost to the public of the one suit has fallen from £8/18/6 to £7/17/6, of the other from £8/8/- to £7/7/-.

The answer, then, to the question: "But do our suits cost any less?" is: "Yes, they do. They cost about £1 less." But the reduction in the price of wool is a very small factor in the calculation.

These percentages, though not exact, are roughly correct for all men's suits.

On these two suits the gross profit per cent. made by our Men's Clothing Department is less than it was a year ago—and the same applies to the whole of the Department.

It would greatly help national confidence and national good feeling at this time if those who wish to attack publicly retail prices would first get to know how they are made up. In the price of a suit, as elsewhere, the key to the calculation is in the cost and productivity of labour, not in the profits of "some middleman."

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RNLI
There is
NOT ONE DAY
in the Calendar
which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.
No. 4. On October 30th, 1914, the hospital ship "Rohilla," with 229 souls on board, ran ashore off Whitby (Yorkshire) in a terrible gale and broke in half. Five life-boats took part in the struggle to rescue the survivors, which went on for two days and two nights. Eighty-five lives were saved. Three Gold Medals—the V.C. of the Life-Boat Service—and three Silver Medals were awarded to the rescuers.

THIS WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 106 YEARS.
Over 62,000 lives rescued.
11 LIVES EVERY WEEK!

YOU CAN HELP
by sending your
5/- TO-DAY
and by remembering the life-boats in your Will. The whole Service is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Earl of Harrowby, Honorary Treasurer. George F. Shee, M.A., Secretary.
Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

Certainly not,—
It is true that we advertise Conducted and Escorted Tours very extensively, but by far the largest number of our clients do not wish to join parties. They may want only Railway tickets, but we can also reserve seats and sleeping berths and engage rooms at any hotel they may choose.
But what—
Not at all, you pay us exactly what you would pay the Railways, we could not expect you to come to us if it were otherwise. We receive our remuneration from the Railways and by making travel easy we benefit them, and we should like the public to realise that the more they use us the more use we can be to them.
COOK'S
TRAVELLERS
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL"
BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1
& 300 OFFICES

Entertainments

PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

"NIPPY"

Book by Arthur Wimperis and Austin Melford; lyrics by Arthur Wimperis and Frank Eyton; music by Billy Mayerl.

We hardly look for originality in musical comedy. The purveyors of entertainment of this sort believe rather in continuity—the continuity of that which has lately proved its worth elsewhere. But a piece that in these days is unashamedly English at least deserves to be called unusual. In humour, sentiment, and setting *Nippy* is English, and in the last half an hour when some hard American jokes are hurled about the stage there is mockery in the air. Indeed, we may go farther and declare that *Nippy* has originality, for it has Miss Binnie Hale, and there is nobody quite like her on the stage to-day.

No other actress can put so much of her own personality into the heroine of a musical comedy and still leave the play not merely intact but the more buoyant for her brilliant intervention. Her acting keeps time with the conductor's baton, and while she acts and dances she also sings. Observe her while, as a waitress, she is being wooed by a somewhat tipsy young man who has fallen in love at first sight. She conveyed to us something of the girl's fear that the young man is trifling with her, something of her hope that, after all, he may not be, something of her resentment that when at last the time has come to sing "It must be you" her long-sought-for hero should be rather the worse for Boat Race night. The scene is a commonplace of musical comedy, and handled by an inferior artist would be meaningless, but Miss Hale puts it into a fresh light, gives it some sort of meaning, by the novel expressiveness of her acting. She acts with her face, with her feet, but, above all, with her hands, and while she darts about the stage, investing the conventional with significance, we are tempted to believe that all her efforts are unrehearsed, and that we are witnessing a singularly happy improvisation.

Mr. Clifford Mollison also is a good actor, but the naïve youth he impersonates in this piece asks little of his skill. He is an important figure in the story, which tells of a youth who, falling in love with an exceptional waitress at "a corner house" restaurant, bungles the affair and lives to see her a shining light of the film. Mr. Arthur Riscoe has more humorous opportunities than Mr. Mollison, and he uses them well. The choruses of waitresses and of page boys achieve some pretty effects, and the entertainment, as a whole, is gay and amusing, sagging a little after an extremely successful first act, but fully recovering its spirit before the end.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. RAYMOND COXON

With his present exhibition of recent paintings at the London Artists' Association, 92, New Bond-street, Mr. Raymond Coxon shows himself to be a young artist deserving serious attention. It is very difficult to convey in words the artistic as distinct from the subject interest of pictures, but Mr. Coxon's special gift appears to be for the continuous and complicated movement of forms in the composition—a sort of music of the masses, with colour kept strictly relevant to the theme. The forms may be rounded, as of the human figure, or angular, as of houses, but in each case there is an artistically logical progression through the picture, with pleasure by the way. That in his formal exercises Mr. Coxon does not go very far from naturalistic representation is all to the good. For one thing it enables him to get more expression out of his pigment—and he is definitely a painter—than a more abstract treatment would allow. "Bathers," several of them taking their ease in a meadow, is a picture that gains respect and liking the more it is looked at. By grouping several of the figures together without a break a very interesting play of rounded forms is presented, and the balance of colour in the picture, with the greens kept down, is excellent.

In other figure subjects Mr. Coxon shows some hesitation in deciding how far to keep from the model, and the results are rather flimsy, but in the landscapes with buildings, where the question is decided by construction, he is assured. "Upper Stennack," "Coniston," and "Appletreewick" are all very good landscapes, affording that excursion of the eye in all directions inside the frame which is the real, though often unrecognized, joy in looking at pictures.

MR. GEORGE GRAHAM

Mr. George Graham, who shows recent water-colour drawings of Norfolk, Sussex, and elsewhere at the Bromhead Art Gallery, 13, Cork-street, is remembered with friendly feelings as a contributor of clear, cool spots to the exhibition of the Royal Institute. His present work shows an inclination to force the darker tones—almost as if it were done with reproduction in view—and it is to be hoped that this will be checked in time. Several of the drawings here are on the edge of harshness. Mr. Graham is a good landscape draughtsman, with a feeling for arrangement—sometimes over dramatic—a sober taste in colour, and a style of execution that is simple and direct. As a rule the lighter drawings, such as "Ballyhack, Ireland," "Winter in Winchelsea"—in which sea and snow are brought into effective relation—"Morning on a Beach," and "The Ship Inn," are to be preferred, but "A Lake Ride," which is down in the scale of tone, is a very good water-colour indeed.

SPECIAL SHOW OF BRITISH TALKING FILMS

PROGRAMME FOR DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS

The programme for the special performance of British talking films to be shown at the New Victoria Cinema on Wednesday evening in honour of the delegates attending the Imperial Conference will consist of two new full-length feature films, *Plunder* and *The Middle Watch*, a news reel, and one or more "shorts" selected from the *Secrets of Nature* series. The performance, which will be attended by Mr. MacDonald and other members of the Cabinet, as well as by the Dominion Prime Ministers, is designed to promote the marketing of British films in the Empire.

The presentation of these films has been organized by the Film Makers' Group of the Federation of British Industries. About 2,000 seats will be available for the public. These can be obtained from the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund, 82, Shaftesbury-avenue; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, 22, Charing Cross-road; and Messrs. Keith Prowse, Ltd. The prices of the stalls are 21s. and 10s. 6d. It is proposed to devote the proceeds of the show to British and Dominion charities.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL BI-CENTENARY

Princess Marie Louise attended the meeting at St. George's Institute, Bourdon-street, W., last night in celebration of the bi-centenary of Grosvenor Chapel, Mayfair. She was received by Canon Francis Underhill and the Rev. W. M. Whitley. Commemoration speeches were given by Canon Underhill and the Archdeacon of Middlesex. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Burls, Mrs. and Miss Brand, the Misses Chichester, Mrs. Somers Cocks, Colonel and Mrs. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Eliot, Mrs. and Miss Coblanque, Lady Hogg, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jones, Lady Mary Lygon, Sir Lawrence and Lady Legge, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Leslie, the Dowager Lady Legge, Lady Mary Leslie Underhill, Miss Legge, Dr. and Mrs. Orme and Miss Orme, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogden, Mrs. Penton, Mr. F. Pepushby and the Misses Pepushby, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fremantle, Sir John and Lady Simon, Lady Kesaie, Mr. and Mrs. John Rotton, Mrs. Thicknesse, Mrs. E. Aubyn, Lady Trotter, Mrs. Thackeray, Mrs. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Valery and Miss Valery, Dr. and Mrs. Western, Lady Wigram, Miss Wigram, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Dodgson, Mrs. J. B. Hodgson, Mr. Justice Talbot and Lady Talbot, and Mr. and Mrs. Wythes.

PRINCE GEORGE AND KID BERG

When Prince George attended a variety concert arranged by the Excelsior Philanthropic Society at the People's Palace, Mile End-road, last night, Kid Berg, the boxer who recently returned from America, was presented to him. The Prince congratulated Berg on his American victories, presented him with a silver cigarette case, and said that he hoped to see an Englishman win the light-weight championship of the world.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

CHELSEA MUSIC CLUB

Three of the four numbers in the programme of the Chelsea Music Club on Wednesday night had a special interest. A small orchestra conducted by Mr. Jarnach, the composer, played Hindemith's suite from the pantomime *The Demon*. It begins with a howl, and there is another amusing section called the Dance of Poison. The music throughout is witty and effectively scored, though it is not all in that mood, and, like all Hindemith's music, it is decided in character and clever in conception. The orchestra also provided the accompaniments to two sets of songs sung by Mr. Reinhold von Warlich—two songs from *Twelfth Night* by Jarnach and four ballads of Loewe, which had been specially orchestrated for this concert by Leo Kauffmann.

Mr. Jarnach is Spanish by birth, French and Italian by training, and German by post-graduate education, and his music is in the desiccated cosmopolitan style that comes from Paris. It is very good of its kind, and would do well for a Diaghileff *ballet*, but it is not suited for setting Shakespeare, whose humour it mistakes for wit, and still less is it suited for incorporating old English traditional melodies—the Clown's songs have become monstrosities. Loewe's graveyard ballads sound well with orchestra, especially the gentle "Süsses Begräbnis."

THE LONDON MADRIGAL SINGERS

A concert of madrigals and part-songs was given at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon by the London Madrigal Singers, a new party consisting of Miss Margaret Rees, Miss Beatrice Holcroft, and Miss Joyce Sutton, and Mr. D. Morgan Jones and Mr. Roderick Lloyd. They have not yet reached the stage at which the *ensemble* is sufficiently secure to allow of that individual freedom within a general discipline which is the requisite for good madrigal-singing. But here are fresh voices with plenty of power, which was sometimes rather unpleasantly exploited, and, with one exception, a discriminating intelligence in the choice of the programme. The exception was the group of Nursery Rhymes for quartet with pianoforte (Mr. Cecil Belcher) by Walford Davies, which are not suited to, and were probably never intended for, public performance in a concert hall. Three Peasant Songs from Italian Switzerland, arranged by Mr. W. A. Pickard-Cambridge, did not, perhaps, quite justify their place, but they were interesting to hear. The old music included Farnaby's "Construe my meaning," Byrd's "Lullaby," and Weelkes's "On the Plains," which was sung rather too jerkily, besides some canzonets for two and three female voices, which made it evident that the second soprano is the weak member of the party. In a modern group the not so modern T. A. Walmisley's "Sweet flowers, ye were too fair" stood out above the rest. It is a beautiful piece of writing in the true madrigal style, without being, as some contemporary productions are, a mere *pastiche* in the Tudor manner. A group of Vaughan Williams's folk-song arrangements completed the programme.

MR. HAROLD DAHLQUIST

A recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night proved Mr. Harold Dahlquist to be now a most excellent singer of *Lieder*. His technical ability and feeling for the style of German music he had already demonstrated, but his present programme showed that he has now added warmth of interpretation to these other requisites. A group of early German songs of the time of Bach were sung with long flexible phrasing: "Bist du bei mir" (Bach) and "Weihnachtlied" (an anonymous composer of Strassburg in 1697) showed command of tone ranging from a pleasing *mezza voce* in the first to a powerful but unforced climax in the second. In a second group of Schumann's songs "Waldesgespräch" received a suitably dramatic treatment, and "Mondnacht" was a model of *sostenuto* singing. Mr. Dahlquist completed a well-chosen programme with a group of Tchaikovsky's *Lieder* and a group of German serenades. It was illuminating to observe the un-Teutonic cut of Tchaikovsky's melodies. Mr. James Sherrin had the touch of a good accompanist.

MISS JOYCE McGOWN

We were unable to hear the important part of Miss McGown's programme on Tuesday night, when she played a Beethoven sonata and Brahms's "Handel" Variations at Grotrian Hall. But her playing of lighter things, a group of modern Spanish pieces, was charming. It had rhythmic lilt, a feeling for tone-colour, and a general musical insight, which enabled her to make the points in this wayward music pointedly but without exaggeration.

MISS TESSA RICHARDSON

Miss Tessa Richardson's Bach and Brahms recital at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday night was notable for some pure and steady singing. She is particularly good in sustaining long phrases evenly and making the words clear, but if the music becomes at all florid, one feels that she has not yet acquired enough flexibility, and, for this reason, the singing of Bach's "Dir, dir Jehova" was not so satisfying as that of "Jesu, Jesu, du bist mein," or the opening aria of the cantata "Vergnügte Ruh'." In the second aria more dramatic feeling was needed in addition to clarity of articulation. Some Brahms songs were given very well, although there is a certain quality in interpretation still to be mastered, that of conveying personal conviction. The accompaniments were well played by Miss Kathleen Markwell.

MR. HAROLD FAIRHURST

Mr. Harold Fairhurst, who gave a recital at Wigmore Hall on Monday, had bad luck in the weather, for the damp evening was as unfavourable as possible for a stringed instrument, and in Bach's Chaconne its effect on the tuning became obvious before the end. Otherwise, the Chaconne was ably played, though without the boldness of outline and individuality which makes for a great performance. It was a mistake to set after this Glazounov's Concerto in A minor, in which some not very distinguished ideas are decorated with a deal of double-stopping, of which we felt that enough had already been heard. Mr. Fairhurst's best performance was in Dohnanyi's Sonata in C sharp minor, whose long, romantic melodies gave scope for more spacious *cantilena*. We should like to hear Mr. Fairhurst play some genuine Brahms. Apart from a tendency to slur overmuch and an occasional harshness in his tone, Mr. Fairhurst has a good style, but his accomplishment does not yet include the ability to tell us anything very personal about the music. Mr. Reginald Paul, as usual, proved an excellent accompanist.

PERMANENT BALLET FOR LONDON

A NEW CLUB FORMED IN KENSINGTON

A new organization to be known as the Ballet Club has been formed with the object of preserving the art of *ballet* in England by establishing a permanent company of dancers with a theatre of its own. However important the work done by individual artists or occasional producers, continuity, the organizers state, remains the chief need in dancing tradition and practice.

The club, which already has its own rooms in Kensington, including a private theatre seating 150 people, proposes to give regular seasons of *ballet*, open to members and their guests. During next year, beginning in January, there will be given not fewer than four seasons, each lasting three weeks. The repertory will include *ballets* by Mr. Frederick Ashton, Miss Susan Salaman, and other young artists, as well as classical revivals. The musical accompaniment and scenery will be modest but adequate.

The nucleus of the company will be formed by the Marie Rambert dancers, but guest artists, groups of young English dancers, and former members of the Russian *ballet* will be invited to appear, and dance recitals of a particularly interesting nature will also be arranged. That there is a real demand for *ballet* in London has been proved, it is stated, by the success of the Rambert-Karsavina season last summer at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, and by the brilliant opening this week of the Camargo Society.

The directors of the club are Mme. Marie Rambert, Mr. Ashley Dukes, and Mr. Arnold L. Haskell, who is one of the founders and the art director of the Camargo Society. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, The Ballet Club, 2a, Ladbroke-road, W.11.

The annual prize distribution of the British Empire Shakespeare Society will take place at the Haymarket Theatre on Friday, November 7, at 2.45 p.m. The prizes in the Elocution and Essay Competitions will be presented by Miss Lilian Baylis. The "Final" in the "Macbeth" class will be judged by Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, who will award the Ellen Terry Cup, and will afterwards deliver an address. Mr. Norman V. Norman will take the chair. The meeting is open to the public. Application for tickets should be made by letter or at the theatre at the time.

HENRY VIII. AT TOURNAI

RELIC OF GARRISON COINAGE

(FROM OUR MUSEUM CORRESPONDENT)

An appeal was made through *The Times* early in July by the curator of the Tournai Military Museum, M. le Colonel Lozet, for relics and souvenirs of the British occupations of the town. The Museum has been newly established this summer in the "Tour Henri VIII.," built after the siege of 1513, as part of the English King's garrison fortress, and the curator asked particularly for relics of the five years during which Henry VIII.'s troops held the town as security for a considerable French indemnity. During the same month the British Museum acquired a unique half-groat silver piece issued by Henry at Tournai during this period. A correspondence was initiated between the two Museums, and a replica of the coin has now been sent to Tournai, together with casts of the two types of silver groat already in the Museum.

Henry VIII.'s Tournai coinage was established on a somewhat different principle from the Anglo-Gallic coinages of several of his predecessors, as it was not part of an established English issue circulating over a wide area to which the English King laid claim, but a purely local currency consequent upon the victory and temporary occupation. A mint was set up and an issue made which was based

on the current French coinage, the "douzain" of Louis XII. This first issue is dated 1513. Subsequently an undated coinage was minted from a different design, similar to the contemporary English coinage, which bore the portrait head of Henry VII., engraved by Alexander of Brugsal, and retained by Henry VIII. until his own portrait was engraved in 1526.

The French type of groat bears on the obverse the Royal Arms, crowned and surrounded by an inscription in Roman lettering:—HENRIC:8:DI:GRA:FRANCIE:ET:ANGLIE REX. Upon the reverse is a French cross, bearing in its alternate angles the leopard of England and the fleur-de-lis of France, and surrounded by the inscription:—CIVITAS: TORNACENSIS:1:5:1:3. The groat of English type and the unique half-groat bear similar inscriptions in Lombardic lettering with the Lombardic *z*, i.e., T(ournai) crowned as mint mark, and no date. The shield on the obverse is replaced by the head of Henry VII., and the French cross by the usual English form of cross used at the time. It appears that Henry found the difficulties of transporting bullion to Tournai excessive, and soon dropped both coinages, which are consequently rare. The half-groat has only been known since 1919, and is similar to the groat here illustrated, though more defaced.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

DUKE OF YORK TO PRESIDE AT ANNUAL MEETING

The Duke of York, Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, will preside at the annual meeting of the Council in the Society's new headquarters, 14, Grosvenor-crescent, next Wednesday, November 5, at 11 a.m. In former years Council meetings have been held in St. James's Palace, but as the Red Cross Society has now an excellent Council Chamber of its own the Duke of York expressed the wish that the meeting should be held there.

The Annual Report of the Society, published yesterday, will be presented to the Council next Wednesday. Reviewing the year, Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Executive Committee, calls attention to the establishment of the first Central Clinic for the Treatment of Rheumatism, which was opened at the beginning of the year by the Queen. "Existing Red Cross clinics in different parts of the country," says Sir Arthur Stanley, "continued their good work throughout the year, and new clinics are in course of establishment. The time has now arrived for a better co-ordination of these clinics, and it is hoped that a comprehensive scheme of cooperation may be evolved in the course of the present year."

The number of V.A.D. detachments is steadily increasing, and when the report was made up there were 722 in existence, of which 93 were men's detachments and 639 women's. The Junior Red Cross continues to make steady progress and has now 247 "links" with ships, the Chacomne was ably played, though 175,764, as against 191 "links" and 12,876 members at the close of the previous year. "The idea," says Sir Arthur Stanley in conclusion, "which was somewhat prevalent at one time that the British Red Cross Society functioned only in time of war has now been definitely dispelled, and the Council looks forward with confidence to the work which is going to be done in the future by new recruits to the movement as well as by those workers who have laboured so successfully in past years."

INDIA AND THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

CONFERENCE DELEGATES' VISIT TO COVENTRY

A representative party of delegates from India to the Round-Table Conference were the guests of the Humber-Hillman-Commer Motor Combine in a visit yesterday to the Humber factory at Coventry, and afterwards were received by Lady Warwick at Warwick Castle. The party travelled from Euston by special train, and included Lord Russell, Under-Secretary for India, and a former chairman of the Humber Company. After a tour of the factory they were entertained at luncheon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, chairman of Humber, Limited, presided, and said he hoped that as a result of the visit the Indian guests would have formed the opinion that industry in this country was not standing still, and that there was evidence of a determination to face the problems of production with courage and with a resolve to maintain the prestige of British goods. Owing to the absorption of factories in the making of munitions during the War, our overseas motor trade was largely absorbed by America, but the motor industry of this country was becoming more and more competitive. He trusted that the delegates on return to India would help to foster the extension of reciprocal trading which was so desirable in the interests of good fellowship and mutual understanding.

After the Mayor of Coventry (Alderman F. Lee) had welcomed the Indian delegates to the city,

Mr. S. B. Tambe, late Acting Governor of the Central Provinces, in thanking their hosts, said that there was great scope for the development of the use of motors in India. He looked forward to the day when India would manufacture motors of her own. India wished the relations with England to be maintained; but she wanted to be treated as an equal partner. The two countries should not be rivals, but the one should supplement the other.

Mr. Aung Thin, who also spoke, said that the markets of Burma were at present depressed, but they had much latent capacity to absorb British goods. If England took more of their rice and teak they would be able to absorb more British cars in Burma.

The delegates, in a fleet of Humber cars, visited Kenilworth and Warwick Castle, after which they were taken to Rugby, where the special train was waiting to bring them to London.

It was announced yesterday that £4,800 was subscribed at the dinner on Tuesday night at which Professor Albert Einstein was the guest of honour. The money will be used to promote the economic and physical prosperity of East European Jewry.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

The Estate Market

WOODS AT HENLEY

SOUTHAMPTON SITES

Near Henley-on-Thames are woodlands containing a saleable content of 400,000 cubic feet of oak and beech, soon to be sold with the 960 acres of the remaining portion of Wyfold Court. There will be a large number of lots in the auction, at the mansion on November 20, by Messrs. Whatley, Hill and Co. (Ryder-street) and Messrs. W. Brown and Co. (Tring). Emphasis is laid on the fact that land with long road frontages is available. Thus an extensive sylvan tract of the Oxon border of the Chilterns seems destined to suffer great changes.

Southampton County Borough Council offers building leases of No. 50, High-street, and other properties, the official notification by Mr. R. Ronald H. Meggeson, the Town Clerk, appearing in *The Times* yesterday (p. 27).

Next Thursday 15 houses and their site of 54,460 square feet, in Berkeley-square and Bruton-street, with a frontage of 540ft., will be sold at Hanover-square by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street). A mansion in the same square, having 50ft. of frontage, is in the hands of Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, for sale on behalf of executors.

Hampton Lodge Estate, Seale, near Guildford, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, for Major H. R. M. Howard. The 2,229 acres include Puttenham Common and Little Common, and the principal residence and park of 600 acres, Shoelands and Rodsall Manor, farms, and cottages. Puttenham Common is crossed by the Pilgrims' Way from Winchester to Canterbury. In 1766 Thomas Parker formed a chain of lakes on the estate by damming a tributary of the Wey. An eighteenth-century engraving, "The Warrener," of Richard Dewe, gamekeeper on the estate, shows Hampton Lodge in the background.

Lord Hereford has taken No. 48, Park-street, furnished, for the winter; and No. 15, Palace-street, Westminster, has been let on behalf of the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square), who have bought, for a client, No. 39, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., who are entrusted with the realization of the 9,000 acres of Lord Londonderry's Machynlleth Plas estate, are to dispose of the 4,000 acres of Mr. J. M. Naylor's Leighton Hall, Welshpool, a dozen or more large farms, many small holdings, and 40 cottages.

Two Mayfair leases, No. 27, Green-street, held for over 50 years at a ground-rent of £80 a year, and No. 81, South Audley-street, held for 30 years at a ground-rent of £92 a year, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Plampton and Soris, at St. James's-square, on November 18. Particulars are ready.

City warehouses and offices in Great St. Thomas-the-Apostle, the fur sales area, south of Mansion House Station, will be sold next Thursday at the Mart, by Messrs. Chesterton and Sons (Kensington, Queen-street, and Sloane-street).

SALES BY AUCTION

ERNEST OWERS

HENDON.—Foster-street, £3 10s. a year and reversion in 30 years £400
STANLEY F. PRIOR
CATFORD.—14 to 6a, Willow-walk 1,950
2 to 14 (even), Silvermere-road 1,550
LEE.—9, Cambridge-road 600
STANLEY F. PRIOR, with ANDREWS and HITCH
NEW CROSS.—24, New Cross-road, freehold ... 757
GEORGE WESTON
CRICKLEWOOD.—16, Dersingham-road 1,000
HOLLAND PARK.—" Holland Park-mansions" 10,250
BURTON and EVANS
STREATHAM.—145, Hopton-road, freehold ... 1,200
FREDK. WARMAN
HIGHBURY.—43, Highbury-quadrant, freehold 600
26, Aberdeen-park, freehold 1,225

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Whatley Hill and Co.	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALES THIS DAY

W. E. Hurcomb	Calder House, Picco-dilly, W. (10.30)	Rare Silver, Jewels, &c.
Fuller, Horsey and Co.	Portsmouth Docks (11.0)	Old and Surplus Stores
H. Blackmore and Sons	Ridgeford, near Eastwood	Antique and Modern Furniture
John D. Wood and Co., and Co.	North Devon Pavilion, Ilfracombe	Antique Furniture, &c.
Wilkinson, Son and Welch	7, Cavendish-place, Brighton (12.0)	Antique Furniture
Protheroe & Morris	67, Chesapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Tooth and Tooth	157-9, Oxford-st., W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Furniture, &c.
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-st., W. (1.0)	Old English Silver, Objects of Vertu, &c.
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Knight, Frank and Rutley	20, Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Old English and French Furniture
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-st., W. (1.0)	Modern Furniture
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old English Furniture, Gold and Silver Coins, Medals, &c.
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-st., W. (2.0)	Fine Wines and Cigars
Harmer Hooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

THE SALE ROOM

AMATI VIOLINS AND 'CELLOS

Messrs. Sotheby and Co. concluded yesterday a four-days' sale of books and manuscripts from various sources, including a selection from the library of the late Professor J. O. Westwood, who died in 1893. The total fetched was £4,478. Among the more interesting items were William Faden's "The North American Atlas," 1777, a volume containing 37 large folding maps, some outlined in colour, which sold for £105 (Maggs); and H. Aiken's "The National Sports of Great Britain," 1825, a volume of 50 coloured plates, which fetched £87 (Parsons).

The most notable lot in the sale of old English silver in the adjoining room at Sotheby's yesterday was a sixteenth-century silver-gilt Nautilus Cup and Cover, with engraved bowl, the mounts engraved with flowers and a snake, probably German work. It sold for £78 (Reville). The total for the sale amounted to £1,460.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale of old violins and violoncellos yesterday included the property of Lady Knapp-Fisher and of the late Mrs. T. Nachez. The total amount realized was £3,710. The most important lots included a violin by Matteo Goffriller, Venice, 1706, with Messrs. Hill and Sons' guarantee, which sold for 240 guineas (Joyce); a 'cello by Joannes Franciscus Pressenda, Turin, 1830, with Messrs. Hill and Sons' guarantee, which fetched 200 guineas (Moller); another 'cello by A. and H. Amati, 1613, which sold for 150 guineas (Spicer); a violin by the same makers, 1615, which fetched 170 guineas (Austin); and a violin by Ferdinand Gagliano, Naples, 1756, which went for £115 (Long).

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The Inaugural Address of the President, Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, C.B., Director of Martins Bank Limited, will be delivered in the GOLDSMITHS' HALL (by permission of the Goldsmiths' Company), Foster-lane, E.C.2, on WEDNESDAY, November 5th, at 5.30 p.m.

A few visitors' tickets are available on application to the Secretary, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. "A DAY FULL OF DELIGHT." Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

HOME ARTS EXHIBITION. DRAPERS' HALL, THROGMORTON-STREET, E.C.2. LAST TWO DAYS. Open 11 to 6.30.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s. Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 8404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30. "A NIGHT LIKE THIS." A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS. TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30. H. M. HARWOOD'S Comedy "THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED." THE ELECTION PLAY. "NOW WE KNOW WHERE WE ARE, GEORGE" At the Piano, MRS. VICTOR GAMBLE, at 8.40.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30. THE OUTSIDER. ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—Dy. News. HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—Mr. Post. NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—Mail.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30. BEATRICE LILLIE in CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE. A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30. LUCKY DIP. By Frank Vosper. FRANK LAWTON, Reginald Bach, Henry Oscar, Dorothy Black, Clare Greet, NORA SWINBURNE. "Sparkling Comedy. . . . A 'Lucky Dip' for playgoers."—Daily Sketch.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) Evenings, 8.40. THE IRISH PLAYERS in THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD. A Comedy by J. M. Synge. "THE FINEST OF ALL THE IRISH PLAYS."—Observer. First 31st., To-morrow, & every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) Evgs., 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30. A NEW MUSICAL PLAY. ELDORADO. DESIREE ELLINGER. MIMI CRAWFORD, OSCAR ASCHE, MAI BACON, DONALD WATHER, JERRY VERNO, MARK DALY.

DUCHESS. CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, W.C.2. (Tem. Bar 8888.) TUESDAY, NEXT, at 8.30. (Subsequently 8.40.) Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE. A Comedy, by Edward Percy. JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON, C. V. FRANCE, HORACE HODGES, ROBERT FARQUHARSON, GEORGE CURZON, BRIAN AHERNE.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. WED. and SAT., at 2.15. "HER FIRST AFFAIRE." THE SENSATION OF LONDON. EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EVERYMAN. EVGS., at 8.15. Hamp. 7224. THE WILD DUCK. Mat., SATURDAY, 2.30. LAST 3 PERFS.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30. "THE LOVE RACE." STANLEY LUPINO, MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Cousin Emerald, DADDIE CLIFF. Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30. "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724. In association with MAURICE BROWNE. LEON M. LION presents "STREET SCENE." By Elmer Rice. "A very beautiful play."—Morning Post.

GRAFTON. Tottenham Court-road. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. UNUSUAL VARIETY. Plays. Opera. Sketches. Ballets. Songs. Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030. EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. THE FIRST MRS. FRASER. A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE. MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London. EVGS., 8.15. Wed., Thurs., Sats., 2.30. Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present BOBBY HOWES In a New Musical Comedy "SONS O' GUNS." With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c. Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0643.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0666. Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Lessees: W. C. Gallit. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30. 2nd Year of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production BITTER SWEET. An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

Imperial and Foreign News

PALESTINE

DR. WEIZMANN AND LORD PASSFIELD

The following correspondence has passed between Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann with regard to the recent Statement of British policy in Palestine. Cross headings have been inserted.

Lord Passfield wrote on October 25 :—

Dear Dr. Weizmann,—In replying to your letter of the 20th of October, I must begin by expressing my sincere regret that after so many years of devoted toil you have thought it necessary to resign your position as president of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency. I regret it the more as I feel that, in spite of our past conversations, your action can only be based on an imperfect appreciation of the Government's attitude and intentions. On various occasions his Majesty's Government have not failed to express their admiration of the work done under your auspices for the building up of the Jewish National Home, and the fact that they have felt bound, in the recent White Paper, to make certain important criticisms must not be taken as a general censure on your past work as a whole. Nor do I think it fair to describe the decisions now taken as placing most serious obstacles on your work in the future, or as intended to crystallize the development of the Jewish National Home at the present stage of development. For instance, it is expressly pointed out in the White Paper that the operations of the Jewish organizations can continue without break, while more general steps of development, in the benefits of which Jews and Arabs can both share, are being worked out.

His Majesty's Government have not acted without consulting you in advance. Your representations, including those made verbally to myself, were duly considered by them, and, so far as they related to the Statement of Policy, have led to certain changes in the wording of that document. So far as they related to the scheme of development and other matters, they will be carefully borne in mind, though I cannot, of course, give any assurance that his Majesty's Government will find it possible to give effect to them.—Yours very truly, PASSFIELD.

Dr. Weizmann's reply was as follows :—

Dear Lord Passfield,—I value your kind expressions of regret at my resignation. It has been a hard blow to me, after 12 years' co-operation with his Majesty's Government, to find myself suddenly in the position of having to tell the Jewish people that, in view of the new policy set forth in the White Paper of October 21, I could no longer continue my work. I wish I could agree that the terms of the White Paper leave room for the "imperfect appreciation" of his Majesty's Government's intentions under which you believe I am labouring. In my view they do not, and I find this opinion is shared by the men who between 1917 and 1929 were most concerned with shaping British policy with regard to Palestine.

WHITE PAPER AND MANDATE

Allow me to instance some of my reasons for contending that the White Paper of 1930 is inconsistent with the spirit of the Mandate and, in vital particulars, marks a reversal of the policy hitherto followed by his Majesty's Government with regard to the Jewish National Home.

I examine first the new immigration policy, and secondly the new land policy, but refrain here from entering into the reinterpretation of the Mandate, as this would involve lengthy, legal arguments.

On page 7 of the White Paper it is laid down that :—

"In estimating the absorptive capacity of Palestine at any time account should be taken of Arab as well as Jewish unemployment in determining the rate at which immigration should be permitted."

In contrast with the principle laid down in the White Paper of 1922, Jewish immigration is to be restricted, not when it might cause unemployment, but whenever there is unemployment among the Arabs. This subtle change does more than impose fresh and unwarrantable limitations upon the influx of Jewish immigrants. Jewish capital is imported into Palestine primarily to give employment to Jewish immigrants; it will not come to provide it for unemployed Arabs. Sir John Hope Simpson has perceived these connexions and their effect upon Arab unemployment, but no account is taken in the White Paper of his reservation :—

"It is clearly of no advantage to the unemployed Arab (he writes) that Jewish capital should be prevented from entering the country, and he is in no worse position by the importation of Jewish labour to do work in Palestine for which the funds are available by the simultaneous importation of Jewish capital. In fact, he is better off, as the expenditure of that capital on wages to Jewish workmen will cause, ultimately, a demand for the services of a portion of the Arab unemployed."

ARAB UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir John Hope Simpson further utters a warning against the possibility of Arab unemployment being used as a "political pawn" :—

"Arab politicians are sufficiently astute to realize at once what may appear an easy method of blocking that immigration to which they are radically averse, and attempts may and probably will be made to swell the list of Arab unemployed with names which should not be there. . . ."

But the White Paper relieves such politicians of the need artificially to inflate figures. To effect an "improvement in the mutual relations of the two races" Jewish immigration is now to be restricted :—

"So long as widespread suspicion exists, and it does exist, amongst the Arab population, that the economic depression, under which they undoubtedly suffer at present, is largely due to excessive Jewish immigration, and so long as some grounds exist upon which this suspicion may be plausibly represented to be well-founded. . . ."

Thus Jewish rights are to give way to Arab beliefs, provided these are "plausibly represented." That the present economic depression is a result of excessive Jewish immigration seems implied by the White Paper itself, which harps on that immigration as the decisive influence in the Palestinian labour market, to the complete neglect of other factors. Sir John Hope Simpson's statement that "the development which has followed on Jewish immigration during the last nine years has provided additional openings for Arab labour," and that it is "a fair conclusion that the competition of imported Jewish labour is equalized by those increased opportunities," is not reproduced. The catastrophic and world-wide fall in the price of agricultural produce is not mentioned ; not a word is said about the Arab boycott in Palestine, and boycott propaganda in neighbouring countries, and about their effect on Palestinian trade and employment ; nor of the numerous factors explicitly stated by Sir John Hope Simpson (the cessation of conscription for the Turkish Army, the displacement of primitive by modern means of transport, &c., &c.).

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT

I conclude with a word upon the Government's treatment of "temporary" employment in relation to Jewish immigrants. In the organized development of any country a continuous succession of temporary enterprises (such as house-building, marsh-draining, tree-planting, &c.) provides permanent sources of employment. The White Paper, however, utters a warning against making allowances for these requirements in estimating the absorptive capacity of Palestine.

How much chance is there left for Jewish immigration when all these considerations are brought into play, especially when they are coupled with a new land policy, which is dominated by a similar tendency to arrest Jewish enterprises and progress ?

The White Paper unreservedly accepts Sir John Hope Simpson's estimate, which reduces the cultivable area of Palestine by over a third, as compared with previous official estimates, and which leads him to conclude that under present conditions there is no surplus land available for settlement by Jews. I do not accept these statements, even as they appear in the Report, although there they are accompanied by important explanatory reservations.

Article 6 of the Mandate gives to Jews, subject to certain conditions, a prior right to close settlement on State lands not required for public purposes. This right is swept away in the following passage of the White Paper, the relevant phrase of which I underline :—

"Even were the title of the Government to these areas admitted, and it is in many cases disputed, it would not be possible to make these areas available for Jewish settlement, in view of their actual occupation by Arab cultivators *and of the importance of making available additional land on which to place the Arab cultivators who are now landless.*" [The phrase underlined by Dr. Weizmann is here italicised.]

LAND SETTLEMENT

It is here laid down that any available State lands should not, as prescribed by the Mandate, be used for Jewish settlement, but should be reserved for landless Arab cultivators. Nor is that all. By necessary implication it establishes the general principle, applicable to all kinds of land, that every landless Arab cultivator, even though he never possessed land or never lost land as the result of Jewish settlement, has a right to be settled on the land as a farmer before Jews may acquire land for close settlement. But while the White Paper puts forward that claim, it carefully refrains from committing the Government to satisfying it. Its revolutionary principle serves no other clear purpose than to provide an argument for denying the Jews the right to acquire more land.

The most important part of Sir John Hope Simpson's Report is a constructive scheme of agricultural settlement which aims at promoting both Jewish and Arab colonization and (much more definitely than the White Paper) takes it for granted that the encouragement of Jewish settlement on the land is a positive and imperative duty of the Mandatory Government. I have failed to discover that scheme in the White Paper. All that clearly emerges from it is the determination severely to curtail, if not altogether to stop, Jewish purchases of land during a period the end of which cannot be foreseen.

I have dealt with only two salient features of the White Paper, which, however, in themselves seem to me evidence of a break between the old and the new policy of his Majesty's Government with regard to the Jewish National Home.

I have read and re-read the White Paper in search of an interpretation which could supply a basis for continuing that close cooperation with his Majesty's Government for which I have stood during so many years. I have utterly failed to find it.

You are good enough to say that changes in the wording of the White Paper were made in consequence of representations on my part. Those representations were of a general character only, and could not deal with the terms of the Statement of Policy of which I had at that time no cognizance. On looking back, I regret more than ever that my appeal for a last interview made on Saturday, October 18, was met with the answer that it was out of your power to make any change in the forthcoming Statement. Concrete representations could only have been made with a knowledge of the contents of the document, and I cannot therefore agree that, as your letter would imply, I was in fact consulted in advance.—Yours very truly, CHL. WEIZMANN.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 30

It was intimated this morning that the question of British policy in Palestine is being closely examined by the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson. No official comment need be expected, however, until a copy of the White Paper has been received here and studied in its relation to the treaty dealing with rights in Palestine signed by Great Britain and the United States in December, 1924, the ratifications of which were exchanged a year later.

ARAB STRIKE CANCELLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, OCT. 30

The Arab Executive has not yet reached a decision about its attitude towards the Legislative Council. It has, however, published the following proclamation :—

Since the Arab Executive is continuing systematically to scrutinize the English Government's Palestine policy with the purpose of fixing our attitude to it, we do not think it necessary for the Arab people to express their protest against the Balfour Declaration by a general strike, as has usually been the case on November 2 in past years. We therefore ask the honourable Palestinian nation to abstain from the strike, remaining content with sending telegrams to the Government informing it that they continue to condemn the Balfour Declaration.

WAGES AND PRICES IN GERMANY

MINISTER OF LABOUR ON REDUCTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 30

The German Minister for Labour, Dr. Stegerwald, in a statement published by *Germania*, gives an outline of the German Government's wage and price policy, which is especially interesting in view of the parallel between German economic difficulties and those of other lands. He made it clear that the Government, working through the powers of the Labour Minister in confirming wage awards, meant to reduce wages as an essential step towards reducing prices, but that it would cease to do so if it found that the reduction did not ultimately reach the consumer, for the whole object of its policy was to increase purchasing power.

Dr. Stegerwald said that Germany was experiencing the greatest economic crisis in her history. He thought it could be overcome in only two ways : by a reasonable reparations settlement and by increasing internal purchasing power. Purchasing power could be increased only by making agriculture profitable, cheapening industrial production, and promoting mass consumption.

If mass consumption were to be extended, costs of production and distribution must be reduced, and wages formed one of these costs. Paradoxical as it might sound, they must reduce wages in order to increase consumption. A wage reduction of 1 per cent. in the coal industry would save 15,000,000 marks (£750,000); a price reduction of 1 per cent. would cheapen its products by nearly double that amount. Cheaper coal meant cheaper iron, gas, electricity, and travel. A milliard marks (£50,000,000) saved in wages must produce a reduction of 2½ to three milliards in prices. This cheapening of supplies must stimulate demand, and increased demand must eventually cause more workers to be employed.

THE HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA

JAPANESE PURSUING REBELS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, OCT. 30

An attempt by aborigines in Formosa to recapture Musha has failed, and the rebels have begun to march northward. Three aboriginal tribes are in revolt, and one tribe is assisting the Japanese ; the attitude of the other tribes is so far uncertain. Japanese infantry and armed police are pursuing the rebels, while aeroplanes are scouting and dropping bombs.

The bodies of 86 Japanese residents have been recovered, all decapitated by the head hunters. Reports, which are still coming in slowly, tell pathetic tales. Two sisters whose parents had been killed fled to the forest and, hearing head hunters approaching, hid themselves under fallen leaves. One aborigine thrust his spear into the leaves, cutting off the thumb of a 10-year-old girl. Her sister covered the child's mouth with her hand to prevent her crying out. The aborigines passed on and the sisters escaped.

The outbreak is likely to cause political complications and possibly also a change in the Formosan Administration.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 30

The Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1930 has been awarded to Dr. Karl Landsteiner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Landsteiner, who was born in Vienna in 1868, was educated at the University of Vienna, where he became Professor of Pathological Anatomy in 1909, holding the chair until 1919. He joined the Rockefeller Institute in 1922. Among his published works are papers on immunology, bacteriology, and pathology, including studies in etiology.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

DECISION OF THE CAUCUS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, OCT. 30

Both Federal Houses met this afternoon in response to a summons to consider proposals on the rectification of the Commonwealth finances. Mr. Theodore was present in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, moved a resolution expressing the regret of the House at the deaths of Major-General Sir Neville Howse, V.C., and General Sir James McKay.

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, and Dr. Earle Page, Leader of the Country Party, supported the motion, which was carried in silence, the members standing.

Mr. Fenton immediately moved the adjournment of the House till Wednesday, but gave no reason for doing so. Mr. Latham strongly protested, saying that Parliament should have assembled weeks ago.

On October 3, he said, Mr. Fenton announced the Ministry's decision to reduce expenditure at the rate of £4,000,000 a year. Apparently the delay in summoning Parliament to consider methods was due to the New South Wales election, the result of which had aggravated the difficulties, and apparently no policy would be submitted. There had not been in the history of the Commonwealth such an exhibition of Ministerial incapacity.

Dr. Earle Page said the Ministry's conduct was in line with its craven policy before the New South Wales election, the result of which had placed the Ministry on the horns of a dilemma. The tariff was the most potent cause of unemployment and the high cost of living. The embargo on galvanized iron was imposed while Mr. Scullin was in London asking for more preference for Australian products.

When Mr. Fenton rose to reply Mr. Riley, Junior, a member of the Labour Party, moved the closure. The Opposition demanded a division, and the closure was carried by 38 votes to 28. Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, and Mr. Guy voted with the Opposition. Mr. Fenton, in moving the adjournment, announced that the members would be supplied with a "full statement, financial and otherwise," on Wednesday. Opposition cries of "Back to the brawl; what's the price of tickets?" [allusions to the caucus] greeted the Labour members as they filed into the Ministerial lobby. The Senate also adjourned. Mr. Riley afterwards expressed regret for having moved the closure. He had acted hurriedly, and the incident is not regarded as important.

The Senate and the Country Party have agreed on joint action in the event of Mr. Theodore's entering the House as a Minister, which at present is very unlikely.

Although the caucus agreed eventually to the taxing of Civil servants' salaries, the Ministry's original proposal was that the tax should begin at salaries of £216, which is the basic wage. This has now been altered to £750, the taxable rate being 10 per cent. on salaries up to £1,000 and 15 per cent. above £1,000. Ministers' salaries will be taxed 15 per cent., and members will be asked to submit to a 10 per cent. tax.

Among other proposals, the tea duty of 3d. per lb. is certain, and an increased primage duty is probable. There will not be a general increase in taxation of incomes, except in the case of sheltered incomes. Increased Customs and Excise duties are certain, and readjustments of Federal expenditure are also expected to save considerable sums.

The decision is in the nature of a compromise between Mr. Fenton, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Scullin, who are committed to taxation of salaries, and those who are opposed to any reduction of salaries and wages whatever. The former have been compelled to sacrifice revenue to the extent of thousands of pounds. The latter have abandoned the principle of non-taxation of salaries and wages. It is undoubtedly a personal victory for Mr. Lyons, who, while he may have angered his opponents, has commanded their respect for his abilities and redoubtable fighting spirit. Incidentally, Mr. Lyons saves the Ministry from ignominious surrender upon an important feature of its Budget proposals. Before the caucus broke up and dispersed for the week-end it adopted a resolution appreciating the services of Mr. Fenton and Mr. Lyons.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.A.

5,000,000 TOTAL EXPECTED THIS WINTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 30

The American Federation of Labour, after pointing out that even in the most active business years there is a large decrease in employment between October and February, estimates that by the middle of the winter there will be 5,000,000 persons idle in the United States and, therefore, 20,000,000 threatened with actual need. The estimate of 5,000,000 is based upon President Hoover's statement that 3,500,000 are now idle; a figure much lower than that of many other estimates. In making its forecast the Federation noted that, though business conditions were good in 1928, unemployment increased by 47 per cent. between October, 1928, and February, 1929, that between October, 1929, and January, 1930, it increased by 71 per cent, and that by February, 1930, unemployment was double what it was in October, 1929.

Of the Federation's own membership of 800,000 more than 168,000 are now idle and 120,000 working short time.

CONTROL OF DRUG TRAFFIC

TURKISH COLLABORATION

The conference on the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs, which is meeting in London, yesterday considered the details of a plan for an international office for affecting limitation in each manufacturing country and distribution of drugs manufactured to all countries according to their medical requirements.

Mazhar Bey, the principal Turkish delegate, said that the Turkish Government had always shown a fixed determination to collaborate in all good faith in organizing the campaign against the effects of drug addiction. Ample proof of this determination lay, he said, in the fact that, in spite of Turkish commercial needs and the present state of the national economy, the Turkish Government was ready to join her efforts to those of the countries represented at this conference towards safeguarding the welfare of humanity.

QUARANTINE MEASURES IN ITALY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MARSEILLES, OCT. 29

I understand that no case of plague has at present been notified at Marseilles, and that no suspected vessel has been quarantined. The sanitary authorities of the port are, therefore, unable to understand the quarantine measures taken by Italy in respect of vessels coming from Marseilles.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, OCT. 30

A series of severe earthquake shocks, the epicentrum of which was at Senigallia on the Adriatic coast, caused considerable loss of life and damage to property this morning throughout the Province of the Marche. According to the latest official *communiqué*, the total number of dead is 25, of whom 20 were killed in Senigallia, and the number injured is given as 89.

These figures, however, do not tally with the various reports sent in to the newspapers. There is agreement as to the killed, but whereas the official *communiqué* speaks, for example, of 50 injured at Ancona, the local correspondent of the *Tribuna* gives the figure as 80, of

whom 40 are said to be seriously injured. According to a local report from the same town the shock there was preceded by loud roarings, and, in addition to the damage to private property, the marble façade of the Provincial Hall fell into the public square and the tower of the church of the Holy Sacrament was partially destroyed. It is also stated that there was a seismic wave from the sea, which damaged the quays, and an American steamer was dashed violently against the quayside at which she was moored. Owing to damage to the military hospital it was necessary to take out the patients and to put them under canvas in the gardens. Many houses also were evacuated as being dangerous.

At Mondolfo there are said to be 22 injured, but otherwise the list of victims is made up of small totals from a large number of places. The shocks were felt over a far larger area than that specifically mentioned in the official *communiqué*, as towns so far apart as Naples, Trieste, Faenza, and Padua all report slight disturbances.

The railway line between Senigallia and Montemarciano was to some extent damaged, but not sufficiently to prevent trains from passing at reduced speed. Thus the authorities were able to reach Senigallia with supplies and with detachments of men from the 6th Regiment of Engineers, and to repair the telephone and telegraphic lines, which had been broken in places. The relief work was aided by a number of airmen who flew over the damaged area and reported their observations. Several of the newspaper reports express relief that the loss of life and property should have been comparatively slight in proportion to the severity of the shocks. Thus, for example, at Ancona the school classes had just begun, but apparently the buildings escaped serious damage. The morning's work was at once suspended. The population consequently recovered soon from the general confusion caused by the earthquake, and in many places business was resumed later in the day.

MILAN, OCT. 30

According to the latest news received here, Senigallia was the place where the shock was most severely felt. The telegrams speak of 30 dead and more than 100 injured. One-third of the city has been seriously damaged. At Offagna, not far from Senigallia, a castle has collapsed.

ARREST OF SIGNOR BELOTTI

A DISTINGUISHED OPPONENT OF FASCISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, OCT. 30

Signor Bortolo Belotti, a former Minister, has been arrested here. The news, in so far as publication in the Press is concerned, has just leaked out, and has caused a sensation.

Signor Belotti, who sat in Parliament for many years as Conservative member for Bergamo, is a leading member of the Italian Bar, a scholar, and the author of important historical works. In the best known of these, his "Life of Colleoni," the King himself collaborated in some degree by lending drawings of certain coins of the time and by helping in the reconstruction of a genealogical tree. The Royal autograph is reproduced in the book. As a Conservative Signor Belotti is an opponent of Fascism, and, although his particular offence is not yet known, his arrest is undoubtedly due to political reasons.

** Signor Belotti was Under-Secretary of State at the Treasury in the Nitti Cabinet of 1919-20, and Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Bonomi Cabinet of 1921-22.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, OCT. 30

The British representative on the League Preparatory Commission for Disarmament, which assembles here next week at what is hoped to be the last meeting before the full world conference on disarmament, will be Lord Cecil of Chelwood. He will be assisted by Mr. Cadogan, Sir Arthur Willert, Mr. E. H. Carr, Vice-Admiral Sir D. M. Anderson, Commander B. L. Johnston, Brigadier A. C. Temperley, Major S. C. Drew, Group-Captain J. T. Babington, Squadron-Leader L. G. S. Payne, Mr. R. Kinnaird, and Mr. E. Williams.

The United States representatives will be headed by Mr. Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, and Mr. Hugh Wilson, Minister to Switzerland. The Japanese delegation, headed by Mr. Sato, will include six military, naval, and air experts. The Soviet delegation of eight will be headed by M. Litvinoff.

ANTI-FASCISTS' FEUD IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 30

An unsuccessful attempt to murder a member of an anti-Fascist organization in Paris has led to remarkable discoveries.

A house at Sartrouville, on the Seine, was used as the anti-Fascist headquarters. To it the leaders of the gang summoned one of its members, named Sarti, who was suspected of disloyalty, with the intention of putting him out of the way. Sarti's grave had already been dug in the cellar and temporarily covered with a heap of stones. His "comrades" tried to stab him, but succeeded only in wounding him, and, taking fright at his cries for help, decamped.

AN ATHENS PLOT FRUSTRATED

PANGALIST CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, OCT. 30

An attempt by Pangalist officers to overthrow the Government was frustrated last night, when the authorities surrounded a house in a remote suburb of Athens and arrested 22 persons found therein.

Some 150 persons, including officers of the reserve and junior officers on the active list, as well as a number of civilians, had gathered in this house yesterday afternoon in order to complete plans for a military move timed to break out this morning, the object being by the overthrow of the Government to prevent the signature of the Turco-Greek pact and to create a new dictatorship. The Government, aware of this movement for some time past, had the house in which the conspirators met surrounded in the small hours of the morning. On the sentinels giving a warning the majority of the conspirators took to flight. The 22 persons arrested include a number of known followers of General Pangalos. Among them are junior officers from provincial garrisons.

Documents found in the meeting place prove the existence of an elaborate plan for the occupation of the principal military buildings and Ministries, and the placing of Pangalist officers in command of the principal army corps. The officers implicated will be tried by Court-martial on a charge of high treason. Public opinion strongly condemns this new subversive attempt.

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—General Pangalos was arrested in his house at Eleusis to-night.—*Reuter.*

TURCO-GREEK TREATY

ANGORA, Oct. 30.—Treaties of friendship and commerce between Greece and Turkey were signed here to-day.

A protocol attached to the Treaty of Friendship provides for the maintenance of the naval *status quo*, requiring each party to inform the other six months beforehand of any intention to construct new naval units. The treaty provides for the neutrality of either contracting party in the event of the other being attacked by any third party.—*Reuter.*

SIR J. B. ROBINSON'S PICTURES

GIFT TO SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, OCT. 30

Countess Labia, daughter of the late Sir J. B. Robinson, has presented her father's collection of pictures to the new South African National Art Gallery in Capetown, which is to be opened by the Earl of Athlone on Monday.

The collection is one of the finest private collections in existence, and includes a Velasquez, two Rembrandts, two Franz Hals, four Gainsboroughs, seven Millais, including "Cherry Ripe," and examples of many other famous artists. The collection numbers about 125 pictures, and the lowest estimate of its value is £450,000.

Countess Labia gives the collection in memory of her father, who died a year ago to-morrow. In addition she intends to create and amply endow a trust which will assume all the responsibility for the custody and maintenance of the collection as a national possession. The announcement is made through the *Cape Times*, which hails the Countess Labia's gift as a splendid example of filial devotion.

SOVIET ECONOMIC POLICY

M. POINCARE ON ITS DANGERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 30

In an article in the Paris *Excelsior* to-day M. Poincaré turns his attention to Soviet Russia, and reviews the economic condition of that country and the dangers which its economic policy may present to other nations.

M. Poincaré refers to the recent decision of the Soviets to suspend unemployment benefit and to draft unemployed workpeople, not necessarily with their consent or with regard for their trades, into areas and occupations where labour is scarce. This M. Poincaré described as forced labour, amounting to slavery. He also considers the situation created by the dumping of Soviet products on the foreign markets at uneconomic prices, which he ascribes to the desire to create economic chaos throughout the world, and he reminds his readers that certain German manufacturers have applied similar methods. He also reviews the economic cooperation of Germany and Soviet Russia with a distrustful eye.

M. Poincaré's conclusion is that, in the event of such widespread dangers to the economic system of the world, countries which desire to save that system should work together for its protection. Instead, they have so far failed to agree upon any common action, and some make dangerous attempts to realize their "secret ambitions" by action in the Russian field. The result is that Europe is faced with the alternative of a German economic dictatorship in Soviet Russia or perpetual disorder fomented by Moscow. Perhaps, M. Poincaré writes, we shall end by acknowledging that M. Briand was right when, in his first conception of a European federation, he placed economic cooperation before political union.

SOVIET GRAIN EXPORTS

SUPREME COMMISSAR FOR BLACK SEA PORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, OCT. 30

The Soviet Government has appointed Comrade Patrikeieff Supreme Commissar for the export of grain from the Black Sea ports of Odessa, Nikolayev, and Kherson. One of his chief duties will be to reduce to a minimum the demurrage for ships awaiting cargo, as charterers have over-estimated the amount of grain cargo immediately available and many steamers are lying idle.

The delay is attributed largely to disorganization on the railways. Unpunctuality of passenger and goods trains has become general throughout Soviet Russia.

It is reported from Leningrad that the new motor-ship Abkhaziya, 6,500 tons, has begun her trials in the Finnish Gulf preliminary to a voyage to the Black Sea. Besides the crew, the Abkhaziya will carry 400 "shock men," picked from the best "shock brigades" in the Soviet Union. Calls will be made at Hamburg, Naples, and Constantinople.

R.A.F. VISIT TO SIAM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, OCT. 30

Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Officer Commanding in India, has arranged to leave New Delhi by aeroplane on Sunday on an official visit to Siam and a visit of inspection to Singapore. The flight will be in return for the flight of the Royal Siamese Air Force to India last year, when Delhi, Lahore, and the North-West Frontier were visited, and will coincide with the celebration of the birthday of the King of Siam, to whom Sir Geoffrey Salmond will convey greetings.

Telegrams in Brief

The ship-to-shore air mail services from Atlantic liners to CHERBOURG ended for the season yesterday.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who is on a flight to the Far East, and Mr. Oscar Garden, who is on a flight to Australia, reached RANGOON yesterday.

Railway services have been interrupted in many parts of CZECHOSLOVAKIA by heavy rain and snow. Large tracts of land in Moravia and Silesia are flooded.

Daumier's painting of "The Print Collectors" has been stolen from the Museum of Modern Art on Fifth-avenue, NEW YORK. It had been lent by its owner for an exhibition of works by Daumier and Corot.

For several days an unknown vessel, flying no flag, has been cruising round Lake Razelm, RUMANIA, where it had been proposed to build a naval base. When a coastguard fired on the vessel it disappeared across the Black Sea.

Sir Robert Clive, British Minister to PERSIA, left Teheran for Baghdad by air yesterday. After an informal discussion with Sir Francis Humphrys, High Commissioner in Iraq, he will return to England on leave.

Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, will deliver a lecture at the Sorbonne, PARIS, on Friday, November 7, at 9 p.m., on "The History of Greenwich Observatory." The lecture has been arranged by the Association France-Grande Bretagne.

Litvinoff has formally opened a new institute for "training Red diplomatists" attached to the Foreign Commissariat in MOSCOW. Courses of instruction last a year, and the institute begins with 100 students. Gurvich has been appointed principal.

Torrential rains have again been experienced in SMYRNA. So far the total deaths reported are 134 and over 2,500 families were rendered homeless. They are being sheltered in mosques, inns, and school buildings. The material damage in Smyrna is estimated to amount to £2,000,000.—*Reuter.*

The first international vehicular tunnel, connecting Canada with the United States, will be officially opened by President Hoover to-morrow. By pressing a button at Washington, he will start machinery that will enable vehicles to travel through the tunnel beneath the Detroit River from Windsor, Ontario, to Detroit. Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, will represent the Canadian Government at the opening ceremony.

KING BORIS'S RETURN TO BULGARIA

WELCOME AT BOURGAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, OCT. 30

The steamer Tsar Ferdinand passed through the Bosporus early this morning and reached Bourgas late in the afternoon. King Boris and Queen Ioanna were welcomed by Prince Cyril, Princess Eudoxie, and received a great welcome on disembarking. The local authorities offered bread and salt, while young girls, in national costume, from all parts of Bulgaria were drawn up on the quay and following a popular custom, poured out a libation of water. The Royal couple were blessed by Mgr. Ilarion, who presented to the Queen an ancient ikon. The Queen, who kissed the hand of Mgr. Ilarion, assured him that she would always treasure his gift. The King, noticing a group of War veterans, went up and shook hands with them.

The large crowd present cheered the King and Queen again and again and so pressed round the platform of the railway station that it was with difficulty that the train got away. The King and Queen are due here to-morrow morning.

ANGLO-SOVIET CLAIMS

The Anglo-Soviet Debts and Claims Committee held its fifth meeting yesterday, and continued its discussion regarding the distribution of the British claims and the Soviet claims and counter claims among the respective sub-committees.

Other Foreign News on following page

THE PARTY MEETING

LARGE VOTE FOR MR. BALDWIN

462 VOTES TO 116

UNANIMITY AFTER BALLOT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

By 462 votes to 116 yesterday's meeting of Conservative Peers, members of the House of Commons, and candidates rejected a resolution declaring that a change in the leadership of the party is necessary in the national interest, and a resolution of confidence in Mr. Baldwin and pledging support for him both in Parliament and in the constituencies was then carried *nemine contradicente*. An official report of the meeting is published on page 19.

It was evident from the outset of the meeting that the question for decision would be the personal one of leadership rather than the general issue of policy, and in the few minutes during which he remained at the meeting Mr. Baldwin, after emphasizing the point that the policy is a matter for the leader, asked the party to endorse his declaration that its fiscal policy is the policy of the free hand. Mr. Baldwin at first said that the show of hands was unanimous in his support, but lie subsequently corrected this and declared that there was one hand held up in opposition. The official report states that the hand was that of Lord Beaverbrook. Before he vacated the chair Mr. Baldwin said that in some circumstances he would have considered the question of resignation, but in the present circumstances he would not consider it unless the party told him that it wanted a new leader. "In that case," he added, "I walk out with no malice in my heart. I retire from politics and I will do nothing to queer the pitch of whomever you may choose as my successor." But he insisted that if his leadership was endorsed he would expect more loyalty than he had had in the last few months.

MR. BALDWIN'S CRITICS

After Mr. Baldwin had left the meeting the discussion took place on a resolution, moved by Colonel Gretton and seconded by Major Kindersley, that a change of leadership of the party was necessary in the national interest. Colonel Gretton's principal complaint was that Mr. Baldwin was still surrounded by the "old gang," for whom the electors were not prepared to vote again. Mr. Baldwin's leadership was also criticized by Lord Lymington, in what was regarded as a very able speech, by Sir Henry Page Croft, and by Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P., who was heard with considerable impatience and resentment. Lord Beaverbrook also spoke, but his speech could hardly be described as a criticism of Mr. Baldwin. He maintained that he was not specially interested in the leadership of the party so long as the leader expounded his (Lord Beaverbrook's) particular policy—which had already been unanimously rejected by the meeting. Mr. Baldwin's supporters among the speakers included Sir Assheton Pownall, Major Colville, M.P., Colonel Headlam, representing the candidates in the North of England, and Lord Hailsham, who by general consent made the most impressive speech of all. Lord Hailsham pointed out that if they were to depose Mr. Baldwin there was no suitable alternative candidate for the office, and, in reply to cries from various parts of the meeting that he himself was the obvious successor, he hinted that in present conditions the leader of the party must be in the House of Commons and not in the House of Lords.

After the resolution in favour of a change of leadership had been rejected on a secret ballot by a majority of four to one, a strong appeal was made that the verdict should be loyally accepted by all sections, and a resolution pledging support for Mr. Baldwin both in Parliament and in the constituencies was carried *nemine contradicente*. Cheers were given for the leader of the party before the meeting dispersed.

POINTS FROM SPEECHES

Among the principal points in the speeches were the following :—

MR. BALDWIN

Nothing is doing our party more damage in the country than the internal dissensions which have been patent and obvious to everybody for many months past.

Nothing is doing more damage to the politics of this country than the election which is being fought in South Paddington.

Nothing is doing more damage to our party than the kind of communication that was sent to the Press Association on Tuesday night.

Whenever the party chooses its leader it invests him with the right of putting forward the party policy.

I have always felt it rash to declare a policy too early, or too long before a General Election.

There are many points in the policy which have not yet been touched upon and will not be until the election is upon us.

My hand has been forced throughout the year.

As to Imperial policy, it would have been in the highest degree rash to have made any pronouncement without waiting to see what came out of the Imperial Conference.

The Dominion Prime Ministers are willing to do business, and I have pledged myself to introduce a tariff on foreign manufactured goods immediately.

No leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party could have taken any other line.

Our fiscal policy is the policy of the free hand, and I ask you to endorse it.

I have been pressed to resign, but in present circumstances I will not give it my consideration except on one condition.

If the party tells me that it desires another leader I walk out with no malice in my heart. I retire from politics. I will do nothing to queer the pitch of my successor.

Provided, on the other hand, that if you endorse my leadership, I shall expect more loyalty than in the past few months.

QUOTA OR TARIFF

LORD BEAVERBROOK

The quota, like the referendum, will be used as a shield and not a spear. It will not bring any of the benefits which we so desire. You cannot have a quota without a tariff.

I urge earnestly on the Conservative Party the simple plain policy of duties on foreign foodstuffs.

Your discussion turns entirely on the leadership of the party. I confess that the leadership suits me provided that the leadership carries with it the policy that I support.

LORD HAILSHAM

One of Mr. Baldwin's qualifications for the trust of the electorate is that they know he will keep his pledges.

The quota can be simply and satisfactorily worked in a way which will give a subsidy to agriculture and a market to the Dominions.

Mr. Baldwin is not a spectacular leader in opposition, but suppose you reject him, are you in a better position to win the next election ?

Unless you are prepared to choose a leader who will take his orders from the owners of this Press you are no better off—you will have the same vendetta against the new man.

Thousands of people would not trust the Conservative Party without Mr. Baldwin. It is easy to discard a leader, but are you quite sure that there is a better man waiting to take his place ?

SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT

There is a great and growing and vocal discontent with the leadership of the party.

However good our policy, we are carrying a tremendous handicap.

The Conservative Government carried tremendous changes in the franchise when there was really no national demand.

If you have the courage to take your policy to the people they will respond, but not if your leadership is flabby and vacillating and changing from day to day.

LORD CARSON

I have never been either deterred or influenced by the Press.

Once we have had it out in the Conservative Party we know how to shake hands and to act as loyal followers of a trusted leader.

The general feeling in Conservative circles last night was that the meeting would do a good deal to clear the air and that the members who had pressed for the calling of a party meeting would abide loyally by the decision. There was a certain amount of criticism at the decision to take a secret ballot on the ground that constituencies had a right to know the feelings of their member or candidate towards the leader of the party. It is understood, however, that Mr. Baldwin himself favoured the idea of a secret ballot on the ground that it would enable the malcontents to register their largest possible number of votes. It was obvious that if the vote had been taken on a show of hands the minority would not have been so large, and it was felt to be highly desirable that the full extent of the revolt should be known. In the circumstances a majority of four to one is regarded as eminently satisfactory, and doubts were expressed whether the leader of either of the other political parties, if placed in a similar position, could hope to get as good a result from a secret ballot. Mr. Baldwin will make his first important speech of the Session on Tuesday night, when he will wind up for the Opposition in the debate on the official amendment to the Address on the subject of unemployment which Mr. Chamberlain will move on Monday.

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER

The result of the Caxton Hall meeting was conveyed to Mr. Baldwin by Lord Salisbury, and last night Mr. Baldwin sent him the following letter :—

House of Commons, Oct. 30, 1930

My dear Salisbury,—I am grateful to you for having presided over the latter part of the meeting this morning, when the question of the leadership of the party was under discussion.

I was particularly glad to learn from you that those who desired a change of leader declared their intention of abiding by the decision of the meeting as expressed in a secret ballot.

You will recollect that before the discussion began, I announced that I should act in accordance with the expressed desire of the majority of the party.

It was, therefore, with satisfaction that I learned that the minority after the result had been declared joined with the majority in passing without a single dissentient the resolution which appears in the Press to-day.

I should like through you to express my gratitude to the party for showing so promptly and so clearly that they have once more closed their ranks and are united in the presence of the common foe.

Yours very sincerely,
STANLEY BALDWIN.

POLLING IN SOUTH PADDINGTON

THE WOMEN'S VOTE

Candidates { Sir Herbert Lidiard (U.) / Miss Dorothy Evans (Lab.) / Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson (United Empire) / Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade) }

LAST ELECTION.—COMMODORE H. D. KING (U.), unopposed.

Polling in the South Paddington by-election took place yesterday. The votes will be counted this morning, and the result will be declared, it is anticipated, about midday.

The nine polling-stations were open yesterday from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., and the indications pointed to a moderately heavy poll. At Sir Herbert Lidiard's headquarters it was estimated that 10,000 electors had voted by 1 p.m., and 17,000 by tea-time. The election agent for another of the candidates was led to conclude, towards the close of the polling period, that the total vote might be about 32,000, or a little over 60 per cent. of the electorate.

There were probably 400 motor-cars at the disposal of the four candidates and their supporters. It was gathered from various estimates, official and otherwise, that Sir Herbert Lidiard and Vice-Admiral Taylor had each approximately the same quantity of cars, with Mrs. Stewart-Richardson well behind them and Miss Evans with the fewest motor-cars of all. Sir Herbert Lidiard was first round the constituency, soon after polling had begun. Vice-Admiral Taylor and his wife had a bulldog to add picturesqueness to their public appearances.

The scenes at the polling-stations and committee-rooms were brisk but orderly. The United Empire Party denied a statement published in the afternoon that a free fight had enlivened the luncheon-hour outside their premises. The electorate comprises 19,768 men and 31,354 women, whose unusual preponderance is largely accounted for by the numbers of domestic servants and unmarried business women who live in the constituency. This high proportion of women was certainly noticeable at the polling-stations.

When the polling stations closed at 9 o'clock it was estimated that at least 60 per cent. of the electorate had recorded their votes. During the last few hours voters crowded the various stations, and at one time queues formed outside.

A remarkable demonstration took place outside the central committee rooms of Vice-Admiral Taylor later in the evening. The Admiral and his wife returned from a final tour of the constituency to find 3,000 people lining Westbourne-grove, and the Admiral was urged to make a speech from one of the windows overlooking the road. Police had to be called in to regulate the traffic and to prevent the crowd from rushing the doors of the committee rooms.

Enthusiastic supporters also cheered the other candidates at their respective committee rooms.

MOTOR-CARS IN ROYAL PARKS

SPEED LIMIT TO BE ENFORCED

The following statement was issued by the Office of Works yesterday :—

It is thought desirable to remind motorists that in the matter of the speed limit the roads in the Royal Parks are in quite a different position from public highways, and that the parks will not be affected by the passing of the Road Traffic Act. The Office of Works recently obtained Parliamentary approval to a special regulation, made under the Parks Regulation Act, enforcing a speed limit of 20 miles an hour in the Royal Parks; and the police and park keepers have now received stringent instructions to enforce this limit rigorously in future. They have also been instructed to take action to suppress excessive noise from exhausts. The Office of Works is determined in the interests of users of the parks and of residents in the neighbourhood to use all possible means to prevent abuses by motorists whose inconsiderate conduct in the past has frequently been a source of annoyance and danger to the public. Motorists using the Royal Parks would, therefore, be well advised in future to keep within the speed limit of 20 miles an hour.

BRAZIL

NEW PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

GREAT WELCOME AT SAO PAULO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 30

The warmest welcome was accorded Dr. Getulio Vargas on his arrival at São Paulo last night. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, 11 p.m., more than 100,000 people assembled in the precincts of Sorocabana Station, wildly cheering and acclaiming the Liberal Alliance leader, who is regarded as a national hero. Escorted by police and State cavalry in gala uniform, he went from the station in procession through the main streets to the Palace at Campos Elyseos, where he was received by members of the Provisional Government and other authorities with the honours due to the chief of the nation. His first words were a request that the gates should be opened to admit the assembled crowds.

Addressing the people, Dr. Vargas reminded them of the welcome extended at São Paulo in January last to himself and Senhor João Pessoa [Liberal Alliance candidate for the Vice-Presidency]. The welcome now given him be attributed to the faith of the people in the ideals of his party, which had led to the revolt of the Brazilian people against the injustice, irregularities, and tricks of his opponents, who had suffocated the nation.

In the Presidential elections last March, said Dr. Vargas, the Government wilfully deceived the people—the election was a long-continued perpetration of frauds. Before having recourse to arms, he added, the Liberal Alliance had taken every possible step to settle the dispute amicably. He himself had even offered to resign his presidency of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and although he considered himself the duly elected Federal President, he was willing to waive every conceivable right should the Government agree that a third party take over the power on November 15. He only asked in exchange for a secret vote and an amnesty. All this was interpreted by the Government as weakness, and there was, therefore, no other path but that of insurrection, which quickly assumed a national character.

It is expected that the moratorium will be extended owing to the embarrassing commercial situation. An excellent impression has been caused by the decision of the Junta that the Banco de Brazil shall suspend until further notice the authorized issue of paper currency to the sum of 300,000 contos [about £7,500,000], of which, it is reported, scarcely one-third has as yet been put into circulation. The necessary steps have been taken through the Banco de Brazil to remit $225,000 [£45,000] to New York, the amount due on October 31 on behalf of the City of São Paulo 1921 loan.

The Minister of Justice has ordered all who have received public funds from the late Government to pay for the organization of private battalions to hand over the balance within 48 hours, together with statements showing how the money used was expended. Those who do not comply are subject to arrest until the final settlement has been made.

A conflicting note concerning the political situation issued by the Chief of Police in the Federal Capital caused the Junta to publish a statement saying that it merely awaits the arrival of Dr. Getulio Vargas in Rio de Janeiro to hand over the reins of Government to him as chief of the revolution, and to collaborate with him in the re-establishment of order and the reorganization of Brazil in accord with popular desire.

Senhor Jose Maria Whitaker, Minister of Finance for the State of São Paulo, has informed Dr. Getulio Vargas that he has received a telegram from a financial group in New York placing at the disposal of the State of São Paulo any sum the revolutionary Government may need.

Orders have been given to the banks and similar establishments not to permit in any circumstances the withdrawal of money, jewels, and other valuables by reactionary *politicos*, thus carrying out the promise made by Dr. Oswaldo Aranha to the country that the credit of 100,000 contos (about £2,500,000) granted by Congress early in October should be paid by the members who voted the amount.

At the special invitation of Dr. Getulio Vargas, a contingent of the Força Publica of the State of São Paulo left for Rio de Janeiro this afternoon to assist in the installation of Dr. Vargas as President of the Republic.

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE

CHRISTENING CEREMONY

Princess Margaret Rose, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, was christened yesterday in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Prebendary Percival. The Prince of Wales (represented by Prince George), Princess Victoria, Princess Ingrid of Sweden (represented by Lady Patricia Ramsay), Lady Rose Leveson-Gower, and Mr. David Bowes-Lyon, stood sponsors. Water brought from the River Jordan was used, and the gold lily font, which was made in 1840 for the christening of Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Royal, who was afterwards Empress of Germany. The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess and Princess Elizabeth, Mrs. David Bowes-Lyon, Rear-Admiral William Leveson-Gower, and members of their Majesties' Household in Waiting, and of the Household of the Duke and Duchess of York were present. The infant Princess wore the christening robe of cream satin and Brussels lace which was first used at Queen Victoria's christening, and worn last by Princess Elizabeth.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN ABYSSINIA

PRESENTS TO THE EMPEROR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, OCT. 30

At 11 o'clock this morning the British Mission, headed by the Duke of Gloucester, was received by the Emperor and Empress, who were accompanied by the principal Rases, and there was an exchange of complimentary addresses. The Duke of Gloucester decorated the Emperor with the Royal Victorian Chain. He also presented to him a gold sceptre, while to the Empress he gave an ivory sceptre. Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, made a separate presentation later.

The Turkish, Swedish, and Belgian delegations for the coronation arrived at the railway station to-day and were received by the Crown Prince.

The Duke of Gloucester has no further official duties until Saturday and will spend his time riding and in unofficial entertaining. Yesterday he received British subjects of all races at the Legation. Representatives of the Indian community, wearing Gandhi caps, presented a loyal address.

THREE DEAD IN AIR CRASH

BRITISH LINER WRECKED

HILL HIT IN FOG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOULOGNE, OCT. 30

The City of Washington, a two-engined Handley Page passenger aeroplane belonging to Imperial Airways, which left Le Bourget at 10.43 a.m. to-day for Croydon with six persons on board, crashed in a fog shortly after noon near Neufchâtel, a small village 10 miles from Boulogne. Three persons were killed—Mr. Street, a passenger; and Mr. James and Mr. Mason, members of the Imperial Airways staff. The other three—Mr. Flynn, the pilot; and Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Bolsover, passengers—were injured.

A strange feature of the accident is that, although the machine crashed shortly after 12 o'clock, it was not until 2.30 that news of it became known. Farm

labourers, returning to their work in the fields, met a man—who, it was learned later, was Mr. Tompkins, one of the passengers—crawling along and calling for help. He was in a very exhausted condition, and explained as well as he could that an aeroplane had fallen and crashed behind the hill, and that his companions were killed or injured. How Mr. Tompkins, who was himself injured, managed to reach the spot where he was found was remarkable, as the aeroplane was discovered more than a mile away.

Five men were still in the wreckage, two had been killed instantly, and another died while being taken to Neufchâtel. Gendarmes and farm labourers hastened to the scene, and soon after 4 o'clock the injured were taken to Boulogne.

Mr. Flynn, the pilot, whose left leg was amputated this evening, is extensively bruised, and it is feared that he has a fracture of the skull. Mr. Bolsover's legs are badly crushed, and both his wrists and his nose are broken. Mr. Tompkins's right leg was also badly crushed, and it had to be amputated this evening.

According to Mr. Bolsover, the aeroplane was flying low and hit the hillside with one wing. The fog was very dense.

A French workman saw the aeroplane shortly after 12 o'clock as it emerged from the fog. It was not more than 150ft. above the ground, he said, and his companion and he were so afraid that the machine might come down upon them that they ran away. The machine disappeared behind the hill.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by Imperial Airways last night :—

Imperial Airways regret to announce that one of their aeroplanes met with an accident at Neufchâtel, in the North of France, to-day. One passenger and two of the company's employees were killed, and two other passengers and the pilot were injured. The names of the dead are :—

Passenger.—Mr. Street.

Staff.—Mr. A. C. James, of Bristol, and Mr. F. H. Mason, a mechanic, of Croydon.

The injured are :—

Mr. H. Bolsover and Mr. F. B. Tompkins, both of Manchester, and the pilot, Mr. J. J. Flynn, of Croydon.

The cause of the accident is at present unknown. Consulting engineers and officials of the company have left for the scene of the accident.

Mr. Street, an American, was secretary of the G. W. Carnrick Company, of Mount Pleasant-avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Bolsover and Mr. Tompkins were employed by A. V. Roe and Co., Limited, aeroplane manufacturers, of Newton Heath, Manchester.

A RECONSTRUCTED MACHINE

The City of Washington, the machine involved, is an old Handley Page W.8 machine, which has been in the service of the company for about five years, and was recently reconstructed and fitted with new engines. This aeroplane has not been used regularly on the Paris service, but has been held in reserve to supplement the service when necessary. Yesterday she was put on as a supplementary machine.

THE R 101

AWARDS TO SURVIVORS

The Air Ministry announces that the King has awarded the Albert Medal to Mr. Henry James Leech, A.F.M., foreman engineer, in recognition of his gallantry when the airship R 101 was wrecked near Beauvais on October 5.

The King has also approved the award of the Medal of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire for Meritorious Service to Mr. Arthur Disley, wireless operator of airship R 101.

These awards will be formally gazetted to-day. The Albert Medal has been awarded to Mr. Leech for his gallantry in re-entering the burning wreckage, undeterred by his own experience in escaping, and rescuing a companion. He was burnt in effecting the rescue. Mr. Disley has been granted his medal in recognition of the fact that, after escaping from the blazing wreck and receiving serious burns in the process, he insisted, before being treated, on telephoning the first details of the disaster from Beauvais to the Air Ministry.

☞ A report of the evidence given yesterday before the Court of Inquiry will be found on page 11.

"GANGSTERS" AT A FIRST NIGHT

EDGAR WALLACE PLAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Leading "gangsters" of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia attended the first New York performance last night of Mr. Edgar Wallace's *On the Spot*, the melodrama of Chicago and its gangsters.

Among them were "Peter the Goat" and Owney Madden, Jack Diamond's bitter enemy and Al Capone's chief henchman in New York, accompanied by a bodyguard, while Al Capone himself was said to be in the stalls. Judging by its reception, *On the Spot* should be as great a success here as it is in London. So realistic was the play that one critic suggested that "Al Capone should sue the author for plagiarism." Mr. Crane Wilbur appeared as Tony Perelli, the gangster, and Miss Anna May Wong as his Chinese mistress. —*Reuter.*

NAVAL TREATY

FRANCE READY TO RATIFY

ACTION INDEPENDENT OF ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 30

The ratification of the London Naval Treaty is known to have been under consideration by the French Government for some time. It now appears that this project has been advanced a stage further. A series of conversations has been held during the last few days between M. Tardieu and M. Briand, M. J. L. Dumesnil, the Minister of Marine, and the Chief of the Naval Staff took part in various phases of these discussions. M. Tardieu also discussed question relating to the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference with Mr. Hugh Gibson, the chief American delegate. It is stated on good authority that the purport of these conversations was that France should ratify the Treaty, in conjunction with Italy if possible, but, if this were not possible, then independently.

It had been decided in principle to make a move in this direction even before Signor Mussolini delivered his provocative speech in Rome. After it was made the view seems to have been taken by the French Government that it would be useless to continue direct negotiations with Italy, and that the interests of France would be better served by association with the greater naval Powers. Such action, if taken before the Preparatory Commission meets, would put France in a strong position and secure for her the moral support of the other signatories to the Naval Treaty. The effect would be to leave Italy in the position of being the only naval Power which had failed to ratify the Treaty.

GENEVA CONVERSATIONS

While exact information is not forthcoming as to the procedure that is being adopted, it may be concluded that the decision to take this step had its origin in the interruption of the conversations at Geneva in September. This, it will be remembered, was followed by the declaration of the Fascist Grand Council on October 9 "reaffirming the decision previously adopted—that is to say, that Italy cannot accept agreements which do not accept the principle of parity." This declaration evidently had a great effect on the policy of the French Government. At the same time it is now clear that parallel with these considerations, some attempt was being made to bring about an amicable settlement in Paris and Rome. Evidently the aim to be achieved is to secure the reversal of the decision taken by the Fascist Council, and to remove the question of Italian naval parity with France from the field of discussion, at least for the period of the Treaty, that is, until December 31, 1931.

The ratification of the Treaty by France and Italy is provided for in Clause 3 of Article 24 of the Treaty, which stipulates that the provisions of the Treaty (except part 3, relating to actual reductions and limitations) will come into force in respect of each of these Powers on the deposit of its ratification. As for part 3, it is provided that, if France and Italy decide to ratify the rights and obligations resulting therefrom, Great Britain, the United States, and Japan will agree upon the date from which these rights and obligations bind them in relation to the two countries. At the same time they will enter upon an agreement to determine the corresponding obligations of France and Italy. Although these obligations will be in a large measure based upon agreed ratios, further negotiations will undoubtedly be necessary.

It may be expected that, should such a decision be taken by France, it will not be lightly accepted by public opinion, which of late has become increasingly sensitive where the national defences are concerned. The principles of the naval policy of France have been laid down with such definiteness that it would be impossible to depart from them at the present stage. On the other hand, any action independently of Italy would cause widespread disappointment. M. Briand's declaration at the London Naval Conference that "the contribution by the three great naval Powers was too precious a contribution to the general maintenance of peace for France and Italy not to have a very keen desire to extend it" was echoed in France at the time with unmistakable feeling and sincerity. Anticipations of a like character were expressed on the same occasion on behalf of Italy. It would therefore be infinitely preferable if at the last moment successful efforts could be carried through for simultaneous action by both countries.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS MEETING TO-DAY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There will be a meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference at 10.30 this morning, when they will have before them the report of the drafting committee of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee. The report came before the Committee yesterday, but it was so long that it was found impossible for the Committee to consider the whole of it. The report will, therefore, go before the Heads of Delegations with the intimation that the Committee have not yet examined it thoroughly, but will do so if it is sent back to them after the Heads have considered it to-day. The drafting committee has not yet finished the whole of its work, and will meet again next week.

The Committee on Economic Cooperation held another meeting yesterday, when the reports of the sub-committees on canned fruit and fish, fresh fruit and dairy produce were considered and approved. The Committee also considered certain aspects of their general report to the Heads of Delegations, and will meet again to-day. The Committee on Overseas Settlement held a meeting yesterday. Mr. Lunn, the Under-Secretary for the Dominions, presided, and the Committee considered and adopted their report, for submission to the Conference, on the subject of State-aided emigration. The War Graves Committee, which was set up to consider certain proposals for improving the position of the staff of the Imperial War Graves Commission, has now completed its work. The number permanently employed by the Commission in all parts of the world is now 620.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages :—

Hertburger, Brooks, Limited.
Hodgsons' Kingston Brewery.
International Financial Society.
Kern River Oilfields of California.

ARMY CHANGES

WAR OFFICE AND COMMANDS

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved to take effect from dates to be announced later :—

General Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, in succession to General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, G.C.B., A.D.C.General.

Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil F. Romer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, in succession to General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd.

Lieutenant-General Sir Cyril J. Deverell, K.C.B., K.B.E., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil Romer.

Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, in succession to General Sir Robert D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.General.

Major-General J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Master-General of the Ordnance, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman.

Lieutenant-General Sir John T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be General Officer Commanding the British Troops in Egypt, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir E. Peter Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir J. Francis Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Hastings Anderson, K.C.B., to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, in succession to General Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Quarter-Master-General to the Forces in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Hastings Anderson.

THE NEW ARMY COUNCIL

A Military Correspondent writes :—

It is seldom that as many as nine of the most important appointments in the Army come into one list. The main feature of the changes is the new composition of the Army Council, all the Military Members of which are leaving it except the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is to continue for a little over a year under the extension granted to him. These changes must be viewed in the light of possible alterations in Army organization, which, if and when they are ordained, will take place during the tenure of the new personnel. Organization comes within the duties of the Adjutant-General, and Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, who is taking up this post, is the General who has had charge of the experimental work on Salisbury Plain, to which he went from command of the 1st Division, at Aldershot. In France he was one of the most distinguished Chiefs of Staff. The supply of a mechanized army is a difficult problem, and by selecting Lieutenant-General Ready to be M.G. the Army Council gains the experience of a soldier who has had the most recent training in mobile tactics and defensive measures against machine forces with the 1st Division. The appointment of the new Master-General of the Ordnance is something of a surprise, as a sapper was considered less likely to get the post than a gunner. Major-General Charles has technical qualifications allied to a complete knowledge of operations; he is serving an extended period as Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at the War Office, where he will be succeeded on February 1 by Major-General W. H. Bartholomew. The Master-General's status has been increased by the addition to his department of mechanization work, as ordered in 1927, and during General Charles's tenure the staff organization of the Army in the field from the Ordnance side will be perfected.

Thus it will be seen that Sir George Milne, in the final period of his six years of experiments with the mechanical side of the Army in the transition stage, will have colleagues on the Army Council who have been intimately associated with the developments and of whom two have conducted experiments in the field.

COMMAND VACANCIES

The filling of the Command vacancies is equally important, in view of future changes, and two Generals pass from the Army Council to field duties. The most important is the Aldershot Command, which furnishes the vanguard of any force for war, under the General in office at the time. Sir W. Hastings Anderson is a Cheshire Regiment officer whose Staff work in France was notable, who restarted the Staff College in 1919 on the most up-to-date lines, and whose work with General Sir Charles H. Harington in the Turkish trouble of 1922 as Chief of the Staff marked him for future high command.

The Southern Command, with its bigger radius for mobile training, has had the main burden of mechanization experiments. Sir Cecil Romer, who comes down from Chester to Salisbury, has also had recent experience of training a division at Aldershot. He is succeeded at Chester by Sir Cyril J. Deverell, who is now at Army Headquarters in Delhi temporarily filling duties until Sir Philip Chetwode's new staff is completed. Sir Webb Gillman is a gunner with a wide range of war and training experience in Nigeria, West Africa, Salonika, Mesopotamia, France, Turkey, and Bulgaria. He was appointed Master-General in 1927 when the Ordnance changes were made. Sir John T. Burnett-Stuart has been connected with the Salisbury Plain experiments, and Sir J. Francis Gathorne-Hardy has recently had a district in India. These two officers were at the War Office together from 1922 to 1926 in charge of Operations and Training.

CHIEF OF STAFF IN INDIA

The India Office announces that the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., as Chief of the General Staff in India, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Cyril J. Deverell, K.C.B., K.B.E., with effect from March 21, 1931, has been approved.

Sir Kenneth Wigram, who is a brother of Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary to the King, has been in command of the Waziristan District since 1926.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

Major J. K. Gordon, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from to-day, and posted to command the 7th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, Bordon.

Major G. E. Whittall, M.C., has been selected for command of the 1st Battalion, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, in succession to Colonel M. F. Day, M.C., whose appointment as Military Attaché to his Majesty's Embassy at Washington has already been announced.

Major R. H. Woods, O.B.E., M.C., has been selected for command of the 1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Pardoe, D.S.O., who retired yesterday.

COLONELS OF REGIMENTS

The King has approved of the appointment of Major-General A. E. W. Harman, C.B., D.S.O., as Colonel of The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards), and Major-General Sir Charles Maynard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., as Colonel of The Devonshire Regiment.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The Duke of Connaught left Victoria Station on the 11.50 a.m. boat train yesterday on his way to the Riviera, where he will spend the winter at his villa at Cap Ferrat. The Queen of Spain, with the Infanta Beatrice and the Infanta Christina, Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Prince George, and Lady Patricia Ramsay were on the platform to see him off, and Lord Colebrooke represented the King.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE MINISTRY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

LIBERAL AND I.L.P. DISCONTENT

It is already clear that unemployment will be the most awkward subject with which the Government has to deal during the early days of the Session. The decision of the Conservatives to limit the official amendment to the Address to the failure of the Government to grapple with the problem makes the position of the Government one of considerable difficulty. Their own supporters are disappointed with the poor showing which the Government has made, and the Independent Labour Party group has already tabulated an amendment to the Address regretting that the King's Speech contains no proposals making for Socialist reorganization of industry, agriculture, banking, and the import and export trade, and for the fairer distribution of the national income. There is not likely to be any opportunity for discussing this amendment, but it is not easy to see how the discontented Labour members can vote for the Government against the Conservative amendment with any enthusiasm.

The position of the Liberals, therefore, becomes one of great interest. Mr. Lloyd George intends to publish on Tuesday morning a memorandum containing the proposals which were submitted by the Liberals to the Government to deal with unemployment. They include the raising of a loan for housing and regional development, and the memorandum also deals with reorganization, economy, the revival of agriculture, electricity, telephones, and roads. As the Liberals are surprised at the scanty references to unemployment in the King's Speech some of them may go into the Conservative division lobby on Tuesday night, and the Government will have to make sure that all their members are in attendance. There is still considerable irritation in both the Conservative and Liberal Parties at the cavalier way in which the three-party conference on the Unemployment Insurance Fund has been treated. When the committee last met it was agreed that the Liberal and Conservative members should send in their reports to the Minister of Labour, and that a further meeting should be held afterwards. The reports have been duly submitted, but before the further meeting could be arranged the Cabinet has decided to refer the whole matter to a Royal Commission.

The ballot took place yesterday for the right to introduce private members' Bills on the Fridays of the first part of the Session. The winners of the early places were :—

Mr. C. Hanbury (North Dorset, U.), Rabbits Bill; Mr. W. Lawther (Barnard Castle, Lab.), Workmen's Compensation Bill; Mr. E. D. Simon (Manchester, Withington, L.), Workmen's Compensation Bill; Mr. N. W. Smith-Carington (Rutland and Stamford, U.), Pure Beer Bill; Dr. Ethel Bentham (East Islington, Lab.), Nationality of Married Women Bill; Mr. Chuter Ede (South Shields, Lab.), Admission of the Press to Meetings of Public Assistance Committees Bill; Mr. J. Potts (Barnsley, Lab.), Amendment of the Coal Mines Minimum Wage Act, 1912, Bill; Lieutenant-Colonel Moore (Ayr Burghs, U.), Slaughter of Animals Bill; Dr. Morgan (North-West Camberwell, Lab.), Co-operative Societies Bill; Mr. J. Maxton (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.), Living Wage Bill; Mr. Scrymgeour (Dundee, Ind.), Prohibition Bill; Mr. A. Ballamy (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab.), Rubber Industry Bill; and Lord Stanley (Fylde, U.), Imperial Trade Bill.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE

Our Labour Correspondent writes :—

The date proposed for the conference between the managers of the railway companies and the unions of railwaymen in the conciliation grades—the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association—is November 13. In their letter the managers asked the unions to meet them in order to consider "the position of the railways" and suggested that the meeting should take place as soon as possible after the expiration of the wages "truce" on November 12. The executive of the N.U.R. will consider the invitation at its meeting next week. The Railway Clerks' Association is prepared to accept. It is not yet known if the date will suit the Associated Society.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1930

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A Life of John Redmond (Mr. Denis Gwynn) 15
Traffic in Regent's Park (Mr. J. F. Swan) 15
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Greece and Bulgaria (Sir Edward Boyle) 10
An Indian Soldier's Faith (Brigadier-General C. de Sausmarez) 10
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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh westerly to north-westerly winds ; bright periods ; occasional showers locally ; rather cold ; ground frost at night.

Week-end Forecast.—Mainly fair ; much colder than of late. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A message from the King was read yesterday at a dinner of the League of Nations Union given to welcome the delegates of the Dominions and India to the Imperial Conference and the British and Dominion delegates to the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations. (p. 16)

Appointments of three of the military members of the Army Council, and to the Aldershot and a number of other Commands were announced yesterday. (p. 14)

At the R 101 inquiry yesterday a report by the captain of the airship on the trial flight in June was read and evidence was given by Professor Bairstow. (p. 11)

Polling for municipal councils will take place to-morrow in over 300 cities and boroughs in England and Wales. (p. 8)

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the yacht Islander off the Cornish coast on August 20 yesterday announced its findings at Fowey. (p. 11)

Hampton Lodge, with 2,230 acres, including two Surrey commons near Guildford, has been sold. Oak and beech woods on the Chiltern Hills are to be offered in lots for felling. (p. 12)

The Prince of Wales opened yesterday at Sawston the first of 10 colleges planned by the Cambridgeshire Education Committee to serve groups of villages. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday further debate arose on the Address in reply to the King's Speech. The chief topic was the state of agriculture. (pp. 7 and 8)

The meeting of Conservative peers, M.P.s, and candidates which was convened at the Caxton Hall yesterday to consider the question of the leadership of the party rejected by 462 votes to 116 a motion that a change was necessary in the national interest and passed *nem. con.* a resolution pledging Mr. Baldwin loyal support in Parliament and the constituencies. (pp. 14 & 19)

The Prime Minister has sent a letter to Mr. W. A. Robinson, the Labour candidate in the Shipley by-election. (p. 8)

Polling took place in the South Paddington by-election yesterday. It is expected that the result will be declared about midday to-day. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Dr. Getulio Vargas received a hearty welcome at São Paulo while on his way to Rio de Janeiro to assume the Presidency of Brazil. In a speech to those assembled to welcome him he outlined the circumstances leading up to the revolution. (p. 14)

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference will meet to-day, when they will have before them the report of the Drafting Committee of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee. (p. 14)

The City of Washington, an Imperial Airways machine on the Paris-Croydon service, crashed in a fog near Boulogne yesterday. One passenger and two of the company's employees were killed, and two other passengers and the pilot were injured. (p. 14)

M. Tardieu has been discussing with his Ministers and with Mr. Hugh Gibson, the American delegate to the Geneva Preparatory Commission, the possibility of French ratification of the London Naval Treaty. (p. 14)

Both Houses of the Australian Federal Parliament met yesterday to consider the financial proposals of the Government, but adjourned until next Wednesday. Meanwhile the Labour caucus arrived at an agreement on the taxation of salaries of Civil servants. (p. 13)

An earthquake of much violence occurred yesterday along the Italian Adriatic coast in the Province of Marche. According to the official figures 25 persons were killed and 89 injured. The place most affected was Senigallia, and damage was wrought at Ancona. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Newmarket Houghton Race Meeting was continued yesterday; a meeting was held at Colwall Park. (p. 5)

The Oxford Greyhounds beat Oxford University in a Rugby football match at Oxford yesterday by 13 points to 11. (p. 6)

Addington won, for the fifth time, the *Star* Ladies' Inter-Club Golf Tournament at Wentworth yesterday. (p. 6)

The Royal Air Force beat the Royal Automobile Club in the squash rackets competition for the Bath Club Cup at the R.A.F. Club yesterday by three matches to none. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Central Argentine Prospectus ; Sir Oswald Mosley's Gold Plan ; Banking in Greece ; Maltsters' Prosperity ; Trinidad Leaseholds' Report ; Wall Paper Company's Profits ; Breweries and Taxation ; and Insurance for the New Cunard Liners. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was more abundant and loan rates declined. Discount rates were steady. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was slightly higher, and the Dutch, Swiss, and German rates also moved in favour of sterling. The Paris rate, on the other hand, declined. Further recovery occurred in Spanish currency. The Indian exchange advanced. Argentine dollars again appreciated. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and uneventful. British Funds declined to a small extent. Australian securities remained weak. The Rubber Market was firm in sympathy with the commodity. (p. 20)

THE PARTY MEETING

By 462 votes to 116 a gathering fully representative of the Unionist Party—members, candidates, and peers—has confirmed MR. BALDWIN in the leadership. MR. BALDWIN rightly accepts a majority amounting to four-fifths of the total vote as giving him the authority he required. A majority, great or small, was of course expected. So large a majority, in all the circumstances of the case, was probably rather beyond than behind the common anticipation. At any time, within the last two years at least, it might have been supposed that a meeting so constituted—including candidates who have yet to be responsible to constituencies and peers who have not—would have shown as considerable a percentage antagonistic to MR. BALDWIN'S version of Conservatism and to MR. BALDWIN himself. With all the encouragement that this view has had, stimulated by every device known to propagandist journalism, its showing yesterday was far less formidable than it might otherwise seem. Some proportion of those who are not of the die-hard persuasion have also been among MR. BALDWIN'S critics of late. But yesterday's vote shows that Fleet-street, whatever it may have done to increase their discomfort, has failed to supply them with any convincing suggestion of an alternative leader. In obedience to common sense, and to all the instincts of political survival, they have decided that their place is with the main body under a leader whom it is easier to criticize than to supersede. The ballot which has thus put new power into MR. BALDWIN'S hands was secret. The secrecy was a concession to the malcontents. In the event it has turned against them. It adds force to the figures. But whether the particular form of ballot adopted—namely, a vote for or against MR. BALDWIN—was really the most useful of methods may well be open to doubt. A far better test would have been a vote upon MR. BALDWIN and upon the competitors most likely, in the opinion of their proposers, to fill his shoes with success. The result of that vote would have displayed the real penury of the case against him in unanswerable fashion. Among several good reasons why MR. BALDWIN continues as leader is the truth that there is no one at present whom the party and the country would prefer to see in his place.

The affairs of the party have now been straightened out. It would be too much to suppose that members will cease to hear insidious piping inside their ranks or the commanding bray of trumpets from without. But at least they have given a substantial vote in favour of their leader and a still more substantial vote—to which indeed there was only one solitary dissentient—in favour of their policy; and their business now is to range themselves henceforth loyally behind both. Some effects of this are of wider than party concern. Many besides Conservatives will feel this morning that a certain proportion has been restored to their politics and that things, including even popular newspapers, are not all that they have come to seem lately. The whole array of conscious propaganda and industrious half-truths, the depressing series of second-rate politicians raised in headlines to the power of statesmen, the superfluous political candidatures promoted in the nominal support of policies which apparently cannot be expressed except in meaningless banalities—all this falls back for the moment into a more accurate perspective. There is encouragement to believe that the vagaries of the metropolis still convey little besides astonishment to the provinces, that the representative system has good work in it yet, and that democracy is not bent upon taking the particular short cut to its own subversion which has been so clamorously thrust upon it. These and similar reflections will be grateful to more than party men. Nor will Conservatives alone congratulate themselves that out of a growing confusion of words and tempers a more reasonable degree of order and cohesion should have been restored to the official Parliamentary Opposition. While the present Parliament continues the need for a united, vigilant and effective body to the left of the Chair must steadily grow. The "balancing party," in spite of itself, is as much taken up with its continued existence as with its function of criticism. The whole-time investigator and critic of Ministerial policy and administration in existing circumstances must be the Unionist Party. For patriotic as well as for prudential reasons a majority of Unionists do not look for any precipitate test of opinion in the constituencies. There is the more reason why, when a General Election does come, it should elicit a definite national ruling on an issue put clearly and cogently to the electorate. The broad and definite choice between two economic policies—between a policy of self-help and a policy of sufferance—can only be made with decision if those who are asking for organization and action can state a plain case, as nearly proof against distortion as possible, and state it in unison. The deep movement of national opinion now making in favour of positive fiscal action, to broaden and multiply the channels of Imperial life and to give British industry a footing at least as sure as that enjoyed by its competitors, must otherwise be as fruitless as a tide on the sand.

The public interest which may induce Conservatives to lay firm hold of yesterday's gains is obviously supported by considerations of a different order. They will be told, no doubt, that yesterday's meeting settled nothing. It was certainly negative in the sense that it had nothing to add to policy and that it rejected an invitation to make an unspecified change in the leadership. But it settled all that there was to settle, and it settled something specific when it refused, with emphasis, to unsettle everything. The future of the party, the force of its appeal, the fortunes of its candidates all depend now upon the logic and vigour with which their resolution is given effect. They need expect no intermission of the persevering and devious campaign to add fantastic embellishments to their policy or to damage their leader in the interests of a successor who cannot—without the invitation of ridicule—even be named. But the Conservative Party, which concluded its meeting yesterday by taking unanimously the solemn decision which it was asked to take, would become ludicrous in the public eye if its discipline should now prove unable to stifle some individual regrets that the perfect party leader still awaits discovery or unequal to the temptations of free, but disloyal, publicity.

New Masters in Brazil

DR. GETULIO VARGAS is on his way from his own State, Rio Grande do Sul, to Rio de Janeiro, the Federal capital of Brazil, to take over the control of the country from the military junta which deposed DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ, the late President. The junta and the Chiefs who led the revolt in the field are agreed that DR. VARGAS, the Liberal candidate defeated at the last election, is to be President. The danger of a conflict among the victors is thus eliminated and once DR. VARGAS reaches the capital the work of consolidating the new order can begin. DR. LUIZ had done much for his country, but the return of his nominee, DR. PRESTES, at the Presidential election in March, was fatal to him. It was charged against him that he had ensured the defeat of DR. VARGAS by corruption and illegal pressure on voters—particularly on public servants—and that he intended to prolong covertly the rule he could not continue openly because the Constitution made it impossible for him to have another term as President. Resentment at the interference of the capital in the affairs of the States had been rising ; after the "made election" it became dangerous. In normal times DR. LUIZ and the President-Elect—who should have taken office on November 15—might have weathered the storm ; but Brazil has suffered badly in the general world depression, and the widespread discontent made it easy for the Government's enemies to rouse the populace to revolt.

The insurrection begun in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, and simultaneously in the far north, had become a civil war that might have gone on for a long time but for one decisive event. The Federal Government could not hope to conquer by arms the revolutionaries impregnably protected by mere distance and completely in possession of the richest and most thickly populated States of the Federation. Nor could the insurgents hope for military victory over the Federal troops. They could only hope that, in the general popular discontent, their own enthusiasm and a few small successes would win them so overwhelming a body of support that in time the Government would not be able to withstand it. They had indeed made such progress that they needed only the complete, instead of the partial, support of the State of São Paulo to have the Government hopelessly on the defensive. Even then the PRESIDENT might have held out for a while longer. But at the critical moment the soldiers in the capital acted, and that was the end. In South American revolutions the attitude of the troops is always decisive, and GENERAL FRAGOSO and his colleagues rightly decided to exercise their power to stop a conflict that was doing Brazil inestimable damage. The signs that the mass of the people were with the revolutionaries and against the Government were too plain to be ignored. Once it became manifest what the end must be the *coup d'Etat* was the best thing that could have happened, and—but for the horrible tragedy of the shelling of the German ship Baden by some unexplained misunderstanding—the change of Government was effected with little loss of life. There was some ugly street fighting in the one brief counter-revolutionary outbreak, but the casualties in the capital itself were light. Unfortunately some of the battles between Federal troops and insurgents before the *coup* in Rio took a heavier toll.

The *coup d'Etat* in Rio de Janeiro last week definitely put an end to the Government of DR. LUIZ, but for a time there was a dangerous possibility that the leaders who began the revolution in the distant States, and the group of soldiers who overthrew the PRESIDENT in the capital, might find themselves at loggerheads. In the awkward period of delay—due to the vast distances of Brazil—before the leaders could reach the capital for the necessary conference, with the soldiers in control, there was a chance that suspicion and misunderstanding might cause such differences that a fresh outbreak would result. GENERAL TAVORA, for example, the commander of the revolutionary forces in the North, hesitated before he was convinced of the sincerity of the junta. One of DR. VARGAS'S emissaries, SENHOR ARANHA, the acting President of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, thought it as well to announce before he set out by aeroplane to consult with the junta that a strong army was advancing to make sure of the submission of the State of São Paulo to the new Government that is to rule Brazil. This in itself was a reasonable precaution, as both DR. LUIZ and DR. PRESTES are "Paulistas"; but with the extreme caution shown by DR. VARGAS—he did not at once hasten to the capital and is not expected there till to-day—it suggested that the junta was not altogether trusted. A certain mutual suspicion was inevitable during the critical few days that had to elapse before there could be practical cooperation between the junta and the distant revolutionary leaders ; but, now that the dangerous phase is over and the different groups are working harmoniously together, it is reasonable to hope that normal conditions will be quickly restored.

Wrecks and Coastguards

The findings of the Court appointed to inquire into the loss of the yacht Islander on August 20 are concerned in the first place with the three Coastguard officers responsible for the supervision of the stretch of Cornish coast off which the yacht foundered. One point seems to be clearly established. If the Coastguard hut overlooking Lantivet Bay had been manned on the night of the disaster, the lifeboat would have started sooner and might have been able to save those on board. It was not manned because the District Officer, apparently through excess of zeal, had introduced, without the knowledge of his superior officer, the Divisional Inspector, a system of manning alternative stations, leaving others vacant. In the opinion of the Court the Divisional Inspector ought to have known of the introduction of this alternative system and to have seen that it was properly carried out; while the Station Officer should have appreciated and pointed out to the District Officer the faultiness of the dispositions which he had made. On the other hand the Court found that the printed instructions of the Board of Trade were not sufficiently explicit to ensure adequate guidance to the Station Officer in the particular circumstances in which he was placed. It must be remembered also that the Court had another question to consider besides the loss of this particular vessel. It was appointed, on the application of the Board of Trade, to inquire into the whole system of coast watching as organized by the Board since it took over the work from the Admiralty in 1923. Special importance therefore attaches to the COMMISSIONER'S remark that the procedure necessarily followed within the narrow limits of a wreck inquiry is not altogether suitable for an inquiry of this nature. In view of the errors and omissions which even this inquiry has disclosed, he suggests that the question may possibly arise as to whether a more comprehensive inquiry, before a more appropriate tribunal, is desirable. The Court of Inquiry itself is of course not competent to order further proceedings. But the fact of its making the suggestion is proof of its conviction that the present system of coast watching calls for reform, and that a more comprehensive inquiry is not only desirable but necessary.

Girton in Retrospect

There appears in our columns to-day a letter from fourteen signatories, among whom are the CHANCELLOR and the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE and the Heads of several Cambridge Colleges. The letter announces an appeal for money for the extension of buildings at Girton College, which, as every one knows, is a college for women "recognized" by the University of Cambridge. It is no good trying to imagine how very odd that letter and those signatures would appear to some even of the wisest people of fifty years ago. In 1847 TENNYSON wrote "The Princess." In 1848 Queen's College, Harley-street, was founded, and in 1849 Bedford College; but both these very far from Tennysonian institutions were then more like secondary schools than colleges, and were chiefly concerned with the training of governesses. Queen's College, indeed, produced two very eminent schoolmistresses, Miss BUSS and Miss BEALE; but neither college could then do anything to dispel the general idea that women were mentally incapable of the higher education. In 1857 agitation for and against a law about married women's property raised a storm about the whole question of women's rights and wrongs; and on those waves there rode to activity a woman of extraordinary courage, tenacity, and foresight, MISS EMILY DAVIES.

MISS DAVIES'S life has been most admirably written by an old Girton girl, LADY STEPHEN, in a book of which the title, "Emily Davies and Girton College," hints the truth that her life was Girton College and that to her, even more than to her many devoted friends and allies, Girton College owes its being. She was at the heart of the attack under which in 1865 Cambridge opened its local examinations to women. Straightway she turned her thoughts to a college for women. A college there must be: not an elegant academy for young ladies, but a real college of university rank, and its members must go in for the regular university examinations. By 1868 things seemed to be going very well, when suddenly danger threatened, not from enemies but from friends—from HENRY SIDGWICK and MISS ANNE JEMIMA CLOUGH, who took a different view about examinations for women, for which they ultimately found expression in Newnham College. But MISS DAVIES held on. In 1869 her college was in being. It began at Hitchin and it had five students. In 1873 it moved to its new buildings at Girton. It had then fifteen students. Twenty years later it had 180. And, although for years it starved itself of nearly all else in order to house more and more students, it now needs room for more still.

To read LADY STEPHEN'S history of the early days at Hitchin is to envy that handful of girls who had all the adventure of dangerous pioneering, some of the fun, on a small scale, of the collegiate life, and the high responsibility of disproving the worst of the nonsense which was then commonly and sincerely believed about women's power of intellectual work. Their life and the life of their successors cannot have been easy. Nothing could induce MISS DAVIES to accept any concession to the supposed weakness of women, or to their supposed difference from men. She wanted education for women; but still more she wanted for them equality of opportunity with men, so that they might prove themselves equal to taking it. Therefore, for instance, let the Little Go be worthless as an examination, and much harder for girls than for boys who had been prepared for it at their public schools, still the women must take it because the men took it. A different form of any examination would imply a different and therefore inferior form of education. There were other difficulties also—among them, for some years, that of requesting, cajoling, or bullying the examiners into letting the women candidates see the papers. Girton and Girton girls were tried hard in those days. All the more convincing, therefore, was their success, not only in refuting the old ideas about women's brains, but in proving that to be a good wife and mother it was not necessary to be ignorant. But indeed so great have been the changes in womanhood and in the estimation of womanhood—the two mutually acting upon each other—that modern minds can only see the old repressive wisdom as timorous inexperience and the old manly ribaldry as rather comic than offensive. One thing remains clear: that such work as Girton has taken a leading share in doing for the education of women has incalculably improved the education not of women only. There is not a male creature in England who is not the better educated, or educable, for the labours and successes which justify Girton in asking for means to extend its activities.

TRAFFIC IN REGENT'S PARK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Motorists use the Outer Circle of Regent's Park as it is a convenient by-pass for traffic in and out of the districts north-west of London. Coming into London from the Finchley-road and approaching the Park by Avenue-road one arrives by a pleasant route, free from traffic congestion, at Baker-street or Portland-road.

This route is not the only one where increasing motor traffic, forsaking the main roads, is destroying the quietude of purely residential neighbourhoods. In the district where I live (Hampstead Garden Suburb), a mile or more of private road, hitherto maintained at the expense of the residents, had to be made over to the local authority to avoid the double expense of road maintenance and full local rates. The road was made up at great expense to us, and was done so well that it forms a most excellent racing track for young and old and also a quiet by-way for a more or less constant stream of motor-vans and lorries, huge motor pantechnicons, single and tandem, and for miscellaneous motor traffic of all kinds from dawn to midnight and after. There is probably not a resident in the road who would not sign a request that the motor traffic be reduced in volume and speed, through traffic being made to travel by the parallel main road. The speed (noise) disturbs our peace, and in addition the heavy traffic cracks our houses. What can we do ?

Yours, &c.,
J. F. SWAN.

** A statement by the Office of Works, reminding motorists that the regulations with regard to the speed limit and noisy exhausts will be strictly enforced in the Royal Parks, will be found on page 14.

A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY

RATEPAYERS THEIR OWN MASTERS

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TO-MORROW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To-morrow (Saturday, November 1) the ratepayers in the county and non-county boroughs of England and Wales (except London) will be given the opportunity to strike a blow for economy—that most pressing need of our time, a need which overshadows and overrides nearly all other matters.

Though unemployment grows apace and trade and industry dwindle, there is no corresponding fall in the weight of taxation, national and local, which rests upon the people. In the past 15 years the total sum raised in rates has been more than doubled. During the last 10 years we have been struggling to restore prosperity to trade and industry, but the fact has been ignored that it is to the millions engaged in trade and industry that we must look to pay the major part of the rates. The time has indeed arrived when the ratepayers must reassert that rigid control of expenditure which has been lost sight of since the War. The scale of magnificent profuseness which has marked municipal administration in the past decade must be reduced. That aim, however, can only be achieved if the ratepayers will help themselves by returning to their municipal councils men and women who are pledged to reduce the heavy burden of local rates.

The Labour-Socialist Party is appealing for the return of its candidates with a programme which calls for an ever-increasing expenditure. Particularly, in the work of Public Assistance, which is now discharged by the municipal boroughs, the Labour-Socialist Party is promising greater relief. In fact, they are advocating the extension of "Poplarism" to the whole country—a system which involves gross extravagance and the bribing of voters by giving a high scale of Public Assistance, which places the recipients of it in a better position than many of those who have to find the money for it.

Therefore, every elector should vote to-morrow for anti-Socialist candidates who support strict economy in municipal affairs. Apathy is the deadly enemy of good government. If the electors refuse to take the trouble to record their votes to-morrow they will be giving a silent consent to the maintenance and extension of that huge burden of rates which is depressing the community.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
JESSEL, President, National Union of Ratepayers' Associations.
25, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

"A SINISTER ATTACK ON WAGES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No more sinister attack upon wages can surely be conceived than that which is being made by Mr. Snowden and his political friends, in that by continually adding to the burdens placed upon industry they are preventing it from creating that wealth from which alone wages can be paid.

Liberal and Socialist politicians appear to base the whole of their industrial policies upon the quite erroneous assumption that there exists somewhere a huge fund of unemployed capital which, without in any degree dislocating industry, can be drawn upon indefinitely for the payment of rates and taxes and for financing costly but unreproductive schemes of work for the relief of unemployment. In his broadcast speech at the General Election Mr. Lloyd George, in fact, stated that some hundreds of millions of pounds were "waiting to be used" for the relief of unemployment. These unutilized reserves of capital have, however, no real existence, for the whole of the liquid capital in the country is already employed in the financing of industry either in the form of investments made by its owners or of loans made by bankers from the balances lying in their hands. It therefore follows that increased demands upon the capital resources of the country can only be met by diverting from its industries the capital which is essential for their development.

Rates and taxes constitute a first charge upon industry, for in the case of a business concern they must be paid before any money is available for either wages or profits, while the private individual must discharge these liabilities before he can either employ labour or purchase the articles which labour makes and upon the sale of which its continued employment is dependent. Thus every penny which is added to taxation in its various forms must in effect be taken from the fund which would otherwise have been available for the employing of labour and the payment of wages, and when the wages fund is thus depleted the inevitable result must be either an increase in the volume of unemployment or a reduction in the general standard of wages. Judged by this standard, it is quite certain that the Government's costly education proposals, which it claims will reduce the numbers of the unemployed, must, on the contrary, add very largely to their numbers as a consequence of the further heavy burdens placed upon industry and the general taxpayer. Upon this ground it is to be hoped that these proposals will encounter the most strenuous opposition from the Conservative Party, and that Mr. Snowden and the Socialist Government will thus be prevented from making yet another most sinister attack upon wages.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK A. VAN DER MEULEN.
Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.1, Oct. 28.

THE VICTORIANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with deep appreciation Lady Leconfield's article on Victorianism and the following letters. They knew how to write letters, those Victorian ladies, and it is becoming a lost art. What a gracious art it was. I have read many estimates of Queen Victoria and her times, and I express no opinion on her political sagacity or other such matters. Where I see her a very great woman is in her capacity to impose on a Court and a people her own standard of morals and decorum. I believe the great mass of the Victorians were happy in doing their duty and living with dignity. It was a golden age. She had a power, far-reaching and intimate, which, I think, no Sovereign could exercise now. Her influence would have given short shrift to the open and shameless corruption which is at work now in books, plays, &c., against which so few voices are raised.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
KATHARINE TYNAN.
3, St. John's-road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Oct. 28.

A LIFE OF JOHN REDMOND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I, through your correspondence columns, inform any of your readers who may be interested that I am engaged in writing the official biography of the late John Redmond ? Mr. Redmond's political papers, carefully preserved through many years and methodically arranged by Mr. Redmond himself, have been entrusted to me for this purpose by his son, Captain W. A. Redmond, D.S.O.

Covering the whole eventful period from his entry into Parliament as one of Parnell's lieutenants in 1881 to his death in 1918, Mr. Redmond's papers provide a unique record of the Irish Parliamentary Party and of its influence upon British politics through the years when he led the Parnellites after the "split," and especially during his leadership of the reunited Irish Party in the Home Rule agitation and in the Great War.

In order to make the record as complete and as authentic as possible, I shall be grateful for any personal information or for references to sources which should not be overlooked.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS GWYNN.
3, Queen's-terrace, Windsor, Oct. 29.

KING CAROL AT THE HELM

NEW REGIME IN RUMANIA

NON-PARTY PLAN

(From Our Balkans Correspondent)

BUCHAREST

King Carol has not been long in making his influence felt on the government of his country. The enthusiasm with which the Rumanian people recognized and accepted his sudden claim to be their King was due to a growing conviction that under the Council of Regency the ship of state was drifting to disaster, at the mercy of the rivalries and intrigues of the political parties, and that if it were to be saved from shipwreck one hand instead of three was needed at the helm.

King Carol has taken on the pilot's task without hesitation and in earnest. While the outside world has been mainly interested in his domestic affairs he has been mainly occupied with those of his country. A few weeks after his return to Rumania he took up his residence in a little Swiss chalet which forms a sort of *dépendance* of the Royal Castle of Sinaia, and there for the last three months he has been diligently practising statecraft. Working 12 hours a day, on the average, he has been acquainting himself with the work of every Government department, and seeing a great variety of people, from Cabinet Ministers to peasants. He formed his opinions rapidly, and the change of Government which has just taken place is the first result of his conclusions.

Bucharest is a town where little of general interest remains private for long, so that the King's views are now pretty well known in their broad lines in political circles. During his observation of Rumania's affairs from a distance while he was in France he had been struck by the fact that for some years past the energies of her political leaders had been mainly absorbed by party controversy, and had come to the conclusion that the best way of securing good government for the country was to gather the leading political men of all parties into one Cabinet, where they would be forced to suppress their party feelings. This conviction was confirmed after he reached Rumania and began to hear the reports of Cabinet Ministers and heads of departments. They showed him how serious the situation had become.

The condition in which Rumania finds herself to-day may be summed up in its most urgent aspect as follows : Low prices for agricultural produce, high rates of interest for loans, and heavy taxes have combined to make it impossible for the average farmer who owns two to three hectares of land to obtain a living. The dumping of cheap Russian wheat has been the last straw. The peasants who represent the broad basis of Rumania's economic system are bankrupt and despairing. If something cannot be done promptly to relieve their position it will be difficult to save them from the effects of Bolshevist propaganda.

ESSENTIAL NEEDS

The King does not seem to expect any immediate results from the efforts which are now being made by the Rumanian Government in conjunction with other agrarian States to improve their markets for agricultural produce. He seems to count more on the lowering of taxation and the cheapening of agricultural credit. These imply drastic reductions in the State budget and a foreign loan. The first of these *desiderata* can certainly only be realized by a Government which is not troubled by party considerations, for it calls for large reductions in *personnel*. The same condition is almost equally applicable to the second. Foreign bankers like a Government to be strong and not too susceptible to the clamour either of the Opposition or of its own supporters.

Immediately after his proclamation King Carol attempted to secure a Government which would answer to these conditions, but the parties were too much for him. M. Maniu, with more than three-quarters of the deputies in the Diet at his orders, was not inclined to sacrifice his overwhelmingly strong position. The leaders of the Taaranist (Peasant) wing of the party, M. Michalake and M. Junian, both of them strong "King's men," were in favour of sharing the power with other parties, but M. Maniu, without saying No, quietly acted in such a way as to make it impossible. The Liberals, for their part, were forced by the unrelenting Vintila Bratianu to adopt an attitude of cold reserve towards the new Sovereign with the exception of some of the younger members who joined the revolt headed by Professor George Bratianu against his uncle. The party has somewhat altered its standpoint during the past months, and is now making a bid for office, but for the time being the idea of a "Government of concentration," as it is called here, had to be abandoned.

It seems highly probable that after this first failure the King came to the conclusion that if a Government such as he wanted was to be realized M. Maniu would have to be got out of the way. It is equally probable that M. Maniu was aware of the King's feelings towards him, and decided that it would be best to meet them halfway. At the end of June he announced his intention of taking a long holiday abroad, which his doctors had been recommending as necessary for his health. Not that he intended to give in ; that is not M. Maniu's way. It was a case of *reculer pour mieux sauter*.

REASONS FOR CHANGE

Meanwhile the King began to pick up the threads of government. There is reason to suppose that his examination of the country's affairs furnished him with fresh reasons for making a decided change in the Government. The agricultural crisis was growing steadily worse in spite of all the efforts of the Government to better it. In the course of the summer there were several riots in Moldavia and Bessarabia in which debt-ridden peasants mobbed their Jewish creditors, and there were complaints of the supineness of the authorities in suppressing them which reflected unfavourably on Dr. Vajda, Minister for the Interior and M. Maniu's *alter ego*. Peasants were being forced to sell their stock to pay their taxes in order that the Budget might be balanced, and with all this severity it seemed quite probable that the Budget would not be balanced owing to the extravagance of some of the "autonomous" Government departments. The management of the railways in particular, at the head of which was M. Vidrighin, a *protégé* of M. Maniu's, had aroused sharp criticism from M. Auboin, the French financial adviser. The decentralization of administrative authority, which had been one of M. Maniu's chief reforms, had not proved altogether a success ; it was more costly than the old system, and after a year's working had produced little except confusion and complaints. Finally, reports from Paris and Geneva represented M. Maniu as a man who no longer inspired confidence in the west of Europe.

The feeling that all was not right with the Maniu Government began to spread in political circles in Bucharest, and, as usual, the possibilities of a change began to be canvassed. It was clear that M. Maniu's position depended on his retaining the united support of his party ; the strained relations between the Transylvanian and the Tsaranist wings was an important factor in the situation ; it was rumoured that M. Michalake and M. Junian

were preparing to give trouble. But one fine day in September the news went round that M. Michalake had declared that he intended to remain loyal to his chief, at least as long as the party was in power, and almost simultaneously M. Maniu's backers announced that the Prime Minister was going away on long leave, nominating Dr. Vajda as acting Prime Minister, and that Parliament would not meet until November 15. It looked as if M. Maniu had successfully defended his position.

For some time nothing happened. October arrived, and after a long interval M. Maniu again took the train up to Sinaia to obtain the King's consent to the prorogation of Parliament. Nobody knows what passed at the audience, but it became known immediately afterwards that M. Maniu's fate hung in the balance. He came down from Sinaia, had a long discussion with M. Michalake and M. Junian, and went back two days later to present his resignation. In the light of these happenings one may conclude with some degree of certainty that M. Maniu did not want to resign and would not have resigned if he had been sure that his party would stick to him solidly and make it impossible for the King to obtain another Government without dissolving Parliament, but that M. Michalake and M. Junian, deferring to the King's wishes, refused to give him the unqualified support which he required.

As it is, the King has secured another Government under M. Mironescu, which has the formal backing of the National Peasants' Party, but does not include M. Maniu and his chief ally, Dr. Vajda. It is generally understood that this Cabinet is only intended to be a stop-gap, and that early in the spring King Carol will endeavour to form a non-party Government under M. Titulescu. The purpose of the stop-gap is presumably to accustom the National Peasants' Party to working under other leadership than that of M. Maniu, and to make its incorporation in a "Government of concentration" more easy when the time comes.

This little operation shows that King Carol has clear ideas about what should or should not be, and intends to get them put into effect. The next most remarkable thing about the affair is the brilliant way in which M. Maniu has covered his retreat. In his farewell speech to the executive committee of the party he exhorted its members to give their full support to M. Mironescu, and made it appear to the outer world as if this change had been occasioned merely by his failing health, that the King had acted at every point in full accord with himself, and that the unity of the party had never been more firm than to-day. One of M. Maniu's most impressive qualities as a politician is his refusal ever to admit himself beaten and his faculty for disguising his feelings and showing a good face in the most unpromising circumstances. This is one of his great sources of strength; like the British soldier, he is most formidable in defeat, because it is impossible to be sure that he is defeated. Professor Jorga, who knows him very well, published a short thumbnail sketch of him a few days ago in his paper *Neamul Romanesc*. It enumerated the qualities referred to above, and began and finished thus:—"M. Maniu will not give way, because he has not got it in him to give way." Accordingly political observers in Rumania are already wondering when he will return to the attack.

AMATEUR BOXING

THE ARMY v. LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

The Army and the London Fire Brigade opened a new season of amateur boxing at the Stadium Club last evening. The match consisted of nine six-round contests at the heavy, light-heavy, middle, and welter weight, and the Army won by six events to three.

When an interval was taken with the Army leading by five victories to none, it seemed a very one-sided match. Even with only one really outstanding boxer, Sergeant Wigmore, in their team, the Army so far had shown an all-round advantage in experience, skill, and punching power. Corporal Peters, of the Irish Guards, won the first of the three contests at the welter-weight, and Private Barr, of the R.A.M.C., a former schoolboy champion, won the second, largely by means of a straight left that usually kept at a distance a fairly good boxer and a stronger man in Fireman Rice. Sergeant Wigmore won the third of the welter contests more by keeping at it—"it" generally being Fireman Reeves' body—than by any elaborate revelation of how an amateur champion can box.

Fireman Shawyer, a well-known amateur, who has reached a semi-final in the A.B.A. championships at the Albert Hall, first reminded the spectators that the Army did not hold a monopoly in boxing skill. He had a tough man to outpoint in Corporal Stewart, of the Scots Guards, but there was no questioning his victory. Fireman Abbot also rose just sufficiently to the occasion to win a slogging match with Lance-sergeant Beecham, and after Sergeant George, another Guardsman, had outfought Fireman Rawden in the Heavies, Fireman Ivall was boxer enough to beat the determined Corporal O'Grady, of the Grenadiers. O'Grady was giving weight away to a steady fighter who, fortunately for himself, was able to counter well with a right upper-cut to the jaw when rushed. O'Grady's tactics undoubtedly were to outfight Ivall before he could settle down, but curiously enough he did not approach success until the last two rounds.

The results were:—

WELTER-WEIGHTS.—Cpl. Peter (Irish Guards) beat Fireman Black (Bethnal Green) on points; Pte. W. Barr (R.A.M.C.) beat Fireman Rice (Edgware-road) on points; Sergt. T. Wigmore (A.F.T. Staff) beat Fireman Reeves (Dockhead) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.—Pte. Brennan (Royal Tank Corps) beat Fireman Gray (Deptford) in the fourth round; Fireman Shawyer (Dockhead) beat Corporal Stewart (Scots Guards) on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—Lance-Cpl. Midgley (Military Foot Police) beat Fireman Harle (Southwark) on points; Fireman Abbott (Kensington) beat Lance-Sergeant Beecham (Coldstream Guards) on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHTS.—Sergeant George (Scots Guards) beat Fireman Rawden (Knightsbridge) on points; Fireman Ivall (Whitefriars) beat Corporal O'Grady (Grenadier Guards) on points.

FLYING ACCIDENTS

R.A.F. CADET KILLED

The Air Ministry issued the following yesterday:—

"The Air Ministry regrets to announce that as a result of an accident at Cranwell, Lincolnshire, to an Atlas machine of the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, to-day, Flying Cadet Peter Berry, the pilot and sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed."

While rising from the grounds of Lord Redesdale's home at Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, on Tuesday night, an aeroplane, which was in charge of Flying Officer Gillan, struck a tree and crashed. The pilot and the passenger, Mr. Thomas Mitford, son of Lord Redesdale, were taken to Burford Cottage Hospital. Mr. Mitford, who joined the Auxiliary Air Force a short time ago, regained consciousness about midday yesterday.

END OF "THE MINER"

FAILURE ATTRIBUTED TO "APATHY OF MASSES"

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Miners' Federation's weekly newspaper, *The Miner*, which was born in the troubled days of 1926, is published for the last time this week. Mr. T. Richards, president of the Federation, attributes the paper's non-success to "the apathy of the masses." Difficulties of finance and distribution have at last proved too great. The various miners' associations composing the Federation were recently asked to choose one of three policies, namely—(1) continuing the paper in its present form; (2) increasing its size and price (the latter in order to overcome newsagents' objections to distributing a 1d. weekly paper); and (3) discontinuing publication. The third course was chosen by "the great majority of the districts."

Mr. William Henry Davies, the poet, was entertained at a civic luncheon at Newport (Mon.), his native town, yesterday. He read his favourite poem, "Days That Have Been."

EMPIRE AND PEACE

THE KING'S MESSAGE

WORK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

The Prince of Wales was the chief speaker at a dinner given by the League of Nations Union at Guildhall last night in honour of the delegates of the Dominions and India to the Imperial Conference and the British and Dominion delegates to the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations. In the absence through illness of Lord Grey of Fallodon, who was to have presided, his place was taken by Lord Cecil of Chelwood, joint President of the League. Lord Cecil and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received the guests, numbering over 600.

On the chairman's table, in front of Lord Cecil, lay the hammer used by the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations when Germany was admitted to the League. It bears the signatures of Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand, and the late Dr. Stresemann.

The King, in response to a loyal message, sent the following reply:—

"I have received with much pleasure the message of greetings you have addressed to me on behalf of the members and guests of the League of Nations Union. Please convey to them my grateful thanks for their loyal assurances.

"It is gratifying to me to know that my son is with you on such an auspicious occasion, when the presence of distinguished representatives from my Dominions and India is proof that the Empire is united in its devotion to the cause of Peace.

"May the efforts of the Union, in co-operation with similar Bodies in other countries, succeed in securing that wholehearted support of public opinion so vital to the ultimate success of the League itself.

"GEORGE R.I."

The Prime Minister, in a message, wrote:—

"It has for long been an axiom of British foreign policy that the first of British interests is peace. The task of building up a firm structure of world peace can only be accomplished by long and patient effort. It will not be completed until the nations have forgotten the misunderstandings that now divide them, until the simple folk of every land look across their frontiers with confidence and trust towards their neighbours on the other side. Since that task is long and difficult, since it must tax to the utmost the efforts of the enlightened peoples of the world, every man and woman of good will must wish success to those who labour to help it forward—those in short, of this League of Nations Union, who in accordance with its Royal Charter prepare dull or doubting opinion for each progressive step. In that spirit I send my warmest greetings to your dinner to-night."

A message from Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General to the League, was also read.

LORD CECIL AND THE LEAGUE

The CHAIRMAN, proposing the loyal toast, referred to the absence of Lord Grey, remarking that at the last moment he had been prevented by the urgent and strict orders of his medical advisers. He (the chairman) had been furnished with the statement that Lord Grey had been suffering for the last few days from a temporary mistiness of vision. He had received medical advice of the strongest kind to cancel all public engagements for the present.

LORD CECIL said the presence of the Prince might turn out not the least of his Royal Highness's many public services. He believed they were all ready to admit the truth of the old saying that peace was the greatest of British interests. He was convinced that the overwhelming majority of the citizens of this country, and, he believed, of the Empire, were in favour of the League of Nations. But, assured as the League was of strong support, let them not believe that peace was an assured thing. It was one of those mixed blessings which they could only hope to obtain if they were prepared to work for it, and if necessary to make sacrifices for it.

Let them not suppose that peace was merely the absence of war: it was an active and positive frame of mind in the nation, and in the forming of that frame of mind a leading part could be played by the great British Commonwealth of Nations. It was because of that that he welcomed the support of the British Dominions through their representatives there that night, and particularly the support of the Prince of Wales, who was about to address them.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH

The PRINCE OF WALES said:—

It gives me great pleasure to be present at this celebration of our common faith in two great institutions—the British Commonwealth and the League of Nations. We meet at a particularly fitting moment, when the near approach of Armistice Day recalls that awful period, still so vivid to almost all of us who are present this evening, when the British Empire demonstrated to the world two outstanding facts: First, its own complete solidarity as the greatest brotherhood the world has ever known; and, secondly, its readiness to help in the building of a similar brotherhood among all nations.

Ladies and gentlemen, these facts must increase both in reality and in importance. They are interdependent, and they both find expression through the united policy of the British Empire in membership of the League of Nations.

I am well aware that there are still, in all countries, some people who profess to have no belief in the efficacy of the League of Nations to prevent another devastating world war. I would ask those people to think a little deeper; to reflect, first, that the way to prevent war is not by some sudden and violent action at the eleventh hour, but by the gradual and steady formation of habits of international cooperation and mutual trust; and, secondly, to ask themselves, if they mistrust the League, what possible alternative they have to offer for establishing peace and rebuilding world prosperity.

ONE-FOURTH OF THE HUMAN RACE

To-night's gathering is in itself one of the most convincing proofs that could be given of the possibility of international cooperation on a very extensive basis. Here is represented one-fourth of the entire human race, comprising men of different races, languages, and conditions, but united under the Crown by a common tradition of loyalty. They enjoy complete civil and political liberty; they maintain their separate nationalities and pursue their own methods of development. They have passed beyond the stage at which it is the duty of a nation vehemently to assert its independence. That is now accepted as a matter of course; and there remains the higher and greater duty of cooperation for the good of the whole. They have solved the problem of disarmament among themselves, for the question of making war against one another has been relegated to the scrap-heap. Differences are settled not by resort to arms, not even by formal arbitration, but by friendly meetings and conversations round a table. Canada, we are all proud to remember, has set an especially great example. Her whole vast frontier facing the United States is devoid of armed force.

Ladies and gentlemen, surely civilization has by now reached a point at which we can believe that these facts have some meaning. If one-fourth of the human race can thus prove the practicability of a true League of united but independent nations, is it mere idealism to hope that the remaining three-fourths will be able to tread the same path? It is, at any rate, most vital to our own interests that that hope should be fulfilled; for the British Commonwealth has frontiers upon every ocean and every continent and needs not local peace but world peace.

What is the real secret of the unity of the British Commonwealth? It is surely to be found, first, in the full respect of all members for one another's freedom; and, secondly, in a common will to understand one another, to cooperate with one another, and to observe faithfully all mutual obligations.

The nations of the League have had, of course, a much harder problem to face. Unlike us, they have had among them differences of language, conflicts of history, old enmities and mistrusts to overcome. It is here that the work of the voluntary societies, like our own League of Nations Union, has proved indispensable. Without their work it would have scarcely been possible to bring about in nation after nation the necessary change in the national outlook.

It was recognized by the statesmen who formed the Covenant of the League that to found a mere League of Governments would be to court the failure that has often attended the efforts after permanent peace in the past. A treaty like the Covenant implied a change not merely in official action but in national habits of thought; it was a treaty which must be understood and accepted by the peoples themselves. The peoples must be parties to the treaty. Public opinion must be the very foundation of the world League if the structure is to have a prospect of permanence. Our own society, the League of Nations Union, is, I believe, the largest and strongest of all the voluntary societies. Largely through its efforts similar societies have been set on foot in all the principal nations that are members of the League; and, more important still, teaching of the League Covenant and of the principles of international cooperation through the League is now being given in the State schools of practically all the nations. In education, we are often told, lies the key to the future. But we adults need it, perhaps, as much as children do. The causes of war are manifold. And the education which would build up the spirit of peace in nation after nation must explore many avenues of human activity and thought. The numerous sections of the League of Nations Union's organization show that the need has been felt of carrying out this educational work in a methodical and businesslike manner. Such work calls for the support of every right-thinking man and woman; and I trust that the people of this country, which has been the pioneer of so many great and beneficent movements, will realize the urgent importance of doing all in their power to assist the League of Nations Union in the greatest crusade of all—the crusade for world peace.

SIR L. BARON'S GIFT

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., who proposed the toast of "His Majesty's Governments Overseas," announced that, in response to the Prince's appeal on behalf of the League of Nations Union, Sir Louis Baron had given £5,000 to carry on the good work. Mr. Thomas referred to the Imperial Conference, and declared:—"We intend that this Conference shall not fail, because we believe that there are millions of men and women who pin their faith and their hope and their ideals to this great Imperial Conference. We intend not to disappoint them, and it is because I believe we will not disappoint them; because I believe there will emerge from this Conference something that will tend to the permanent value, development, and prosperity of the British Commonwealth of Nations that I have the greatest pleasure in proposing this toast, and coupling it with the name of that Socialist Premier, Mr. Bennett." (Cheers.)

Mr. BENNETT, in reply, said the Governments overseas had some reason to be proud of the Covenant of the League of Nations, for their Prime Ministers played a very substantial part in framing it. The very life of democracy depended on the maintenance of peace; for there could be no progress in the world unless Governments were able to work out the problems of their peoples in peace and tranquility. This generation at least knew something more of the horrors of war than any before it, and the price that had been paid in the destruction of human life. He was convinced that, in view of the development of science, if the nations engaged in hostilities again it would mean the end of our civilization.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, submitting the toast, "The League of Nations," said that if anyone doubted that the League was already a great force and capable of becoming a greater he or she should go to Geneva, listen to the discussions that there took place, and note the conversations as well as the public speeches which did so much to smooth away difficulties, to create agreement, and to find with the aid of that great factor time a solvent for difficulties which at first approach seemed insoluble. The League was not a guarantee against war. It might be long, it would be long, before that claim could be made, but the League was already an immense obstacle to war.

The DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S proposed the toast of "The Chairman," who briefly replied.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN SCOTLAND

ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

A Scientific Advisory Committee on Medical Administration and Investigation has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The reference to the Committee is to assist the Department of Health for Scotland in applying the results of scientific research to the details of public health administration and in promoting such medical investigations as come within the sphere of the Department or of the local authorities in Scotland." The members of the Committee are:—

Mr. ALEXANDER BOWMAN, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Scientific Superintendent in Marine Laboratory of the Fishery Board for Scotland; PROFESSOR C. H. BROWNING, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S., Professor of Bacteriology, Glasgow University; PROFESSOR E. D. CARMICHAEL, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, Glasgow University; PROFESSOR F. A. E. CREW, M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh University, and Director of Animal Breeding Research Department; SIR WALTER M. FLETCHER, K.B.E., M.D., &c., Secretary to the Medical Research Council; SIR ROBERT GREIG, M.A., LL.D., M.Sc., F.R.S.E., Secretary, Department of Agriculture for Scotland; Mr. JOHN JEFFREY, C.B., C.B.E., Secretary, Department of Health for Scotland; MR. JOHN KERR, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H., Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health for Scotland; Mr. A. S. M. MACGREGOR, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Glasgow; PROFESSOR T. J. MACKIE, M.D., D.P.H., Professor of Bacteriology, Edinburgh University; PROFESSOR J. J. R. MACLEOD, D.Sc., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Professor of Physiology, Aberdeen University; PROFESSOR T. OGSTON, D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., Professor of Pathology, Glasgow University; Mr. J. B. ORR, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., Director, Rowett Institute for Research in Animal Nutrition, Aberdeen; and PROFESSOR W. ROBERTS TULLOCH, O.B.E., M.D., Professor of Bacteriology, St. Andrews University.

Dr. Parlane Kinloch is chairman, and Mr. George Wallace, of the Department of Health for Scotland, is secretary of the committee.

The appointment of the committee follows on the conference of research organizations which was held in Edinburgh in November of last year and at which Mr. T. Johnston, M.P., Under-Secretary for Scotland, presided. A more intensive use of Scottish research material and the correlation of work in the biological sciences, having a bearing on medical as well as on agricultural, fishery, or other fields, were urged at the conference. It was also urged at the conference that a scientific advisory committee would secure the application of the most recent results of medical research.

THE STAFF OF ELDER, DEMPSTER

REDUCTION TO-DAY

As a result, it is stated, of severe trade depression between 50 and 60 of the office staff at the Liverpool headquarters of Elder, Dempster, and Co., Limited, will have their services dispensed with to-day. The reduction affects some men who have had 40 years' service with the company. These, it is understood, will receive pensions, while all will receive three months' salary.

Mr. James H. Sharrock, one of the principals, stated yesterday that it was with the deepest regret that the company had come to such a decision. The shrinkage of trade, he added, had been reflected in shipping, as in every other industry, and trade was as bad in West Africa as elsewhere. It was tragic that this should happen so near to Christmas, but the company had to fall into line. There was no question of the cutting down of the staff having any bearing on a removal to London. That question was not even on the tapis.

COMBINED RAIL-AND-ROAD COACH

L.M.S. EXPERIMENT

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company are going to "try out" the first combined rail-and-road motor-coach on a stretch of line and a stretch of road near London. The coach is similar in size and appearance to the ordinary motor-coach, but is fitted with two alternative sets of wheels, one with pneumatic tires for use on the road and the other with steel tires similar to those on a railway coach. It has machinery for raising and lowering the two sets of wheels.

If the experiment is successful it will be possible to pick up passengers on the roads take them to the railway station, and run the coach on to the railway line with its second set of wheels. Similarly, people will be able to travel from London to their houses in one and the same vehicle. An official of the company said that the coach had been designed largely to compete with ordinary motor-coaches.

EXPRESS TRAIN IN COLLISION

While the 10.35 a.m. express from Euston was stationary at Nuneaton station yesterday, a light engine ran into the rear of it with some force. The engine was being used to detach one of three horse boxes at the rear of the express. Damage was done to the end horse box, but the horses were not injured. Passengers were startled by the force of the collision, but no complaints of serious injury were made. The express was not long delayed, but for a short time other expresses had to be diverted on to the slow line.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

MEMBERS ADMITTED

At a quarterly Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians held yesterday, the President, Sir John Rose Bradford, in the chair, Sir Thomas Horder, Dr. Comyns Berkeley, Sir William Willcox, Dr. A. G. Gibson, Dr. M. A. Cassidy, and Dr. Carey Coombs were elected councillors.

Dr. Comyns Berkeley was elected a representative of the College on the Central Midwives Board; Dr. R. A. Young was re-elected a member of the Committee of Management of the Conjoint Board; and Dr. J. A. Nixon, a representative of the College on the Court of the University of Liverpool. Dr. C. C. Okell was appointed Milroy Lecturer for 1932, and the award of the Jenks Memorial Scholarship to Frederick Basil Kiernander was announced.

The following, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were admitted Members:—

Banerjea, J. C., M.B.Calcutta, L.R.C.P., 4, Maxilla-gardens, W.10; Blazé, J. R., M.D.Lond., 18, Gordon-street, W.C.1; Brown, H. E., M.B.Toronto, L.R.C.P., Gateshead Mental Hospital, Sjannington, Northumberland; Cook, A. B., M.B.New Zeal., 9, Lindore-road, Clapham Common, S.W.11; Davis, C. C., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., University College Hospital, W.C.1; de Silva, F. C., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 60, Elmwood-road, S.E.24; Durie, D. L., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., West Cliff Hotel, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex; Evans, H., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 20, Grove-court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8; Ford, R. E., M.D.Lond., 26, Clapham-mansions, Nightingale-lane, S.W.4; Gumpert, E., M.B.Sheff., Bromton Hospital, S.W.3; Hellier, F. P., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 5, Bank-view, Stainbeck-lane, Chapel Allerton, Leeds; Himsworth, H. P., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., University College Hospital, W.C.1; Ibrahim, M. A., M.B.Cairo, 118, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W.9; Laurent, L. P. E., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, W.9; Leitch, N., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., Royal Institute of Public Health, 37, Russell-square, W.C.1; McCance, R. A., M.D.Camb., L.R.C.P., Pathological Dept., King's College Hospital, S.E.5; McEwen, G. R., L.R.C.P., Major, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer's House, Guards' Depôt, Caterham; Mitchell, G. O., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 22, Bethune-avenue, Friern Barnet, N.11; Mulvany, J. H., L.R.C.P., 104, Burnt Ash-road, Lee Green, S.E.; Norris, T. S. M., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., 34a, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W.9; O'Sullivan, J. V., M.D., N.U.Irel., L.R.C.P., London Hospital, E.1; Owen, T. K. M., M.B.Sheff., 44, South Bar, Banbury, Oxfordshire; Reid, J. W., M.D., Dalhousie, 12, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W.9; Robson, T., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., Newburn, Carbery-avenue, Bournemouth; Rykert, H. E., M.B.Toronto, 8, Constable-close, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.; Singh, B., M.B.Punjab, 20, Adamson-road, N.W.3; Wood, W., M.D.Aberd., Camp Hill, Millimber, Aberdeenshire.

LICENCES TO PRACTISE

Licences to practise were conferred upon 153 candidates (including 22 women) who have passed the Final Examination of the Conjoint Board. The following are the names and medical schools of the successful candidates:—

E. F. Adams, Manch.; G. L. Alcock, M.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; E. M. Alderton, Lond.; G. H. H. Ames, L.D.S.Eng., Univ. Coll.; M. Baillie, King's Coll.; G. Balasuriya, Ceylon and Guy's; N. B. Banerjee, Bombay and Manch.; C. S. Bedale, M.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; C. R. G. Barrington, Univ. Coll.; J. H. Bartlett, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Mary's; A.K. Basu, M.B.Calcutta, Univ. Coll.; D. S. Bateman, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. Thomas's; J. H. Beilby, Camb. and St. Thomas's; H. H. W. Bennett, Lond.; J. N. Bhada, L.M.S.Bombay, Univ. Coll.; A. Bina, B.Sc., Hinemann, St. Mary's; A. T. Blair, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; D. A. S. Blair, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; W. V. D. Bott, Guy's; O. H. Bostock, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. George's; J. F. Bostock, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and Lond.; W. D. W. Brooks, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. Mary's; P. Brown, Leeds and Lond.; J. Carlton, Guy's; G. T. W. Cashin, L.M.S.A.Lond., King's Coll.; D. N. Chatterji, M.B.Calcutta, Lond.; H. T. Chilton, Birm.; R. T. V. Clarke, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. Barth.'s; A. P. Clift, Toronto and Lond.; G. Coaker, Oxf. and St. Mary's; Adelina A. Collins, King's Coll.; W. D. Coltart, St. Barth.'s; L. C. Crane, Manch.; F. J. H. Crawford, Lpool.

K. L. Dalal, M.B., B.S. Bombay, Lond.; A. F. Davy, St. Barth.'s; P. T. L. Day, Guy's; C. A. V. de Candole, Camb. and St. George's; V. Delhal, Manch.; Achanta L. Devi, Punjab and Royal Free; S. L. Dimson, Lond.; G. W. Duncan, Univ. Coll.; D. Durbach, M.A.Cape, Cape and St. Barth.'s; E. C. Dymond, L.M.S.S.A.Lond., Bristol and St. Mary's; W. S. Dyson, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Manch.; M. Ellis, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Lond.; D. Evans, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Univ. Coll.; Monica M. M. Fisher, B.Sc.Lond., Camb. and Univ. Coll.; D. L. Foot, St. Barth.'s and Sheff.; H. 1927, Freer, M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., Royal Institute of Public Health, 37, Russell-square, W.C.1; McCance, R. A., M.D.Camb., L.R.C.P., Pathological Dept., King's College Hospital, S.E.5; McEwen, G. R., L.R.C.P., Major, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer's House, Guards' Depôt, Caterham; Mitchell, G. O., M.B.Lond., L.R.C.P., 22, Bethune-avenue, Friern Barnet, N.11; Mulvany, J. H., L.R.C.P., 104, Burnt Ash-road, Lee Green, S.E.; Norris, T. S. M., M.B.Camb., L.R.C.P., 34a, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W.9; O'Sullivan, J. V., M.D., N.U.Irel., L.R.C.P., London Hospital, E.1; Owen, T. K. M., M.B.Sheff., 44, South Bar, Banbury, Oxfordshire; Reid, J. W., M.D., Dalhousie, 12, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, W.9; Robson, T., M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., Newburn, Carbery-avenue, Bournemouth; Rykert, H. E., M.B.Toronto, 8, Constable-close, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.; Singh, B., M.B.Punjab, 20, Adamson-road, N.W.3; Wood, W., M.D.Aberd., Camp Hill, Millimber, Aberdeenshire.

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E. F. Adams, Manch.; G. L. Alcock, M.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; E. M. Alderton, Lond.; G. H. H. Ames, L.D.S.Eng., Univ. Coll.; M. Baillie, King's Coll.; G. Balasuriya, Ceylon and Guy's; N. B. Banerjee, Bombay and Manch.; C. S. Bedale, M.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; C. R. G. Barrington, Univ. Coll.; J. H. Bartlett, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Mary's; A.K. Basu, M.B.Calcutta, Univ. Coll.; D. S. Bateman, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. Thomas's; J. H. Beilby, Camb. and St. Thomas's; H. H. W. Bennett, Lond.; J. N. Bhada, L.M.S.Bombay, Univ. Coll.; A. Bina, B.Sc., Hinemann, St. Mary's; A. T. Blair, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; D. A. S. Blair, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; W. V. D. Bott, Guy's; O. H. Bostock, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. George's; J. F. Bostock, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and Lond.; W. D. W. Brooks, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. Mary's; P. Brown, Leeds and Lond.; J. Carlton, Guy's; G. T. W. Cashin, L.M.S.A.Lond., King's Coll.; D. N. Chatterji, M.B.Calcutta, Lond.; H. T. Chilton, Birm.; R. T. V. Clarke, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. Barth.'s; A. P. Clift, Toronto and Lond.; G. Coaker, Oxf. and St. Mary's; Adelina A. Collins, King's Coll.; W. D. Coltart, St. Barth.'s; L. C. Crane, Manch.; F. J. H. Crawford, Lpool.

K. L. Dalal, M.B., B.S. Bombay, Lond.; A. F. Davy, St. Barth.'s; P. T. L. Day, Guy's; C. A. V. de Candole, Camb. and St. George's; V. Delhal, Manch.; Achanta L. Devi, Punjab and Royal Free; S. L. Dimson, Lond.; G. W. Duncan, Univ. Coll.; D. Durbach, M.A.Cape, Cape and St. Barth.'s; E. C. Dymond, L.M.S.S.A.Lond., Bristol and St. Mary's; W. S. Dyson, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Manch.; M. Ellis, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Lond.; D. Evans, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Univ. Coll.; Monica M. M. Fisher, B.Sc.Lond., Camb. and Univ. Coll.; D. L. Foot, St. Barth.'s and Sheff.; H. 1927, Freer, M.D.Lond., L.R.C.P., Royal Free; Helen G. Gifford, Birm.; A. R. Grace, St. Barth.'s; G. J. Griffiths, B.Sc.Lond., Westminster; L. R. Griffiths, Middx.; J. H. Hall, Camb. and St. Thomas's; Marjorie K. Hall, Royal Free; E. O. Hallwell, Leeds; P. R. T. Hancock, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; J. O. Harrison, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; Letitia F. Harrison, Royal Free; Carrie I. Hearn, B.A.Penn., Royal Free; J. E. R. Heppolette, L.M.S.S.A. Lond., Bristol and St. Mary's; A. K. C. Hickson, St. George's; W. Hogg, St. Barth.'s; U. M. Hopkins, Bristol; B. Horwitz, Cape and Lond.; H. R. Hovsha, King's Coll.; H. W. Howell, Lond.; A. D. H. Hugo, Guy's; B. Isaac, St. Mary's; L. Jacobson, B.A.Cape, Cape and Lond.; F. N. Jenkinson, St. Barth.'s; W. J. Johnson, Guy's; A. Jokl, M.D. Vienna and Utrecht, Middx.; C. J. King-Turner, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and St. George's; G. C. Knight, St. Barth.'s; F. S. Krusin, B.D.S.Lond., Guy's.

D. H. Le Good, St. Thomas's; A. H. Lendon, M.R., B.S. Adelaide, Adelaide; E. Lethem, L.M.S.S.A.Lond., Guy's; L. C. Lodge, Leeds and Lond.; J. Loofe, Leeds; S. H. Lubner, Lond.; F. H. Maal, M.D.Amsterdam, Lpool; J. E. S. MacDonald, Lond.; Henrietta M. Macleod, Royal Free; J. D. McVean, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Manch.; F. G. Maitland, Cape and St. Mary's; Dorothy Makepeace, M.A.Cantab, King's Coll.; G. R. Malkin, St. Barth.'s; J. T. Maal, Durham; J. B. Marshall, St. Mary's; F. Mattar, Charing Cross; A. F. Merchant, M.B., B.S.Bomb., Bombay; Barbara L. Metin, Royal Free; T. W. Mingeaud, St. Thomas's; D. C. Mintzman, Paris and King's Coll.; H. S. Morton, Dalhousie and Lond.; C. G. Muller, Madras and St. Mary's; D. K. Mulvany, King's Coll.; R. B. Nanavatty, M.B., B.S. Bombay, Royal Free; Gladys L. Neill, King's Coll.; P. Parkes, Birm.; M. A. Parthasarathy, Bombay and Guy's; R. O. Payne, Guy's; D. Pugh, B.A.Oxon, Oxf. and King's Coll.; H. J. Powell, L.M.S.S.A. Lond., St. Mary's; D. L. Pugh, Cardiff and Univ. Coll.; Rosa Rees, Cape and Lond.; H. Ribbeck, M.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. George's; S. L. Bikhye, M.B., B.S.Punjab, Lond.; Anna L. M. E. Ringland, Univ. Coll.; M. A. Robertson, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Lond.; R. W. Robinson, March; A. W. M. Rooke, Univ. Coll.; S. Ryman, M.D.Zurich; Esther Samuel, M.B., B.S.Madras, Madras; J. W. Sarrazin, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Mary's; S. Schenkman, B.A.Cape, Cape and Lond.; J. B. Schofield, Guy's; Margaret W. Schreiber, Royal Free; D. Secker, M.Sc., Durham; Ester C. Seifert, Westminster; C. K. Simmen, Guy's; M. Singh, Lahore and Birm.; T. Singh, L.M.S.A.Lond., Punjab and Charing Cross; F. H. P. Smith, Birm.; S. Smith, Lond.; R. H. B. Snow, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; N. Solomon, Witwatersrand and St. Barth.'s; Cecilia M. Soual, Bombay and Birm.

R. S. Taylor, L.D.S.Eng., Middx.; J. W. P. Thompson, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; G. M. Tickler, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and King's Coll.; G. E. M. Turner, Middx.; A. V. Vaisey, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's; C. K. Vartan, St. Barth.'s; M. G. Vatsalya, Royal Free; C. Veritz, M.B., Ch.B.Manch., Manch.; C. Wall, Lond.; H. Walton, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Manch.; J. G. Warren, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Lond.; S. E. Weinstein, Witwatersrand and Lond.; Mary J. Westall, Royal Free; M. Weston, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Guy's; A. L. Wig, M.B., B.S.Punjab, Charing Cross; A. B. Williamson, Durham; H. W. Williamson, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Barth.'s; C. Wright, Univ. Coll.; F. J. Wright, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and Lond.; G. H. Wright, B.A.Cantab, Camb. and St. Thomas's.

Diplomas in Public Health were conferred jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons upon the following:—

M. Abers, M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; M. Ata Ullah, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; Balkrishna, M.B., B.S.Punjab, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; C. L. Bhola, M.B., B.S.Punjab, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; H. P. Chaudhri, M.B.Calcutta, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; Annie E. Connan, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; A. M. Critchley, M.D., Ch.B.Bristol, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; F. M. M. Flynn-Jones, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; V. Freeman, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; D. N. Ghosh, M.B., B.S.Lucknow, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; K. S. Hoon, M.B., B.S.Punjab, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; D. R. Kajuria, M.B., B.S.Bombay, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; R. G. Keays, M.B., B.Ch.Dublin, Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; B. S. Khurana, M.B., B.S.Punjab, Lond. Sch. Hygiene; J. N. Leitch, M.B., B.S.Lond., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Roy. Inst. Pub. Health; J. C. R. Mackenzie, M.D., Ch.B. Glasgow, Inst. Pub. Health; Mary M. Macnamara, M.B., Ch.B.Aberdeen, Roy. Inst. Pub.

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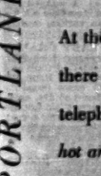

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Oct. 30

Mr. Claud Russell (His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne) had an audience of The King this morning when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Baptism of the Infant Princess, Daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, was solemnized in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace, at 3.15 o'clock to-day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Revd. Prebendary L. J. Percival (Precentor of His Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The King), baptized the Infant Princess, who received the names of Margaret Rose.

The Sponsors were the Prince of Wales (represented by the Prince George), the Princess Victoria, Princess Ingrid of Sweden (represented by the Lady Patricia Ramsay), the Lady Rose Leveson-Gower and the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon.

The King and Queen, and the Duke and Duchess of York were present.

The Hon. Mrs. David Bowes-Lyon and Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Leveson-Gower, together with the Ladies and Gentlemen of Their Majesties' Household in Waiting, and of the Household of the Duke and Duchess of York, had the honour of being invited.

Mr. E. Stanley Roper presided at the organ, and the Choir of the Chapel Royal were in attendance.

By command of The King, the Lord Colebrooke (Lord in Waiting) was present at Victoria Railway Station to-day, and on behalf of The King and Queen took leave of Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught upon His Royal Highness' departure for the South of France.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, was present at a Variety Performance which was held under the auspices of the Excelsior Philanthropic Society at the People's Palace, Mile End, this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Oct. 30

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major J. R. Aird, opened the Sawston Village College, near Cambridge, to-day.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major J. R. Aird, was present at the Dinner of the League of Nations Union at the Guildhall this evening.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is 66 to-day.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe will return to 2, Carlton House-terrace early next week from Floors Castle.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen have returned from Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to 21, Portman-square.

The Marquess of Bath left 29, Grosvenor-square yesterday for Longleat, Warminster.

The Marchioness of Zetland left 19, Arlington-street yesterday for Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Marchioness Townshend has arrived at 78, Avenue-road from Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl of Mar has arrived in London from Scotland.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe will arrive at 10, Princes-gardens from the Isle of Wight next week.

Lady Alice Reyntiens left 81, Cadogan-square on Monday for Dyneley, Burnley.

Viscount Ullswater much regrets that, owing to an engagement in the country on Wednesday last, he was unable to attend the memorial service for Sir Lonsdale Webster.

Viscountess Allendale is returning to 144, Piccadilly to-day from Newmarket.

Baroness Beaumont returned yesterday to 42, Pont-street from Newmarket.

Lord Cushendun returned to 18, Cadogan-place yesterday from Cushendun, Co. Antrim.

Lord Treowen has arrived at 9, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, W.1.

Evelyn Lady Allington returned to 41, Portland-place yesterday from Lyburn Park, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

The Hon. Mrs. Patrick Johnstone gave birth to a son at 49, Upper Berkeley-street yesterday.

Lady (Frank) Beauchamp is returning to the Hyde Park Hotel from France on Sunday next.

Sir Hugo and Lady Cunliffe-Owen, who have been at Newmarket for the last few days, will return to 58, Upper Brook-street to-day.

Captain Sir George and Lady Duckworth-King have returned to 31, Eaton-place from Mount Wear, Countess Wear, Exeter.

Miss Molly Poole, of Binfield, has taken 7, Hertford-court, Carrington-street, Mayfair (Grosvenor 1785), which will be her permanent town address.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will be present at a *matinée* performance in aid of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, which will be held at the London Hippodrome on Friday, November 7.

The Queen of Norway visited the show rooms of the General Trading Company (Mayfair), Limited, 6, Grantham-place, W., yesterday.

The final committee meeting of the Guy Fawkes Ball on November 5 was held at Viscountess Erleigh's house yesterday. These bringing parties to the ball are Lady Baron, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Hulton, Lady Melchett, Viscountess Leverhulme, and Lady Southborough.

The annual Hallowe'en Concert of the Burns Club of London will take place to-night at the Queen's Hall, at 7.30. The proceeds will be given to the two London Scottish charities, the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey. Among those who are taking part are Miss Margaret Balfour, Lady Boulton, Mr. Bransby Williams, Mr. Frederick Randow, Mr. Hay Petrie, and Mr. Harry Gordon. The band of The Seaforth Highlanders will play, and pipers and dancers from the Royal Caledonian Schools will also contribute to the programme.

Decorations will be worn at the Ice Carnival in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital at Grosvenor House to-night.

Miss Lucy Begg, after nearly 22 years' loyal and devoted service as Matron of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, is retiring at the end of the year. She will be succeeded by Miss Rose Potter, who is at present the Assistant Matron at Chester Royal Infirmary, which was founded in 1755.

We have to announce the death, in his 81st year, of Mr. R. H. Batten-Pooll, of Rode Manor, Bath, which occurred yesterday in a nursing home in London following an operation.

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Oliver, managing director of Messrs. Peake, Oliver and Peake, of the London Coal Exchange, who died yesterday in his 74th year, will take place at St. Mary's, Stansted, Essex, at 1.45 p.m. to-morrow. The 12.20 train from Liverpool-street will be met at Stansted.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

VISCOUNT COLVILLE OF CULROSS AND MISS GALE

The engagement is announced between Commander the Viscount Colville of Culross, Royal Navy (retired), and Myrtle, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier-General H. R. Gale, R.E., C.M.G., and Mrs. Gale, of Bardsey, Saanichton, Vancouver Island, B.C.

MR. R. G. MARRIOTT AND MISS P. O. LEGARD

A marriage has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, November 19, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Kensington-gore, between Robin George Marriott, Indian Forest Service, only son of the late Rev. George Strickland Marriott and Mrs. Marriott, and Pauline Octavia, youngest daughter of Colonel Sir James Digby Legard, K.C.B., and Lady Legard.

M. J. DE BLESSON AND MLLE. DE LA SIZERANNE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Paris on November 29, between M. Jacques de Blesson, Secretary to the French Embassy in London, son of M. and Mme. Jean de Blesson, of Paris, and Mlle. de la Sizeranne, daughter of the Comte de la Sizeranne and the late Comtesse de la Sizeranne, of Paris.

MAJOR R. C. CLARKE AND MISS BRADLEY

The engagement is announced between Major Richard Crawford Clarke, M.C., Reserve of Officers, of The Rocks, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury, and Elsie Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, of West Felton, Salop.

CAPTAIN T. D. C. OWENS AND MISS I. H. FRANKLIN

An engagement is announced between Captain Theobald D. C. Owens, M.C., R.W.O., 1st/4th Gurkha Rifles, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Owens, late The Somerset L.I., and Mrs. Owens, of Kambula, Bedford, and Irene Hamilton, only daughter of the late Aubrey Hamilton Franklin, Major R.E., and Mrs. Franklin, of Kwato, Liskeard-gardens, Blackheath, S.E.

MR. G. H. VICKERS AND MISS C. JOAKIM

The engagement is announced between Guy Henry, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Vickers, of Lucas's, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, and Cynthia, younger daughter of the late Mrs. Joakim and Mr. M. Joakim, of Rangoon, Burma.

MR. E. W. GASKAIN AND MISS MOUNT

The engagement is announced between Edward William, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gaskain, of Dargate, near Faversham, and Betty Clara Frances, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mount, of Hode, Patrixbourne, near Canterbury.

MR. C. P. ABBATT AND MISS COBB

The engagement is announced between Paul Abbatt, younger son of Mr. G. W. Abbatt, Colwyn Bay, late of Breeze Hill, Bolton, and Nora Marjorie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cobb, of Red Cottage, Kensington Gore.

MR. M. C. HALTON AND MISS COCK

The engagement is announced between Miles Creighton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Halton, of Etterby, Carlisle, and Edna May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Cock, of Shanghai.

MR. J. W. BROWN AND MISS M. E. BOWMAN

The engagement is announced between John Willis Brown, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Brown, of Carnick Grange, Sheffield, and Margaret Elsie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Bowman, of Raykeld, Ulverston.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE

The funeral service for Major-General Sir John Adye was held at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, yesterday. The Rev. A. H. Thompson officiated, and the chief mourners were:—Mrs. Apsley Smith and Mrs. J. W. Philips (sisters), Major-General Sir Lionel Stopford, Mr. Cyril M. Stopford, and Mrs. Weyland Latham and Miss Evans Williams (sisters-in-law). Among others present were:—

Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan, General Sir Archibald Murray, Major-General Sir Stanley von Donop, Major-General Sir Frederick Robb, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Miss Louise Stopford, Sir George Butterworth Pigott, Miss Nina and Miss Hilda Stopford, the Marchioness of Milford, Major-General Sir Arthur Paget, Major-General Sir George Kemball, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Margaret, Countess of Strafford, Sir Walter Stopford, Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Dowager Lady Gifford, Admiral Sir Frederick Fisher, Miss Irvine, Lady Brackenbury, Major-General G. C. Fuller (representing the Commander-in-Chief), Viscount Stopford, Sir Bernard and the Hon. Lady Mallet, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Leslie, Miss Owen Jokson, and Mr. Herbert Hambling.

Brigadier-General W. Hanna, Miss Betty Markham, Mrs. Montgomery Cazell, Colonel Elliott Carle, Mrs. Hewitt, Colonel H. C. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Philips, Miss Philips, Mrs. Cameron Skinner, Mr. C. Harvest (representing Colonel Harvest), Mr. Guy Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Aestruther, Mrs. Dunsmure, Major-General O. Wyatt, Brigadier-General Burney, Mr. A. M. Latham, Mrs. Cyril FitzRoy, Miss Bradshaw, Gunner Etherington, Mrs. Lewis Munro, Brigadier-General Rice, Colonel Henry Portescue, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh C. Fortescue, Colonel W. Elliot, Mrs. Reginald Smith, Major-General and Mrs. Gardiner, Miss Gertrude Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Phillimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. McEwen, Major F. Williamson, Colonel Dundas, Brigadier-General Philpps Hornby, Mrs. Whitaker, Major-General Lowry, Major-General H. L. Reed, Mrs. Hudson, Colonel Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Ward, Major F. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Maud Falkner (brother-in-law and sister) were unavoidably prevented from attending, as were also two sons who are abroad on service.

The burial took place afterwards at Marylebone Cemetery.

THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER

The funeral of Dr. William Holden Hutton, Dean of Winchester, took place in Winchester Cathedral yesterday. The Bishop of Winchester and Canon Robinson officiated. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Mence, Major and Mrs. Cecil Pelham, Mr. Charles Pelham, Miss Pelham, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Newett Gilliver, Mr. Tottenham, Lady Clementina Pottinger, Major-General Curtoys, Captain and Mrs. P. Jameson, Mr. Hubert Thompson, Mr. Hamilton Thompson, Mr. B. A. Murray, Dr. A. J. Smyth, Dr. G. Smyth, Dr. R. A. Hegarth, Canon Hepher, the Chancellor of Winchester, the Archdeacon of Chichester, the Archdeacon of Basingstoke, the Archdeacon of Surrey, the Headmaster of Winchester, the Bishop of Nassau, Sir William and Lady Portal, Colonel F. G. Willan, Mrs. C. Heseltine, Mrs. Pember, Mr. C. L. Chute, the Rev. A. Fox Chichele-Plowden, Miss Lane Fox, Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Reginald Poole, Mr. Austen Lane Poole, and Mr. R. Hart-Synnot (St. John's College). The Order of St. John of Jerusalem was also represented.

The Mayor and Corporation of Winchester attended in state.

MR. HARRY GOSLING, M.P.

A memorial service for Mr. Harry Gosling, M.P., was held at Whitefield's Central Mission, Tottenham Court-road, yesterday. Tributes were paid by Mr. A. Hayday, Mr. E. Bevin, and Mr. A. Henderson. Others present included:—

Mrs. Gosling (widow) and daughter, Mr. T. Shaw, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. R. S. Usher (representing the Prime Minister), Mr. P. J. Pybus (representing Lord Snowden), Lord Ponsonby, Lord Crawshaw, Lord Marley, Sir Cyril Hurcomb (Personal Secretary to the Ministry of Transport), Brigadier-General Sir Henry Maybury, Sir Alexander Butterworth, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Charles McLeod, Mr. D. H. Daines (representing the London Labour Party), Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P. (representing Mr. Lloyd George), Mrs. Leach, Captain Swinton, Mr. W. Leach, Mr. C. O. Llewyllen, Mr. H. T. Muggeridge, M.P., Mr. J. D. Gilbert (Port of London Authority), Mr. O. Rowe, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Dell, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Bliss, Mr. W. W. Craine, Mr. A. J. Stopel (Chemical Officers' Association), Miss C. Gunning (Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries), Mr. Robert Williams, Mr. F. F. Munsen, Mr. F. C. Barlow, Mr. Leonard W. Matters, M.P., Mr. C. Greer (Minor Grades Association), Mr. C. F. King (the Transport and General Workers' Union), Mr. E. Minter (Manager, Hays Wharf Cartage Company, Limited), Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., Mr. C. Knowles (representing Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand), Mr. T. A. Munns, Alderman T. F. Scoulding, Mr. and Mrs. George Thresh, Mr. F. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Wisker, Mr. A. Clark (representing Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport), Mr. L. Willmott (the Association of ex-Service Civil Servants), Mr. F. Bramley (Transport and General Workers' Union), Captain G. G. Mitchell (Professional Officers' Association), Lieutenant-Colonel R. Pike (representing General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Adjutant-General of the Forces), Colonel W. H. Jones, Mr. C. Peverett (Grain Trade Travel Association), Mr. T. W. Condon, Mr. A. Chapin, Mr. C. J. Mathew, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Bromley, Mr. C. Duncan, M.P.

The Imperial War Graves Commission was represented by Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Oswald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Robinson.

Cremation took place at Golders Green.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. BARRY DREW

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel George Barry Drew took place yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Sheringham, Norfolk. The Rev. C. H. Fitch and the Rev. G. E. Smith officiated. The mourners included:—Mrs. Barry Drew (widow), Miss Doreen Barry Drew (daughter), the Rev. F. Barry Drew, Miss K. Barry Drew, and Major P. S. Fryer. Among others present were:—

General C. S. Davidson (president of the Sheringham Branch, British Legion), Major De W. Harman (chairman of the branch), Mr. R. N. Parker (hon. secretary), Mrs. Stanley Christopherson (president of the women's section of the branch), Miss Davidson (chairman), and Mrs. Howard Long (hon. secretary), Mr. R. Gilbert (chairman, Urban District Council), officers and committee of the local Conservative Association, Mr. E. Christopherson, Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Atkinson, Lord Sandhurst, Sir Kenneth Kemp, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Batt, Major and Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel and Mrs. F. Hudson, Mr. A. B. Cook, Mr. P. A. Underhill, Miss L. Upcher, Mrs. J. E. Upcher, Sir Clement Everitt, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Lionel, Major and Mrs. Willetts.

The 14th, The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's Own) was represented by Captain Spicer, and a bugler from it sounded Last Post and Reveille after the burial.

MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN I. F. MACALPINE AND THE HON. DOROTHY BETHELL

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday of Captain Ian Ferguson Macalpine, only son of the late Mr. Francis Ferguson Macalpine and Mrs. Macalpine, of Guernsey, Channel Isles, and South Australia, and the Hon. Dorothy Bethell, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Bethell, of Bushey House, Bushey, Herts. Canon Morrow officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of oyster-tinted satin, embroidered with pearls and crystals, the back of the flared skirt widening out into a short train. Her long tulle veil was held in place by an embroidered band of pearls and crystal, and she carried a sheaf of red roses. There was one grown-up bridesmaid, the Hon. Phyllis Bethell, and she wore a long dress of oyster-tinted satin, with a short red velvet coatee and a close-fitting red velvet cap. She carried a red velvet muff, with a spray of lilies-of-the-valley pinned to it. There were four little bridesmaids—Miss Karis Mond, Miss Jocelyn Peake, Miss Rosalys Massey, and Miss Christine Eltringham. They wore long dresses of oyster-tinted satin, with fichus knotted in front, the hems finished with ruching. They wore scalloped halo headdresses of red velvet, tying with velvet ribbons under their chins, and they carried little Victorian posies of mixed flowers. The two pages, Master Guy Bethell and Master Timothy Parsons, wore long trousers of oyster-tinted satin, with frilled shirts. Mr. D'Arcy Stephens was best man. A reception was held at Claridge's, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Francis Macalpine, the Hon. John and Mrs. Bethell, Mr. Frederick Bethell, Mrs. Parsons, the Hon. William Bethell, Mrs. Thomas and Lady Bethell, Miss Elisabeth Bethell, Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, Mrs. Hutchison Townshend, Mr. C. Sutherst, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. A. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Amin, Mrs. Tolhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Medlicott, Mary, Mrs. Keiley, the Misses Abrahams, Captain Paton, Mr. Murry Gotto, Mr. Gerald Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Fyfe, Lady Melchett, Mr. D. Whitaker, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Shelia Carr, Mr. H. Nelson, Mrs. Eric Hurt, Mrs. William Carlisle, Sir Herbert Hambling, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hambling, Miss Hambling, Wing-Commander Lowe, Mrs. Tracy Sandys, Captain Leonard Phipps, Mrs. George Lazarus, Miss Alston, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stapley Wharton, Mr. Trevor and Lady Dawnay, Mr. William and Lady Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Howard Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. N. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Heseltine, Lady McGowan, Mrs. Seaview, Miss Kemp Welch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor, Mr. D. Fraser Smith, Captain and Mrs. C. P. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Lady Towle, Mrs. Henry Van den Bergh, Mrs. Hamilton Fulton, Mr. Fulton, Colonel and Mrs. Wheelwright, Miss Grace Lady Harris, Mr. H. F. Eddowes, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Eastick, Mrs. Ian Miller, Miss Birchenough, Miss Mary Simms, Baroness Verton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Russell, Mr. A. Goudie, Countess Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Slattery, Mrs. Harold Waring, Mrs. Henry Haslam, Mrs. Wells Thorpe, the Hon. Miss Allsopp-Winn, Mr. Douglas Crichton, Mrs. Leonard Norris, Major and Mrs. L. W. Bird, Mrs. Frank Holman, Sir Louis and Lady Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bourchier, Mrs. Cardcutt, Miss Mary Johnston, Miss Morrow, Mrs. Rank, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Sweddle, Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret Wades, Mr. and Mrs. Hugins, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James and Lady Connolly, Miss Dorothy Palmer, Mrs. M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Holloway, Lady Ashmore, Mr. A. H. Wiseman, Mrs. Lindsay Colcutt, Miss Foulkes, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Tom Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cahill, Lady Gascoigne, Sir Samuel and Lady Instone, Mrs. Wake, Mr. K. S. Edgar, Mr. R. E. Edgar and Miss Edgar, Mrs. Bentley, Sir William and Lady Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Truscott, Mrs. Ernest Saddthrown, Captain and Mrs. Ackroyd, Mr. Dudley Cook, Miss Glennie, Mrs. Reuter Barrett, Mr. C. and Mr. J. Houston Boswall, Mrs. George Duckworth Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Steel, Mr. James Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Wooley, Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips, Miss Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. Angus Kennedy, Mr. A. M. Mackay, Mr. S. Norris Griffiths, Mr. Percy Sparks, Mr. D. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. E. M. Gunning, Mr. F. Covell, Mr. H. S. Middleditch, and Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson.

The honeymoon is being spent abroad, and the bride travelled in a red dress, with a black fox fur.

CAPTAIN T. B. A. EVANS-LOMBE AND MISS M. L. CAMPBELL

The marriage took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street yesterday, of Captain Brian Evans-Lombe, 9th King's Royal Irish Hussars, elder son of Colonel C. S. B. Evans-Lombe, of The Mount, Beer, Devon, and Miss Marjorie Landale Campbell, younger daughter of Sir Gordon and Lady Campbell, 9, Hyde Park-square, W. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman and the Rev. E. H. Barnes officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simply cut gown of parchment-tinted satin, made with a close-fitting bodice and a halter collar and long sleeves. The train was formed by the back of the skirt. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a pearl head-dress, and she carried a sheaf of auratum lilies and tuberoses. There were three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Emmie Black, Miss Mary Harvey, and Miss Vera Woodburn. They wore long frocks of scarlet georgette with long sleeves and square necks. They had silver head-dresses and necklaces of red stones and diamants, and they carried bouquets of anthurium lilies. Captain Daly, 8th K.R.I. Hussars, was best man.

A reception was held at the Connaught Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Colonel Jas. Anderson, Miss Adams, Sir Walter and Lady Allan, Mrs. Alston, Miss Mary Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Bunley, Mrs. Riccheboocd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bright, Mr. Pattye, Mrs. Arthur Baker, Mrs. Norman Bayne, Miss Neill, Miss Buck, Commander and Mrs. Bayndon, Mrs. Blackwood and Miss Russell, Sir Francis and Lady Broodbank, Mrs. Buchanan, the Misses Brodribb, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bickerons, Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Bon, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. and Miss Luttrell, Miss Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Sir James and Lady Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Caldwell, Sir James and Lady Devonshire, Miss Drayson, Mrs. Jacob Evans, Sir Philip and Lady Grey-Egerton, the Misses Esthoven, the Misses Evans, Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Arcedekne Antrobus, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Major and Mrs. Gibson-Fleming, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Bertie Gibbs, Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Gibbes, Mrs. Norman Gray, Mrs. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Garrick and the Misses Garrick, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Garrick, Mr. and Mrs. Gamberg, the Misses Gordon, Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Walter Hall, Colonel and Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Hasell, Captain and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. and Miss Hoar, Mrs. Howard Hazell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hooper, Mrs. Huth, Miss Cruikshank, Miss Joseph.

Mrs. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Jesson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kean, Baroness de Knoop, Colonel and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Landale, Mrs. Lawcock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Landale, Miss Mount, Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Mr. Mondelson, Mrs. Burnie, Mrs. Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Osborne, Colonel and Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Oldham, Miss Alice Patterson, Mrs. Claude Portbury, Miss Linda Portbury, Mr. and Mrs. Perryman, Mrs. Fred Payne, Mrs. Pryce, Mrs. Raw, Mrs. Rorer, Miss Louise Russell, Mrs. Bruce Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Rochford, Miss Nora Reeve, Mr. Bernard Robertson, Major-General Sir Granville and Lady Ryrie, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Sir Edward and Lady Samuel, Miss Stange, Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, Mr. Sergey, Mrs. Walter Smith, Mrs. Parson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stocock, Mr. and Mrs. Villiers Smith, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Oakley, the Hon. Samuel and Mrs. Vestey, Sir Edmund and Lady Vestey, Lord Vestey, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Vestey, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vestey, Colonel and Mrs. Woodhouse, Lady Whitburn, the Hon. Sybil Berthwick, Lord Whitburgh, Mrs. Wrigley, Mrs. Gwatkin Williams, Sir Frederick and Lady Young, Sir Owen and Lady Mulleus, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bundey, Sir Thomas and Lady Robinson, Sir Harry and Lady Mayngbirgh, Colonel and Mrs. Darrell, Major and Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. LeMarchant, Mrs. Arnall Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spencer Moore, Major and Mrs. Hutchinson.

Colonel and Mrs. Fullerton, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Major-General Sir Guy and Lady Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Blyth, Colonel and Mrs. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crisps, Mrs. Crester, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol, Mrs. D. Wylie, Colonel and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Dena, Captain and Mrs. Evans-Lombe, Miss Ellison, Captain and Mrs. Fernie, Mrs. Gilmour, Admiral Sir Percy and Lady Grant, Mrs. Gosney, Dr. and Mrs. Hooker, Colonel and Mrs. Howlett, Colonel and Mrs. Blakiston-Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. A. E. Jackson, the Misses Krook, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Mollmer, Major Mullineux, Colonel and Mrs. Murray, Colonial Misserden, Mrs. Mac, Lord O'Neill, Captain and Mrs. Paton, Captain W. T. Pearson, Mrs. Quarne, Mr. and Mrs. Roby, Major Rowley, Captain Ray, Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Smyth Coburne, Mrs. Vaughan Price, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Miss Williams, Miss Frances Wigzin, Mrs. G. Weldon, Major N. T. Rennett, Mr. Oliver Belleas, Mr. and Mrs. Tarr, Mrs. Halford-Thompson, Major and Mrs. Luttrell, Brigadier and Mrs. Cayze, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Gardiner, the Rev. E. and Mrs. Bartlet, Major and Mrs. Evans-Lombe, Mr. and Mrs. Ironside, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Gatshell-Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Evans-Lombe, Mrs. Bishop, Colonel and Mrs. Brown.

Colonel and Mrs. Alec Evans-Lombe, Brigadier Vander Byl, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Tawuda, Colonel H. N. Thoyts, Major and Mrs. Cairns, Colonel and Mrs. Curell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Jones, Major and Mrs. Pepe, Major and Mrs. Watson, Major and Mrs. Staniland, Captain D. W. Daly, Captain Watson, Captain and Mrs. Chirnside, Captain and Mrs. Crawshay, Mr. H. Hope-Murray, Mr. D. V. Cripps, Mr. P. R. W. Hore, Mr. J. C. Cowburn, Mr. Hazelmont, Mr. Fernie, Mr. F. G. Dunne, Captain and Mrs. Greenstreet, Mr. C. Duff, Mr. J. W. Phillips, Captain Norton, Major Bell, Mr. R. H. Tinsler, Captain Burrows, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Allanson Winne, Mr. Frank Black, Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Dirnie, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Miss Stenson, Major and Mrs. McMeking, Mr. Marden, Mr. Wairu, Mr. and Mrs. Popham, Mr. Rivington, Miss Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrie, Miss Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Trefusis, the Rev. and Mrs. de Vere, Mr. and Mrs. Van Mappen, Miss Wigram, Mrs. and Miss Weatherall, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Wedderburn, Mr. and Mrs. Denison-Pender, Mrs. Ansell, Master and Miss Evans-Lombe, Mr. R. Gardiner, Commander and Mrs. Ommaney, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Harris-Mitchell, Mrs. Doughty, Mrs. Harrop, Colonel J. Moore, Captain and Mrs. Murray, Miss Mackenzie, Captain Knight, Major and Mrs. Kenny, and Mrs. Hobbs.

The honeymoon is being spent abroad, and the bride travelled in a blue dress and coat trimmed with nutria fur and a hat to match.

CAPTAIN W. G. HORTON AND MISS LE BAS

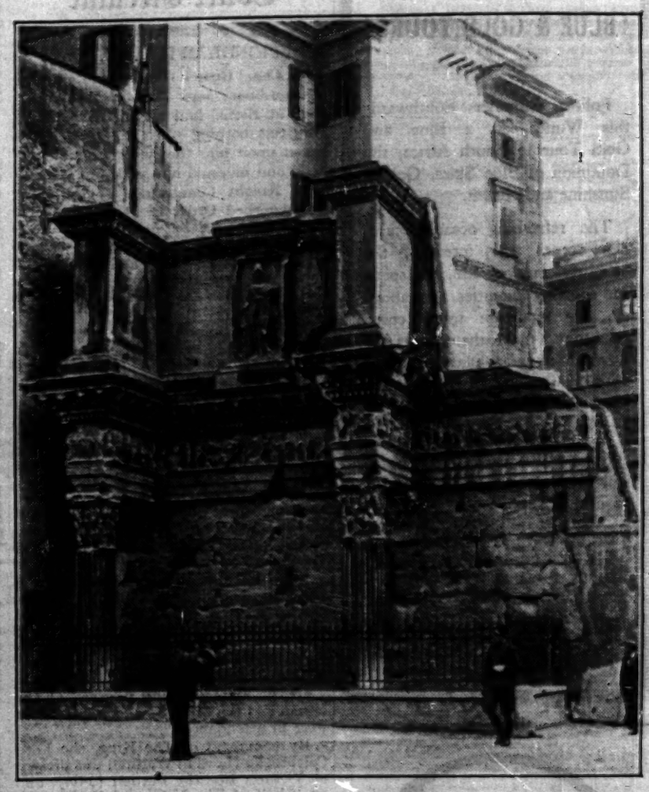
The marriage took place yesterday, at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Captain William Gray Horton, M.C., Scots Guards, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Horton, of New York and Paris, and Miss Gwendoline Anna Le Bas, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Le Bas, of 28, Bryanston-square, W. The Rev. C. E. Chadwick officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. E. N. Simms, vicar of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin heavily embroidered with pearls, with long sleeves close-fitting to the elbow and finishing in a wide embroidered tulle frill to the wrist. Her full embroidered satin train was formed by the back of the skirt and was edged with tulle flouncing, and her tulle veil was held in place by a headdress of pearls. She carried a sheaf of lilies. There were three pages, Master John Macdonald-Buchanan, Master Michael Brooke, and Master Michael Bendix, and four little girl bridesmaids, Miss Venita Wills, Miss Jean Macdonald-Buchanan, Miss Rosalind Barnes, and Miss Merolie de Lavis Trafford. The maids wore high-waisted frocks of bright silver tissue with wreaths of gold leaves in their hair, and carried sheaves of gilded lilies. The pages wore long trousers of silver tissue with shirts of white ninon. Miss Molly Le Bas (sister of the bride) was the only grown-up bridesmaid, and she wore a long-sleeved dress of silver tissue and silver net, the skirt forming a short train at the back. She carried a sheaf of gilded lilies and had a headdress of gold tissue. All the bridesmaids wore crystal necklaces, the gifts of the bridegroom, and the pages had gold sleeve links. Major Trappes Lomax, Scots Guards, was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the May Fair Hotel, when among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Horton, Mrs. W. Le Bas, Mr. Clement Le Bas, Mr. Edward Le Bas, Junr., Captain and Mrs. A. P. Le Bas, the Hon. Dorothy and the Hon. Frances Tollemache, Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Plumer, Viscount Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Gold, Mrs. Tony Gold, Miss L.

PRESERVATION WORK IN ROME: TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRILIS

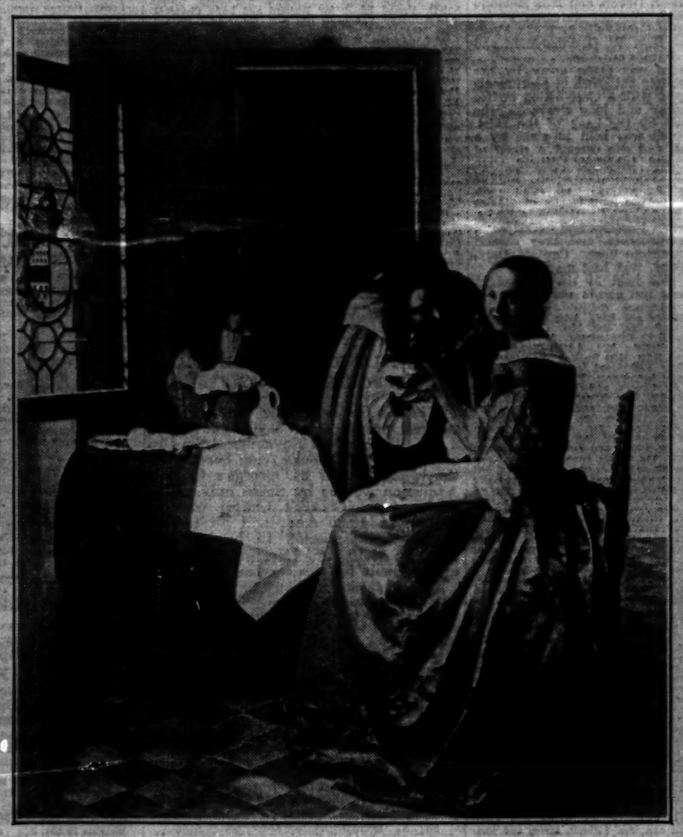
IMPROVEMENTS IN ROME.—Great progress has recently been made in the work of archaeological excavation and restoration in Rome, and the above photograph shows the isolation of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis after the demolition of many houses which formerly impeded the view of this fine building. It is a precious example of the Greco-Italic temples of the Republican age.



THE FORUM OF NERVA.—Another example of the clearance work that has been proceeding in Rome. Houses near the Via Alessandrina have been destroyed and the remains of the Forum of Nerva can as a result be clearly seen.

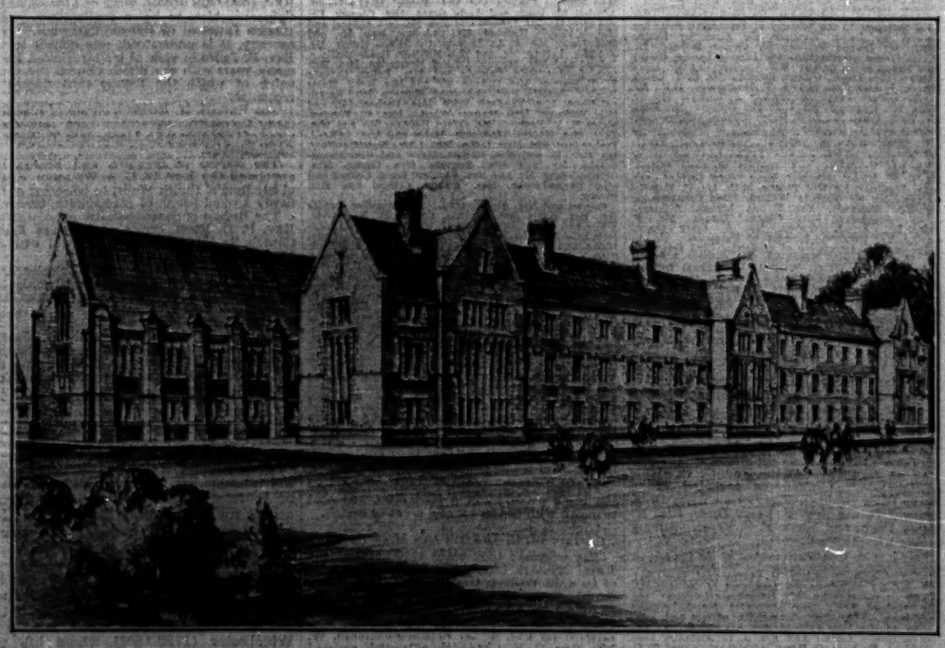
PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, the baby daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, was christened in the Private Chapel at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The Princess with her nurse leaving for the Palace.

THE PRINCE OF WALES yesterday opened Sawston Village College. A photograph taken in the grounds of the college just after his arrival.



THE BRUNSWICK VERMEER.—The "Girl with Wineglass," one of the finest of the works of Vermeer of Delft, for which Sir Joseph Duveen has made an offer of £135,000 to the Brunswick Museum foundation.

MR. BALDWIN arriving at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday for the Conservative Party meeting. He was greeted with enthusiasm and a motion for a change of leadership was defeated.



GIRTON COLLEGE EXTENSION.—The design for the proposed new east wing and the new library for Girton College, for which an appeal is being launched to-day. The college was founded over 60 years ago, and it is 27 years since the last additions were made to the buildings. In order to meet a pressing need for room it will be necessary to build a block of students' rooms together with new lecture rooms. Improvements to the existing buildings are also needed as well as a new library. A letter on the subject appears on another page.

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THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING

CONFIDENCE IN MR. BALDWIN

462 VOTES TO 116

The following report of the Conservative Party meeting was issued from the Conservative Central Office Press Department last night:—

A specially convened meeting of Conservative peers, M.P.s, and candidates was held this (Thursday) morning at the Caxton Hall to hear a statement by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the party, on the policy of the party. The body of the hall was crowded, and a considerable number of the audience had to find accommodation in the gallery.

On Mr. Baldwin arriving in the hall and taking the chair the whole audience rose and cheered him again and again, the demonstration lasting nearly two minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—There is not a man in this room, whatever his views on the subjects we are going to discuss to-day, who does not hold very dear the prestige of our party. Nothing is doing our party more damage in the country than the internal dissensions which have been patent and obvious to everybody for many months past; nothing is doing more damage to the politics of this country than the election that is being fought in South Paddington to-day (cheers); nothing is doing more damage to our party than the kind of communication that was sent to the Press Association the night before last. (Cheers.)

I preface my observations with these remarks because I want us all to bear in mind to-day that those are the circumstances in which the eyes of the country are upon this meeting, and therefore anything in our proceedings which may lead to undue delay, and to unseemly wrangles, can do us nothing but harm. Let all things be done decently and in order and done quickly. Remember that any effect of an evil nature that may result from our proceedings here to-day will not react so much on me as on the party as a whole.

This meeting, which I should have had in any case, not on policy, which is a matter for the leader of the party, but on the leadership, owes its immediate origin to a requisition which I received the other day signed by some 47 or 48 members of the party in the House of Commons. I quite understood. I have no objection to the course; it is perfectly normal, perfectly legitimate; and this meeting is a meeting, whatever else may be said, primarily and necessarily to discuss the question of the leadership and to come to a conclusion. I propose to make a short speech to you on the fiscal policy, and, perhaps what is unusual, to display to you the motives that have moved me in the course I have taken during this year. As the issue is simple and I think there can be no difference of opinion in the party on fiscal policy, I very much hope that we may be ready to proceed without delay to the really important matter of this meeting. When that takes place I shall ask Lord Salisbury as the leader in the House of Lords to take the chair in my absence. I shall not be present at the meeting because it will be far easier for both those who support me and for those who take a contrary view to speak with the more perfect freedom, which I desire to-day on all sides, in my absence.

THE PARTY POLICY

I may say another word on that before I leave the room, but I will speak to you now for a few minutes on the question of policy. First let me repeat what I said: whenever a party chooses its leader it invests that leader by that action of selection with the right of putting forward the party policy. (Hear, hear.) There has never been any other course pursued in this party. But the leader in doing that, of course, has to be guided by his own common sense. He has to be guided by his own knowledge of the currents of opinion in the country, and he has to be guided by keeping in close touch with all that goes on and with the resolutions that are passed at the meetings of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

Now any of you who are historical students know that that part of a leader's task is one of the most difficult that falls to his lot. I have always felt it rash to declare the policy too early and too long before a General Election (hear, hear); and there are many points in the policy which have not yet been touched upon and will not be until the election is upon us.

But owing to events into which I need not go—but they are familiar to all in this room—my hand has been forced throughout the year, and I was placed in a difficult situation in the early spring months. At that time it was difficult to see exactly how far the deterioration in employment and trade was going to proceed. We were standing on a policy of very thorough safeguarding, but I declined to commit the party at that time either by using the term Empire free trade or by committing the party to taxation of food, until I was in a position to say to the electorate that we were going to get something for it. (Cheers.)

That was the position on which I spoke on perhaps more platforms through the North of England than any leader has ever done before in the same space of time (Hear, hear); and while I was engaged in holding the North a good many were engaged in losing the South. (Hear, hear.) By July it was perfectly evident that business conditions had deteriorated more than any could foresee a few months before—and I think that state of affairs was accelerated by the Budget—and that all heart was going out of the people. (Hear, hear.) You often hear the phrase used, it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. I have not much experience of camels, but they tell me that what the camel does is to kneel down, and after the load is placed on him, when that load is heavier than he thinks he can carry he will not rise. That is the position of industry to-day; and it wanted a much bigger fillip than could be given by any mere announcement of safeguarding. But on Imperial policy I have always held the view that for the leader of the party—I say nothing about anybody else, I am speaking of the leader of the party, whoever he is—it would have been in the highest degree rash to have made any pronouncement without waiting to see what came out of the Imperial Conference. (Hear, hear.)

DOMINIONS' OFFER

Now something did come out of the Imperial Conference; for the first time we learned that the Dominion Prime Ministers were willing to do business. That is the great point. The details which have been put out so far do not matter. Details count in negotiations. The willingness was there; and what did I do then? I had decided already that, in the position of industry as disclosed during the few preceding months, nothing short of a tariff on foreign manufactured goods would meet the case. I pledged myself to introduce one immediately; and with regard to the Imperial Conference, what was to be done? You could only say that you were willing to deal, or that you were not willing, when the offer had once been made. The whole situation was completely changed, and no leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party could have taken any other line than the line I took; the acceptance of this offer, and the expression of a willingness to have a perfectly free hand to deal. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.) Everything industrially and commercially had so deteriorated that it had become dangerous to wait. The situation was quite different from what it was in the spring. The whole party, wherever they find themselves—North, Midlands, and South—have now got a basis to fight upon where they can hold the position. The fight in many places will be hard, but they have got a logical basis which they can explain, which they can fight on, and which they can win upon. (Cheers.) They cannot win, of course, if we go on as we have been going on. (Hear, hear.) I will say no more about that.

Our fiscal policy, in a word, is the policy of what has always been called throughout this year the policy of the free hand, and I ask this meeting to endorse that policy, that we may get on to the real business of this meeting; and that is the question of who shall lead the party in the pursuit of that policy. (Loud cheers.) Will all those who support that policy hold up their hands? . . . And on the contrary? . . . Carried unanimously—no, not unanimously. (Lord Beaverbrook was the sole dissentient to the motion.)

And now, my lords and gentlemen, the serious part of the business is about to begin. I would only say this: I have been pressed to resign. (Cries of "No.") In some circumstances, I do not say I would have resigned; but I would have given it my consideration. In the present circumstances I will not give it my consideration—(loud and prolonged cheers)—except on one condition. I always bow to the will of my party, and if, after discussion, you think fit to tell me that you desire another leader, I walk out, with no malice in my heart; I retire from politics; I will do nothing to "queer the pitch" of whomever you may choose as my successor; provided that if, on the other hand, you endorse my leadership to-day I shall expect—I do expect—more loyalty than in the past few months.

Mr. Baldwin then retired from the meeting amid loud and prolonged cheers.

"THE OLD GANG"

After Mr. Baldwin had left the meeting Lord SALISBURY took the chair.

Colonel GRETTON said that it was vital that they should establish unity. He and his friends were there to raise the question and get it settled. Whatever the decision, they all desired to attain the unity of the party.

"First of all," he said, "I know you will allow me to state some reasons why I think it is necessary there should be a change in the leadership, without stating any personal grounds whatever. It is essential that we should be led with vigour and determination and foresight. I am not challenging the policy. We are all agreed on the policy. Unfortunately our present Leader has surrounded himself by some supporters, some advisers, who do not have universal confidence. Will you allow me to use a vulgar phrase in order to save time? A very widespread opinion in the country outside is that the voters are not prepared to vote again for the old gang."

Colonel Gretton then criticized the late Administration, its lack of initiative and its achievements, especially in regard to economy and safeguarding. He alluded to foreign policy and unemployment, and continued:—"When we advocate our present policy on public platforms we are asked, Why did you not do what you now advocate when you had a majority of 200?" He complained of the want of vigour in opposition and the way the economic policy had moved forward under pressure. Colonel Gretton went on to say that the impression had been created that Mr. Baldwin had not the ability or the power to carry out his policy or to lay down a definite line of action.

Colonel Gretton concluded by appealing to the meeting to put on one side all prejudice, all friendship, and to apply their consciences and direct their minds to coming to the best decision in the interests of the nation. He then moved a resolution that a change of leadership of the party was necessary in the national interest. Major KNDERSLEY seconded the resolution.

Sir ASSHETON POWNALL, in reply, defended the record of the late Government, pointing out that taxation had been reduced, and that the cost of the general strike and the coal dispute had to be met. On the general question of the leadership of the party, he was purely and frankly a wholehearted Stanley Baldwinite, partly because he entirely agreed with the policy which Mr. Baldwin had adopted in an extraordinarily difficult time, amid continual attacks. There was no doubt that among the present electorate there was no one more trusted than Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who had been described as the greatest electoral asset the Conservative Party had in the country to-day. He urged concentration on the misdeeds of the Socialists.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S SPEECH

After speeches by Lord Mildmay, Major Colville, and Colonel Headlam in support of Mr. Baldwin, and from Lord Lymington and Mr. Marjoribanks in favour of Colonel Gretton's resolution, the suggestion was made that Lord Beaverbrook should be invited to address the meeting. He came to the platform amidst some cries of dissent.

Lord BEAVERBROOK said he was not concerned to defend the Press in that assembly at this time. He could do so and could make considerable criticism against the leadership of the Conservative Party and the attitude of the leadership to the newspapers. Continuing, he said:—

"Neither am I concerned in the debate which is going forward in relation to the motion of Colonel Gretton, for I am not greatly interested in the leadership of the Conservative Party. I am interested in the policy of that party. That is really my affair. I am not at all satisfied with the policy in its present development, nor have I been satisfied with it in its changing developments over the last six months. The reason I am not satisfied in its present development is because I believe that the quota, like the referendum, will be used as a shield and not a spear.

"That is why I dislike the quota so very much; nor do I imagine that the quota will satisfy the Dominions in their desire for preferences in this market, for which they are prepared to give very considerable benefits in exchange. I do not think the quota will bring any of those benefits which we do so desire. I recognize that the quota, supported as it is by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is going to be a very, very weak case for the Conservative candidates to make on the platform. ("No, no.") Nor do I think that we can satisfy the electors. Furthermore, I am quite convinced that the quota will not operate in relation to the Empire. I can quite conceive the quota being a quite satisfactory instrument for controlling the consumption of wheat here in Britain, provided the quota is backed up by a tariff—a quota with a tariff; but you cannot have a quota without a tariff.

"I can conceive of the quota operating under the shelter of a tariff; but then you can have all the benefits that would flow from the quota and the tariff if you adopt the tariff alone. Therefore, I urge earnestly on the Conservative Party the simple plain policy of duties on foreign foodstuffs. I am convinced that if the Conservative Party will go forward, grasping the nettle, so that the election will show that the country is absolutely ready for the new dispensation, then there will be not only fiscal justice for the manufacturer but fiscal justice for the agricultural industry also. (Hear, hear.) I thank you very much for having given me this hearing. I wish to say that if I did not think I would be out of order, I would go on to a defence of the attitude adopted by the daily newspapers."

A MEMBER.—What about the leadership?

Lord BEAVERBROOK.—But I do not propose to attempt that at the present time, particularly as your discussion turns entirely on the leadership of the party; and I confess that the leadership suits me, provided that the leadership carries with it the policy that I support.

TRUST OF THE ELECTORATE

Lord HAILSHAM.—With your permission, I am not going at length into the history of the four years of our Administration. I would only like to say that I believe our record will stand comparison with the record of any Government (hear, hear); and that it is only by forgetting the good things and only by remembering those things you do not like that you are able to make anything like a case against us. (Hear, hear.) You forget the 6d. off the income-tax, and the £10,000,000 reduction in taxation, and you remember the widows' pensions. You forget the China defence force and the ultimatum to Egypt after the murder of Sir Lee Stack; and you forget the arrangement in regard to Hankow, which was the alternative to a general boycott of goods, which would have done infinitely more damage to our trade. (Hear, hear.) You forget that we did pledge ourselves in 1924 before we came in not to introduce anything that looked like a general tariff, or which involved that—not because we did not believe in it, but we went to the country in 1923 and they decided against us. We all went to the country in 1924 on a different policy, which was accepted, and one of Mr. Baldwin's qualifications for the trust of the electorate at large is that they know he will keep his pledges. (Loud cheers.)

I am only going to say a word about the food taxation, for I do not think it is very relevant to what we are talking about. When Lord Beaverbrook tells us that the quota will only work with a tariff, then let me assure him that he must be thinking of some quite different scheme from that which the Conservative Party intends to bring forward. The essence of the quota is that we believe that the quota may be simply and satisfactorily worked in a way which will give to our agriculture the subsidy which we promised, to our Dominions the market which they most desire, and to our negotiations with foreign countries a far more effective weapon than a mere tariff. Which is best, for instance, for stopping Soviet wheat coming to this country: a plan under which the miller cannot buy it because he cannot use it, or a plan by which it comes in if it pays a 10 per cent. duty? (Hear, hear.)

I want to say just a very few words against the motion and in support of the leader, who is at this moment at any rate still your leader, as he is mine. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that it is fair to say that the arguments are all one way. I want to weigh up both sides. Against the continuation of Mr. Baldwin there are one or two factors. There is the factor that undoubtedly if we continue to support him we shall continue to face the unremitting hostility of a very powerful Press (hear, hear), and I do not minimise that risk. It is significant that those parts of the country where the agitation is strongest, those parts where even members of Parliament have felt the pressure, are those parts, the south of England, where that Press is read; and that those parts where the confidence in Mr. Baldwin remains unabated are those parts where Lord Beaverbrook will be sorry to know his circulation is not so large. (Laughter.) It is a real argument against our continuing Mr. Baldwin as our leader that we have to face that grave disadvantage.

There is another: it is perfectly true, I think, to say that Mr. Baldwin is not a spectacular leader in Opposition: he is not one of those people who can jump up at a moment's notice and make a brilliant debating speech; and if we had someone who, in my judgment, could better unite the party and lead us to victory, then personal loyalty would have to give way to national loyalty, and I should be supporting the motion.

A DIFFICULT FIGHT

But just to put the other side: suppose you reject Mr. Baldwin to-day, are you in a better position to win the next election? ("No, no.") we reject Mr. Baldwin—a howl of triumph from the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express*. Lord Rothermere has won his lifelong ambition; his vendetta is satisfied. (Hear, hear.) But what next? You will have to choose another leader, and unless you choose a leader who is prepared to take his orders—(loud cheers)—unless you are prepared to choose a leader who will take his orders from the owners of this Press, you are no better off: you will have the same vendetta carried on against the new man as you have got to-day.

But what have you lost? There are thousands of people in this country—best of all, thousands of loyal Conservatives—who would bitterly resent the feeling that our party had so little courage and so little loyalty that it was prepared to throw a man to the wolves because the Press told them to. (Loud cheers.) But, more than that, outside the ranks of our own party there is all through England, and especially, I think, in the North of England, and in Scotland, a very large proportion of people who are not politicians. On those electors depends the next election, and there are thousands of them who will trust Mr. Baldwin but who would not trust the Conservative Party without him. (Cheers.) Remember, we have a more difficult fight now than we should have had in February. I have always been a convinced tariff reformer; I have always been in favour of Imperial preference; but I have never disguised from myself, and I think very few disguise from themselves, that the policy of the free hand, though it is far better if we can achieve it, is far more difficult to achieve. ("Hear, hear.") We have got now to persuade the people not merely to assent to our tariff changes on manufactured goods, with which I believe we can sweep the country, but we have got to go farther, and we have got to persuade them to give us a free hand to put taxes on foreign foodstuffs if we think that we shall get a sufficient advantage in return.

Your best chance of gaining their confidence is by being able to tell them that we have as our leader someone who can be trusted not to dishonour his pledges, someone to whom they are likely to be willing to give that free hand, who, when he says to them, "I will not make a bargain unless it is one which is to the advantage of this country and to the prosperity of the working classes," is one who can be trusted to fulfil that pledge to the letter.

One other word. It is easy to discard a leader. Are you quite sure that there is a better man waiting to take his place? You get rid of Mr. Baldwin; he has told us that he will leave, and we know him well enough to know that he will throw no difficulty in his successor's way; but are you going to find the successor who is more likely to persuade the people of this country to adopt the policy which we have got to fight for than Mr. Baldwin is? I do not believe that man can be found; and the vote is not merely whether or not Mr. Baldwin is the ideal leader, the choice which you have to make to-day is whether Mr. Stanley Baldwin is not the man who is best calculated of any person available to carry through our policy to victory. Because, remember, unless we go united we cannot win, and unless we win now we may never have the chance again. (Loud applause.)

"GROWING DISCONTENT"

Sir HENRY PAGE CROFT.—My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In standing on this platform this morning I intend to carry out the wonderful spirit of consideration for those who do not share one's views which has been expressed by every previous speaker. I have one object, and one object only, in standing on this platform, and that is the unity of the party, which is the only instrument in this country which can save our country from great and terrible perils. One cannot be in close contact with the people without realizing that there is a great and growing and vocal discontent with the leadership of this party. If that is a fact, or if that is anything like a fact, then I suggest that we have got no right to imperil the future of our party, which means the future of our country, whatever our feelings of personal regard—and I hold them like every one else in this room—for our leader, Mr. Baldwin.

I want to face a few facts. I am not going to discuss policies, quotas or preference. What does it matter? If we are going to prefer the products of our Empire, and they choose that instrument, what does it matter what the instrument is? No; I do not want to talk about policy; we are all agreed.

Do we not know that after the last election, although the country, there was very grave discontent with regard to what we had achieved as a party, and a great many people were wondering whether we were wise to go on, after having taken that tremendous blow, under that leadership? But on the other hand—and I frankly confess that I was one of them—one heard people say, "This is not the hour, on account of the Press attacks." Well, Sir, a year later we had the well-known meeting in this hall, and I think I am not wrong in saying that something like one-third of those present voted against the policy of the leader at that time. That was a very significant fact which I venture to think has never occurred in this party before. But what was the whole argument which was brought by the defenders on that occasion? "Whatever you do, you must not agree to this because of the Press attacks."

Now, Sir, if there is anything like truth in what I say, we are running a tremendous risk, we are carrying a tremendous handicap, however good our policy—and I accept it absolutely. We run the risk not only of not winning, but we run the risk also of suffering defeat. You may answer me once more, as Lord Hailsham did, in that brilliant speech, that we cannot do it now even if we disagree, because of the Press dictation. You cannot surrender to the Press. I reply that you dare not surrender the security and safety of your country owing to your affections for any one man.

SAFEGUARDING AND ECONOMY

I want to submit very briefly that this is what you are up against, something far deeper, far wider than any Press influence. The industrialists of this country remember your pledge when you went to the country in 1924. You said you were determined to safeguard every efficient industry in this country. The industrialists of this country felt that this pledge was not fulfilled. (Cries of "No.") We also equally pledged ourselves that we would stand for economy. I think that if ever the country could afford a great social measure, Widows' Pensions was the measure above all others that was desirable; but could this country afford—and in view of our pledges—that we should have immediately increased our taxation to the extent of something like £40,000,000 a year?

A very large number of our workers in every part of the country that I have met, especially Lancashire and Yorkshire, resented the fact that we carried those tremendous changes in the franchise when there was really no national demand. (Cries of "No.") Finally, I think I may say that every single man who has been striving for the policy of Imperial preference in this country resented the betrayal of our faith in scrapping the preference on tea in the last Budget.

Now, Sir, we are hearing about the consistency of our leadership, how our leader has had the support of all the party through this period, but I have come here to-day, because I think these facts ought to be known, to state that on behalf of 87 members of an organization in Parliament who carried a unanimous resolution, I waited upon Mr. Baldwin with a deputation more than a year before the election and I told him definitely on behalf of my friends that unless we grappled with the unemployment situation and carried a wholehearted safeguarding policy, as we were pledged to do, we would lose the country.

Now, my Lords and Gentlemen, just prior to the Coliseum speech again I had the honour to take to Mr. Baldwin a deputation consisting of a very distinguished noble lord and a very distinguished right honourable gentleman, who are here, and they will bear me out, and I said to Mr. Baldwin that we considered it would be fatal to make any negative pledge which would bang, bar, and bolt the door of Imperial preference as Mr. Asquith's Government had done in days gone by.

I believe that if you have the courage to take your policy to the people, they will respond north, south, east, and west, but not if your leadership is flabby and vacillating and changing from day to day. When I speak to you to-day I am speaking absolutely from my heart, telling you what the people that I meet everywhere are saying. You can blind your eyes to it, you can say that it is not true. If you are satisfied, your vote will be given with your conscience, and if I am right that England is in peril unless we can win the next election under another leadership, you will have no alternative but to vote for a change of leadership such as is proposed in Colonel Gretton's resolution.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

The resolution was then put to the meeting by secret ballot. Lord Salisbury announced from the chair that 116 had voted for Colonel Gretton's resolution and 462 against. The resolution was accordingly lost.

Mr. GWILYM ROWLANDS then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting affirms its confidence in Mr. Baldwin as leader of the Conservative Party and pledges itself loyally to support his policy and leadership within Parliament and in the constituencies." He appealed to everybody to fulfil the promises that had been made on that platform: to stand loyally by their leader; to have no more "hole-and-corner" meetings anywhere, but go forward henceforth in full support of the leader and the policy as enunciated by him.

Lord CARSON, in seconding, said:—My Lord, ladies and gentlemen,—I am not one of the "Old Gang," but one of those who are a stage beyond the "Old Gang." Of this I feel certain. Once we have had it out in the Conservative Party we know how to shake hands, and we know how to act as loyal followers of a trusted leader. It occurs to me—and I am only going to say two or three words—that at the present moment the position is this. There is a dangerous enemy in the copse opposite ruining the country day after day, imperilling the Empire day after day, and while we ought to be concentrating our guns from the right and the left upon that copse we have been training them on each other. That will, I know, now stop. I myself have never in the past been in the slightest degree either deterred or influenced by the Press. I remember early in my career, when I was a young barrister in Ireland beginning under the late lamented Lord Balfour, a man bringing me an article of a very scandalous character about myself in an Irish paper, who said, "Have you seen this?" I read it over and then handed it back to him and said, "It is very good." "Yes," he said, "but what are you going to do about it?" "Do about it?" I said, "My dear fellow," I said, "you do not understand the situation. Cannot you see that that is the manure that is going to make my reputation grow." (Laughter.) And the more they manured the more it grew. It would have been the last day, in my opinion, of the Conservative Party if it could go forth to this great Empire and this great country for one moment that they took their dictation, their policy, from any Press. I have the greatest pleasure and the greatest confidence in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and the meeting concluded with three cheers for Mr. Baldwin.

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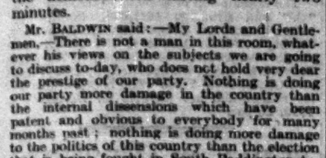

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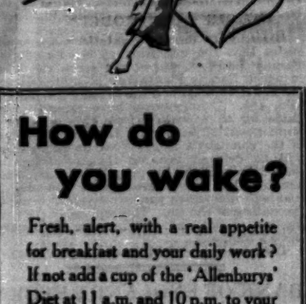

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3,100,000	in Shares of £10 each, unissued.	
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Payment in full may be made on Allotment, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, being allowed in respect of the prepayment of the Instalment due on 15th December, a cheque for which will be forwarded in due course.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November. The first payment, which will be for a full half-year's interest, less Income Tax, will be made on 1st May, 1931, on holdings registered at 15th April, 1931.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2, and Branches, as Bankers of the Company, are authorised to receive applications for the above £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1967/87, at £87 10s. 0d. per cent.

Applications from the Company's Stockholders and Debenture Stockholders made on the special coloured form provided for the purpose will receive preferential consideration.

The Borrowing Powers of the Company in respect of Loan Capital for the time being outstanding are limited to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the nominal amount of the Share Capital of the Company for the time being allotted unless with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company.

The Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock now being offered has been created by Resolution of the Board of Directors, dated 23rd October, 1930, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1967/1987, of the Company, and having the same rights and being subject to the same conditions as the existing Stock.

The Stock will be repayable at par on the 1st May, 1987, but the Company reserves the right to redeem all or any part of the Stock at 102½ per cent. and accrued interest on any interest date after the 1st May, 1967, on three months' previous notice by the Company. If part only of the Stock is to be so redeemed, such part will be selected by drawings. In case of voluntary liquidation of the Company the Stock is repayable at 102½ per cent.

The Company may, within its above Borrowing Powers, issue additional Stock ranking *pari passu* with the Stock now being offered, but any such additional Stock shall not bear a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent. or be redeemable on any earlier dates.

The Stock, when registered, will be transferable in amounts of £1 or multiples thereof.

The proceeds of the present issue will be applied towards repayment of temporary advances from the Company's Bankers, the cost of new works, the acquisition of further rolling stock and the general purposes of the Company.

The following is a report by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., the Company's Auditors, with respect to the profits of, and dividends paid by, the Company for the last four financial years ended 30th June, 1930.

The Chairman and Directors,
CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY LIMITED.

5, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.2.
24th October, 1930.

GENTLEMEN,

We report that the profits of the Company in respect of the financial years set out below, as shown by the audited Accounts, are as follows :—

Year to 30th June.	Profits before charging the Interest referred to in the next column.	Interest on Debenture Stocks, the Western Annuity and Short-term Note Issues.	Profits after charging Interest.
	£	£	£
1927	3,770,073	833,963	2,936,110
1928	3,972,764	732,180	3,240,584
1929	4,102,279	757,183	3,345,197
1930	3,088,983	929,682	2,159,301

The above Profits are arrived at after making, in the years 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, special appropriations to Renewals and to Specific Reserves, and as regards the year 1929-30, after crediting £748,487 taken from those Reserves.

The issued Share Capital of the Company during the period above referred to has been as follows :—

	TOTAL AMOUNT ISSUED. At 30th June, 1927.	At 30th June, 1928.	At 30th June, 1929.	At 30th June, 1930.
	£	£	£	£
4½ per Cent. Preference Stock	9,695,718	9,695,718	9,695,718	9,695,718
6 per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Consolidated Ordinary Stock	28,186,950	28,186,950	28,186,950	28,186,950
Deferred Stock	811,800	811,800	811,800	811,800

In respect of the four financial years ended on 30th June, 1930, the fixed dividends have been paid on the Preference Stock Issues. As regards the Consolidated Ordinary and Deferred Stocks, the dividend was at the rate of 7 per cent., less Income tax, in respect of the three years ended 30th June, 1927, 1928, and 1929, and at the rate of 5 per cent., less Income tax, in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1930.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS and Co., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

The following information is given in compliance with the Companies Act, 1929 :—

The Deferred Stock of the Company and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith are entitled to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, payable only out of the profits of the Company available for dividend in each year, after providing for 4½ per cent. dividend on the 4½ per Cent. Preference Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith, 6 per cent. dividend on the 6 per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith, and 5 per cent. dividend on the Consolidated Ordinary Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith, and to participate in surplus profits, which surplus profits available for dividend in each year are distributable by way of dividend amongst the holders of the Consolidated Ordinary Stock and Deferred Stock and Shares ranking *pari passu* respectively therewith. All the Share capital of the Company ranks *pari passu* as to repayment of capital.

During the two years before the date hereof, a total amount of £1,447 of the Company's 3½ per Cent. Central Debenture Stock was converted into a total amount of £1,273 of the Company's 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock, fully paid.

Apart from Contracts made by the Company in the ordinary course of its business, the following Contracts have been entered into within the two years before the date hereof, namely :—

(1) Contract, dated 12th March, 1929, between the Company and Messrs. Greenwood & Co., by which, in consideration of a commission of 1½ per cent. and ½ per cent. on the nominal amount thereof, Messrs. Greenwood & Co. underwrote the subscription of the issue shortly thereafter made of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock of the Company. Such commission was duly paid.

(2) Contract, dated 17th January, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. Greenwood & Co., by which in consideration of a commission of 1½ per cent. and ½ per cent. on the nominal amount thereof, Messrs. Greenwood & Co. underwrote the subscription of the issue shortly thereafter made of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock of the Company. Such commission was duly paid.

(3) Contract, dated 30th October, 1930, between the Company and Messrs. Greenwood & Co., by which, in consideration of a commission of 1½ per cent. and ½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Debenture Stock now offered, Messrs. Greenwood & Co. have underwritten the subscription of this present issue.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the Resolutions of the Board creating the 5 per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock and of the above-mentioned Contracts, and also the original of the above Report, can be inspected by intending subscribers during the usual business hours at the offices of Messrs. Norton, Rose & Co., Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, whilst the Subscription List is open.

Applications should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded, together with the amount payable on application, to Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or to any Branch of the Bank.

If no allotment be made, the application money will be returned in full. If the amount of Stock allotted be less than that applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied in or towards payment of the amount due on allotment, and the surplus, if any, will be returned. Failure to pay any instalment, when due, will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the previous payments liable to forfeiture. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue instalments.

A form of Renunciation will be issued with the Letter of Allotment for the convenience of any allottee who may wish to deal with or dispose of any Stock allotted.

Certificates will be issued after 15th January, 1931, in exchange for the fully-paid Letters of Allotment.

A brokerage of ¼ per cent. on the nominal amount will be paid by the Company on all Stock allotted (excluding Stock allotted in pursuance of the underwriting Contract) on applications bearing the stamp of a Banker or Broker.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from Messrs. Greenwood & Co., 28, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, or the Company's Bankers.

Offices of the Company:
3A, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
30th October, 1930.

DIRECTORS.

The RT. HON. LORD FORRES, P.C. (Chairman).
SIR CHARLES C. BARRIE, K.B.E., D.L. | C. H. PEARSON.
SIR W. GUY GRANET, C.B.E. | H. A. VERNET.
W. HOWARD-WILLIAMS, C.B.E. | W. K. WRIGHAM.

BANKERS.
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

SOLICITORS.
NORTON, ROSE and Co., Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.
GREENWOOD and Co., 28, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.
DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS and Co., 5, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY.
F. FICHIERA, 3A, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY LIMITED.

Issue of £3,000,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1967/87 at 87½ per cent.

To the Directors of the CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to Westminster Bank Limited the sum of £..... being a deposit of £5 per cent. on application for.....Stock of the above Issue, I/we hereby request that you will allot to me/us that amount of Stock, and I/we agree to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Prospectus dated the 30th October, 1930, and to pay the further instalments as thereby provided.

Signature(s) .....

Name(s) in full .....
(in Block Letters).

Address(es) .....

Description(s) .....
(Please say if Mr., Mrs., Miss or other distinctive descriptions.)

Date ..... 1930.

This form must be sent to the Company's Bankers, WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or Branches, together with cheque for the amount payable on application.

Cheques should be made payable to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, or Bearer, and crossed "not negotiable."

Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer. No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Letter of Allotment in whole or in part or by return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ARGENTINE RAILWAY ISSUE

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

The subscription lists will be opened this morning for the Central Argentine Railway's issue of £3,000,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Debenture stock, which is offered at 87½ per cent. and gives a flat yield of £5 14s. 3d. per cent. The stock, which will rank *pari passu* with £6,000,000 of similar stock already issued, is repayable at par on May 1, 1987, but the company reserves the right to redeem it at 102½ per cent. on any interest date after May 1, 1967. Five per cent. of the amount is payable on application, 32½ per cent. on allotment, and 50 per cent. on December 15. The first interest payment, which will be a full half-year's interest, will be made on May 1. The share capital of the company is £43,694,468, and the loan capital, including the present issue, amounts to £26,562,883; the loan capital is limited to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the nominal amount of the share capital for the time being allotted. Holders of the Five per Cent. Debenture stock have the option to convert it into the Four per Cent. First Debenture stock at par at any time, so that the new stock, to all intents and purposes, has the same security as the First Debenture. The proceeds of the issue are required to repay temporary advances from the company's bankers, to pay for the cost of new works, the acquisition of further rolling stock, and for other purposes. The profits of the company for the year ended June 30 amounted to £3,088,983 before charging interest, and after charging interest there remained £2,159,301, so that on the basis of the results last year, which was a poor year, profits having been much higher in previous years, the interest on the total loan capital is covered about three times over, after allowing for the new issue. Applications from the company's stockholders and Debenture stockholders will receive preferential consideration in the allotment.

Sir Oswald Mosley's Gold Plan

It is questionable whether Sir Oswald Mosley realized the revolutionary implications of the gold proposals he put forward in the House of Commons on Wednesday. He spoke of the possibility of developing "a more workable monetary system within the Commonwealth." He alleged that trade depression was largely due to what he described as "the chaos that existed in the monetary system of the world in the present state of the gold standard and the fluctuations of prices." He proposed, as a cure, that the gold reserves of the Empire should be concentrated in one reserve in a central Commonwealth bank, and that it should establish a buying monopoly of the gold produced within the Empire, which amounts to about 70 per cent. of the annual new gold supply. It is not necessary to dispute his view that under this plan the Empire would be in a far more powerful position than it is under the present isolated and scattered organizations. But to carry out this project it would first of all be necessary for the self-governing Dominions to give up their sovereign rights for which they have fought so long and so strenuously, for there would be no room for more than one Budget, one system of taxation, one fiscal system, and one currency. It would obviously be impossible to leave the central Commonwealth bank's gold reserve entirely at the mercy of one self-governing unit, which, by pursuing in ignorance an entirely unsound policy, might dissipate the whole of the gold supply in paying for its own extravagance. Empire economic unity of the type envisaged by Sir Oswald is a very long way off.

Banking in Greece

Although since the stabilization of the drachma the banks in Greece have not had the opportunity of making profits from dealings in exchange on the same scale as during the period of instability and speculation, it must not be assumed that banking in that country is passing through a crisis. Greece, like every other country, is, of course, affected by the world-wide depression in industry and commerce, and the banks, whose prosperity rises and falls with that of trade and industry, are necessarily passing through a less profitable period. This is probably all that Reuter's correspondent at Athens intended to imply in his report published on October 29. The monthly banking returns, which are published through the Bank of Greece, do not indicate any reduction in the liquidity of the banks' resources, and there is no occasion for anxiety even though the banks, like most other business concerns, are earning less profit than in more prosperous times.

Sudan Plantations' Setback

As was indicated by the circular issued by the directors last June, the Sudan Plantations Syndicate had a decidedly less favourable experience in the 12 months to June 30, owing chiefly to unfavourable climatic conditions in the Gezira area of the company's concession. The annual report shows that while the Gezira area under cultivation increased from 131,351 feddans to 158,585 feddans the crop of cotton declined from 108,287 to 71,385 bales. This constitutes the major portion of the company's output, which thus decreased by over 34 per cent. At the end of the company's year only 5,105 bales of the new crop had been sold, compared with 44,804 bales of the previous crop on the corresponding date last year; the average prices realized for the 1930 crop, although lower, are stated to have been satisfactory. The unsold balance of the crop appears in the balance-sheet at a valuation based on actual market prices at the beginning of October. Net profits for the year declined from £656,356 to £227,347. The final dividend of 5 per cent., now announced, makes 10 per cent. in all for 1929-30, and this dividend requires £225,000. For 1928-29 the total distribution was 25 per cent., involving a sum of £562,500. The balance carried forward is £486,951, compared with £497,490. Liquid assets show a reduction, cash having fallen from £750,518 to £620,516, and British Government securities from £1,346,140 to £1,003,178. This, the report explains, is due to the combined effect of the expenditure of £230,000 on the development of the additional areas being brought under cultivation in the north of the Gezira, the increased running expenditure owing to the enlarged area under cultivation, and the smaller amount of cotton which had been sold by the end of the company's year.

Maltsters' Prosperity

The Associated British Maltsters, Limited, a combination of old-established businesses now numbering eight, has since its conversion into a public company in 1928—the title then was Gilstrap, Earp, and Co.—shown ability to earn a good return on its capital. For the year ended August 31 the net trading profit, before charging income-tax, was £133,883. Excluding £15,624 derived from share premiums, the comparable total for 1928-29 was £114,938. The directors are again placing £20,000 to reserve, and are repeating last year's dividend of 15 per cent., the "carry-forward" being slightly larger at £24,170. The balance-sheet shows a position even more liquid than a year ago. Although two more businesses have recently been acquired no change is made in the issued capital (£1,250,000), while bank overdrafts at £92,417, as given in the consolidated balance-sheet, show a reduction of more than £200,000. Of the assets £1,172,902 are of a fixed character and £714,508 floating. The fact that the former total is almost the same as previously, in spite of the new businesses acquired, is explained by the loss of certain property at Newark through a recent fire; possibly, too, the repayment of bank loans may be connected with payments received in respect of the insurance of that property. Stocks at £496,575 are £100,000 smaller, and the total of the floating assets is nearly £500,000 greater than the current liabilities.

Trinidad Leaseholds

A study of the report of Trinidad Leaseholds for the year ended June 30 will soften the blow which the shareholders received on learning that no final dividend was to be paid. It is true that owing to the fall in oil prices, profits after providing for depreciation and charging administration and general expenditure show a heavy shrinkage, declining from £432,840 to £252,514, but a dividend at least equal to the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. could have been paid if the directors had thought it prudent to do so. But having locked up considerable sums in stocks of oil owing to the difficulty of selling it on satisfactory terms, and having also expended substantial amounts on capital account which could not be replaced by an issue of shares as had been intended, the board have taken £75,000 out of the profits earned and placed this sum to the reserve account. Capital expenditure on property amounted to no less than £398,637. Clearly in these circumstances the directors were wise to conserve their cash resources. The quantity of crude oil produced was 394,819 tons, a decrease of 36,765 tons, but purchases of crude oil increased by 112,873 to 562,813 tons. The company has purchased the petroleum distributing business in the United Kingdom of Burt, Boulton, and Haywood, Limited, and it is intended to market the company's own motor spirit under a specific name in this country, the board having satisfied itself that it is in the interests of the company to adopt this policy.

Wall Paper Company's Profits

A profit of £672,916 was made in the year ended August 31 by Wall Paper Manufacturers, Limited. This is substantially less than for 1928-29, when the total was £794,198, and is the lowest since 1926-27, in respect of which year the profit was £639,783. The change has not affected dividends, the company again paying 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares and 15 per cent. on the Deferred. But other appropriations are necessarily smaller. The sum allocated to various staff and employees pension funds is £20,000 (against £50,000), and £100,000 instead of £150,000 is applied in reduction of goodwill. The "carry-forward" is also about £35,000 smaller at £261,000.

Breweries and Taxation

Mr. W. G. Lovell, who presided at yesterday's meeting of Hodgsons' Kingston Brewery Company, gave some interesting figures showing the progressive growth in the weight of taxation imposed upon the brewery industry. In 1886, he said, 55 per cent. of the distributed earnings of the company went to the shareholders and 45 per cent. to the Government; by 1902 the respective figures were 41 per cent. and 59 per cent.; while the present distribution is still more startling, shareholders receiving 17 per cent. and the Government 83 per cent. Fortunately, in the brewery trade a substantial degree of rationalization has been effected—the chairman himself referred to the benefits resulting in the case of this particular company from the purchase of another brewery—and this, allied to the fact that it is a sheltered industry, must have been responsible for the prosperity it at present enjoys.

Insurance for the New Cunarders

The statement in *The Times* yesterday describing the proposals of the Government respecting the insurances on the projected Cunard liners was read with interest in the London insurance market. In some quarters it had been thought that possibly some reference to the matter in the King's Speech might have been expected. Since it is believed that the construction of each vessel would take about three years the view in the market is that the insurances on the vessels while they are in service are not likely to be offered for some time. A good deal might happen in the course of the next two or three years which might properly influence the views of individual underwriters, one way or another, towards the risks, and it is customary to place insurances shortly before the time when they are to take effect. In the meantime the Cunard Company will be fully protected by the knowledge that the Government will accept, provided it is authorized by Parliament to do so, such proportions of the insurance at the ordinary rates as may not be absorbed in the market. That guarantee may be desirable for the company in view of the consideration that no such values as are contemplated have ever yet been placed, and there can be appreciation of a desire to ensure that such vast sums may be covered.

The Building Risks

The insurances on the first of the vessels, which is to be built by John Brown and Co. at Clydebank, are of more immediate interest, and they are in a different class. So far brokers and underwriters have expressed confidence that since the market is disposed to help to the utmost of its ability the greater part of the insurances, if not the whole amount, may be covered there. It is assumed that the Cunard would much prefer to effect its insurances in the ordinary way with companies and underwriters at Lloyd's. Long experience has shown that in the insurance of building, as well as of running, risks it is not only the contingency of total loss which has to be provided for, but also the risk of claims of varying amounts from such causes as fire. The assessment of these risks is obviously a question of underwriting, and all the machinery exists in the London market for agreeing on the appropriate rate of premium, the acceptance of lines, and the meeting of claims, in the ordinary course of business, if and when they occur. Presumably if the Board of Trade gave a financial guarantee it would wish to follow the market lead in the event of the presentation of any claims.

STOCK EXCHANGE

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY

BRITISH FUNDS EASIER

With the approach of the Settlement the stock markets yesterday were very quiet, a condition that became the more marked on account of a lull in the gilt-edged group. Prices of British Funds, however, did not, in spite of a greatly reduced volume of business, fall by more than a fractional extent, and in the last hour there were indications of renewed firmness. Australian securities remained unsupported and weak, and declines in prices were not confined to the Government loans, a number of leading bank shares being also affected. The Miscellaneous market displayed no decided tendency, rises and falls being fairly evenly balanced. Under the influence of a further slight rise in the price of rubber, rubber shares continued to show a recovering tendency.

Business in the Consol market, compared with the activity prevailing in the early part of the week, was yesterday quiet, and prices slipped back to a small extent, though a hardening tendency was observable towards the close. On balance declines of ¼ were shown in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81½), Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (102¾), and Four per Cent. Consols (92½). Conversion "Fives" went back ¼ to 105¼, and the Five per Cent. War Loan (102¾) showed a fall of 1-16. There was no change for the better in the condition of the market for Australian stocks; Commonwealth "Fives," 1945-75, were quoted 2 points lower at 75-80, and a number of other Australian loans were marked down a point. The HOME RAILWAY market was quiet and neglected. There was inquiry for the shares of the Underground Electric Railways, which hardened to 24s. The stocks of the main lines hardly moved.

In the FOREIGN market the tendency was steady, and a recovery occurred in German bonds, the Seven per Cents rising ¼ to 101¼ and the Five-and-a-Half per Cents rallying ¼ to 78¼. Greek "Fives" of 1914 rose 1 to 80. The rise in Chinese bonds was generally maintained, but the 1912 "Fives" went back a point to 46. Japanese bonds continued firm, the Five per Cents of 1907 improving to 92. Turkish bonds continued flat, the price not being better than 9½. South American securities were steady, and this remark applies not only to Government bonds, but to the railway stocks. United of Havana picked up slightly to 7¾.

In the OIL market the tone was steady; slightly higher prices were quoted for Shell (4½) and O.D. (1 27-32), while on the other hand Burmah at 4 and Anglo-Persian at 3 1-32 went back to a small extent. Trinidad Leaseholds experienced a recovery on the issue of the report, and the shares were quoted 3-32 higher at 1 7-16.

RUBBER MARKET FIRM

A further rise to 4 7-16d. took place in the price of rubber and the market was indulging in expectations of the weekly return of English stocks due on Monday showing a reduction of 2,000 tons. Several of the leading rubber shares made small improvements, and it was reported that dealers were still short of shares. Rubber Trust and Anglo-Dutch both rose to 24s. 6d., and Malayalam hardened to 17s. 3d. The Tea group was barely steady, a further decline to 2 13-16 taking place in Budla Beta, while Jhanzie went back to 2½. Dooars to 43s., and Ceylon Plantations to 4 11-16. Small declines also took place in a number of other leading shares.

The Industrial market was comparatively uneventful. Movements in share values were irregular, and there were few outstanding features. Tobacco shares showed improvement, Imperial rising to 4½. British-American to 5 3-16, and Carreras "A" to 5 15-16. P. and O. Deferred fell further to 40s. 6d. in connexion with the reduced dividend. Wall Paper Deferred was 1s. lower at 41s. 6d. on publication of the profit statement. Courtaulds were steady, but British Celanese weakened to 9s. 3d. Imperial Chemical hardened to 20s. 3d., and Coats were firmer at 50s. 6d. Austin motor shares were offered, the Ordinary falling 2s. 6d. to 31s. 6d., but Leyland and Guy showed small gains. In the international group Nickel experienced a recovery, the shares rising ¾ to 19½. Columbia Graphophone and H. M. V. were each slightly lower. Scarcely any change occurred in Brazilian Traction or Hydro Electric, New York came over firmer, but was again inactive. Turner and Newall weakened to 53s. 9d. One or two leading brewery stocks made further rises, including Watney (58s. 6d.) and Guinness (103s.). The grocery store group showed a firm tendency, and a rise of 6d. was marked in Lewis's Preferred. The Australian bank group was weak, Bank of Australasia falling to 10½, Bank of New South Wales to 29½, English, Scottish, and Australian to 4 15-16, and Union of Australia to 8½. Insurance shares continued in favour, rises of ¼ to ¾ being common. A recovery took place in Cables and Wireless stocks; the Preference at 70 and the "A" stock at 24 each gained a point, while the "B" stock rose ¼ to 12.

South African mining shares were irregular. Slightly higher prices were quoted for Rand Mines (2 25-32), Modder Deep (1 3-32), Van Ryn Deep (1 9-32), and South African Townships (7s. 3d.). On the other hand, De Beers continued out of favour, the shares falling to 6½, and declines also occurred in Gold Fields, East Geduld, Union Corporation, Johannesburg Consolidated, and Randfontein Estates. Chartered went back slightly to 30s., but Rhodesian copper shares were firm, small gains being established in Bwana M'Kubwa, N'Changa, and Loangwa.

EXPULSION OF NEW YORK STOCKBROKERS

EXCHANGE COMMITTEE'S ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 30

Messrs. G. Lisle Forman and Morrison B. Orr, both members of the firm of Prince and Whitely which was suspended for insolvency on October 9, were to-day expelled from the New York Stock Exchange.

The Governing Committee took this action after finding that these two brokers had been guilty of various operations tending to obscure the true financial position of the firm and of taking part in the improper conduct of dealings between the firm of Prince and Whitely and the Prince and Whitely Corporation, of which the firm was the principal proprietor.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The directors of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society announce with regret the resignation, for reasons of health, of Sir George H. Morse from the office of president. In his place they have elected Mr. Michael Falcon, who has been a director of the society since May, 1906, and was elected vice-president in August, 1928. Dr. Sam Barton now becomes senior vice-president, while Mr. Chas. H. Finch, who joined the board in January, 1921, has been elected a vice-president in place of Mr. Falcon.

Consequent on these changes the directors of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, have elected Mr. Michael Falcon as chairman and Dr. Sam Barton as vice-chairman of that society. The directors add that they "are glad to be able to announce that Sir George Morse will continue to be a director of both societies, so that the respective boards will still have the benefit of his long experience and sound advice."

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION

It is now announced that the audited balance-sheet of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation will probably not be issued until the beginning of 1931. The corporation's year ends on October 31, but the interregnum accounts of over 80 companies, together with the accounts for various periods of liquidation of the mill companies, will need to be incorporated in the accounts. It is intended to issue at the same time a considerable and detailed statement of the corporation's activities, size and development up to date.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

The inaugural address of the President of the Institute of Bankers, Mr. R. M. Holland-Martin, C.B., a director of Martins Bank Limited, will be delivered in the Goldsmiths' Hall (by kind permission of the Goldsmiths' Company), Foster-lane, E.C.2, on November 5, at 5.30 p.m. A few visitors' tickets are available on application to the secretary, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER RECOVERY IN PESETAS

RISE IN ARGENTINE EXCHANGE

Money was in abundant supply in the short loan market yesterday. Being the fifth Thursday in the month there were no withdrawals for balance-sheet purposes. The general charge outside the clearing banks for both fresh loans for the night and for renewals was 1½ per cent. One of the clearing banks lent money into November at 2 per cent. Home banks obtained a few December and November maturities at 2 per cent., while in other directions brokers occasionally reported the sale of bills of this usance at lower rates. But for three months fine bank bills brokers still endeavoured to maintain their rate at 2 1-16 per cent., for buyers could not be found under 2 1-32 per cent. A feature among the foreign exchanges was a further improvement in several South American currencies under the lead of the Argentine rate, which advanced to 38½d. The recovery in Spanish pesetas proceeded further.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2 1/16	2 1/16	2	2 1/16—2 3/16

Discount (Treasury Bills).			Fine Trade Bills.	
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2 1/32	2 1/32—2 3/32	3—3 1/32	3 1/32—3 1/16	3 1/32—4

BANK OF FRANCE

—	October 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve—		
Gold coin and ingots	50,842,645	+ 75,291
Silver and copper coin	488,522	+ 21,001
Current postal accounts	535,658	+ 37,343
Available at sight abroad	6,504,524	+ 29,767
Commercial bills discounted	6,353,195	+1,477,585
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,154,016	+ 14,982
Advances on securities	2,799,200	— 84,506
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund dept.	5,304,399	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,834,345	— 105,270
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,867,580	— 434,236
Treasury current accounts	5,550,569	+ 536,603
Sinking fund current accounts	7,019,001	+ 79,833
Current and deposits accounts	8,905,533	+ 832,670
Other sight liabilities	423,077	+ 107,249
Various liabilities	1,850,538	+ 14,272
Total liabilities	94,816,340	+1,421,914

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 53·41 per cent. (against 54·14 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Oct. 25	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,476,203,435	+ 278,895
Silver in hand	702,522,073	+ 1,469,343
Foreign bills	62,304,888	+ 22,732,240
Discount and short bills	2,083,797,458	— 28,560,921
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, &c.	682,700,891	+ 815,998
Notes in circulation	4,868,993,450	+ 4,957,150
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	818,467,700	+ 2,761,824
Dividends, interest, &c.	84,169,242	— 21,430,115
Government securities	156,379,791	+ 5,397,121

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling, closing 1-32c. higher at $4.85 27-32. A very small discount was quoted on forward dollars for both one and three months. While the French rate was 1c. lower at 123.82f., several other Continental exchanges were inclined to move in favour of London, the Dutch rate rising to 12.06½fl., the Swiss to 25.02½f., and the German to 20.38½m. The Spanish exchange continued to move in favour of pesetas, and closed at 43.40p., compared with 43.97½p. on Wednesday. Both the Norwegian and Swedish exchanges were slightly higher. Among the Eastern exchanges the Indian rate was more favourable to the rupee at 1s. 5 13-16d. There was a slight reaction in Japanese yen. South American currencies continued to appreciate. A further rise, to 38½d., occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, while a few dealings in small amounts were reported in the Rio exchange, which was quoted higher at 4 15-16d. Colombian and Peruvian currencies were also dearer.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of Exchange	Oct. 30	Oct. 29
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.85¼-85⅞	4.85⅝-85⅞
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.85⅛-85½	4.85-85¼
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80-123.85	123.79-123.84
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84½-85½	34.85½-85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78-92.82	92.77-92.81
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½-03	25.01½-02¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞-375¼	374⅝-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193⅛	192¾-193⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.20-43.50	43.90-44.40
Lisbon	Reis to £	—	108⅛-108⅝	108⅛-108⅝
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06-06½	12.05¾-06¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¼-39½	20.38-20.39¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.45-34.47	34.44-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.78	27.75-27.77
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¾-163⅞	163¾-163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43¾-43⅞	43⅝-43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constople	Pst. to £	110	1.02½	1.02½
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274¼-274⅝	273⅞-274⅜
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½-48⅞	48½-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.959	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-18¼	18.15¾-18¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-18.10½	18.10-18.10½
Copenh'gn	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅛-18¼	18.15⅛-18¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97¼	97⅛-97¼
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 33/32-5 1/32	1/5 33/32-5 1/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 33/32-5 1/32	1/5 33/32-5 1/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 33/32-5 1/32	1/5 33/32-5 1/32
Hong-k

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

DOWNWARD TREND

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange today showed some increase, but the activity was mainly on the selling side, and apart from small and temporary rallies the list showed a declining tendency. Sales were returned at 1,907,000 shares.

Opening movements were mostly downward. The discouraging statement of the Steel Corporation, together with the mid-week trade reviews, considerably dampened the optimism derived from commodity prices and railroad earnings. Moreover, yesterday's reaction was interpreted as signalling the culmination of a technical rally. The list succumbed to the absence of "bull" support, and later in the morning more active selling developed, notably in stocks of companies which are likely to suffer in the event of the success of the current agitation to repeal prohibition, particularly Coca-Cola and Canada Dry Ginger Ale.

Steadiness was imparted in the early afternoon by some support for copper stocks, which with increased resistance by pivotal issues prompted some "bear" covering, but the downward movement was resumed later on a resumption of the selling movement, which was particularly marked in American Telephone and Consolidated Gas. Part of the selling was attributed to important interests registering losses against 1930 income-taxes. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 30	Oct. 29
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 11/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/16	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 13/32	4.83 13/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅝
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.85 1/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅜	3.92⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅛	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24¾	40.26
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.64	26.64
Copenhagen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	25.80	23.82¾	23.85½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94⅛	13.94½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.50	19.41½	19.41½
Madrid, cables	100pes.	19.50	11.22	11.24
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51¼	17.51¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.29	34.01
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.70	10.70

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Oct. 30	Oct. 29		Closing Prices Oct. 30	Oct. 29
Atchison	200	202	Int. Amer.	11	11⅛
All. Coast	116½	120	Kansas City	43	46
B. & O.	80½	81½	Louisville	107	108
Do. Pref.	75½	76	Minn. St. P.	5	—
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	41⅛	41⅛
N. Telt.	66½	67⅜	Do. Pref.	101½	102
Can. P. (New)	42⅞	43¼	N.Mex.1 Pf.	1	1
Cent., N.J.	210	210	Do., 2 Pf.	1½	1½
Ches. & O.	143	143⅜	N.Y. Cent.	140	141½
Ch. G.W.	7⅜	7	Norfolk	215	215
Do., Pref.	25½	26¼	N. Pacific	58⅝	59
Ch. N.W.	48	49	Pennsylv'a	67¼	67
Ch.Mil.St.P.	8⅞	9	Reading	96	96
Ch.R.I. & P.	73½	75½	St.L. & S.F.	72⅜	73
Del.&Hud.	147	147	St.L. & S.W.	41	40
Del., Lack.	97½	97⅞	S. Pacific	104¼	105
Erie	33½	33⅝	Southern	71	71¼
Do., 1 Pf.	47½	47⅝	Do., Pref.	87½	87½
G.N., Pref.	67	68¼	Un. Pacific	196	195
Illinois	98½	99	Do. Pref.	86¼	86¼
Interboro'			Wabash	19	20
Rapid Tr.	28¼	28½	Do., Pf. A	52	52

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	103	106½	Int. Nickel	18⅝	18½
Allied Chem.	206½	210¼	Int. Paper	9½	9½
Amer. Agr.	2¼	2	Int. T. & T.	30	30⅛
Do., Pref.	14	13	Kennecott	26¼	27⅜
Am. Br. S.	26⅝	27	Liggett & M.	85	85
Am. and F. Power	40¼	42⅝	Liggett & M. B	85	85
Am. Can.	118⅝	118¼	Loose Wiles	52⅜	54
Am. Loco.	50½	51	Mack Trks.	46	47¼
Am. Rolling			Montg'y W.	20	20¼
Mills	35¾	36½	Nash Mtrs.	28	28⅝
Am. Smelt.	54⅞	55¾	Nat. Biscu.	76⅝	79
Am. Sm. R.	43½	44	Nat. Cash R.	32	32
Am. Tel.	196¼	199½	Nat. Dairy	44⅜	45¼
Am. Tob.	110¾	111	N. Amer.	85¼	86
Am. Woolen	8	8	Packard	8⅞	8⅞
Anaconda	36¼	37⅜	Pan A. Pet.	47⅛	47½
Atlantic Ref.	70	70	Pub. Ser. N.J.	83¼	85
Aviation Corp.	29½	29⅝	Pullman	55¾	65½
Baldwin	25	25¾	Radio Corp.	20⅝	20¼
Barnsdall 'A'	19⅛	19½	Ry. Steel Sp.	44½	44¾
Beth. Steel	70⅝	71⅞	Ryl. Dutch	44⅛	44½
Chrysler	15⅝	16	Sears R'b'k	49½	50¾
Cde Pasco	31½	31¾	Shell Trans.	38⅞	38½
Chile Copp.	29¼	28	Shell Un.	11¼	10¾
Chrysler	16⅝	16⅞	Stan. N. Jer.	20	20
Col. Fuel	25⅜	26	Std. Brands	16⅛	16½
Colum. Gas	43¾	44¼	Std. Gas	76¼	77
Col. Graph.	12⅜	12⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	51¼	52¼
Cons. Gas	94	96	Std. Oil of N.J.	53¾	54¼
Cont. Can.	52	52⅝	Do., N.Y.	25¼	27⅛
Cont. Oil	13	13	Do., N.Y.	26¼	27⅝
Corn Prod.	78	78¼	Studebaker	22¼	22⅞
Crucible	61½	63½	Texas Corp.	40½	40½
Davison Ch.	18	18	Tex. G. Sul.	52⅜	53⅝
Drug, Inc.	71¼	75	Tidewater	10	10⅛
Du Pont	92⅝	94⅞	Trans Amer.		
Eastman K.	171½	174⅜	Corp.	18¼	18⅜
Elec. P. & L.	49⅝	50⅞	Tr. Cont. Cp	10⅜	10⅝
Elec. Stor.	62¼	63	Un. Carbide	63	64
Fox Films	37½	37⅝	Un. Corp.	22	22¼
Gen. Elect.	51¼	55¼	Un. Gas	65	65⅝
Gen. Foods	50⅝	51½	United Gas	30⅜	31¼
Gen. Motors	35	36⅜	U.S. Ind'r	7	7
Gillette	33¾	35⅞	U.S. Rbr.	13½	13⅝
Goodrich	16¾	16⅞	U.S. Steel	146⅝	148¼
Goodyear	41½	41⅞	Do., Pref.	148½	149
Hou. Oil 'A'	19¾	19⅞	W. Un. Tel.	139	140
Hud. Mtr.	19⅝	20	Whse. Mfg.	104⅜	104½
Ind. Rayon	43	46	Woolworth	64¼	64⅝
Int. Harv.	60⅜	60½	Wor. Pump	81	82½
Int. Match			Youngst'n Sheet	86	85
Pref.	65	65			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	23½	23¼	Mid. West Utilities	21½	22¼
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	24½	24⅜	Penn Road	8	8⅛
Elec. Bond	52⅜	53⅜	Silica Gel	10	10
Gulf Oil	80½	82¾	Std. Oil Ind.	40⅜	40⅝
Hydrolec.	27⅜	28	Swift Int.	32¼	32½
Int. Petl.	14⅞	15	Vacuum Oil	61¾	63½

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	101⅜₂	101⅝₂	Fisl., 6% 1945	87	87
Do., 4¼%	102⅛₂	102⅜₂	Fres., 7% 1941	125⅝	125⅝
Do. (4th) 4¼%	103⅛₂	103⅜₂	Fren., 7% 1949	120½	120½
U.K., 5½% 1937	105¼	105½	Ger., 7% 1949	103¼	103¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	91	91¼	Greek, 7% 1964	100⅜	100⅜
Arg., 6% 1959	95¼	95¼	Hamb'g, 6% '46	86¼	86¼
Aust. 1.5% 1957	76	76	Hungary, 7% 1944	100	100
Belg., 7% 1945	104⅛	104⅛	Ital., 7% 1951	96	96⅜
Belg., 6% 1955	102¼	102⅛	Japan 6½% 1954	104	104¼
Belg., 7% 1955	112¼	112⅛	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	106⅛	106⅛
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105¼	105⅛	Norway 5% 1952	102⅜	102⅜
Brazil, 6% 1952	99	99	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104¼	104¼
Brem., 7% 1967	70⅜	70⅜	Do., 7% 1958	106½	106½
Canada, 5% 1931	100¼	100⅜	Poland, 7% 1947	79⅜	80⅛
Chile, 7% 1942	96¼	97¼	Do., 8% 1950	87¼	87¼
Chile, 6% 1960	84⅜	85	Rio de Sul, 8% '46	84½	81
Czech., 8% 1951	109¼	109¾	San P., 8% 1950	88½	85¼
Denmk. 6% 1942	105¼	105	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅝	107⅝
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	103	102¾	Swed., 5½% 1954	105¼	105
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	103⅛	103⅛	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91	90½
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Oct. 30	Oct. 29		Oct. 30	Oct. 29
Atchison, Pref.	.. ..	.. ..		106⅝	106⅝
Lehigh Valley	.. ..	.. ..		51⅛	51
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	.. ..	.. ..		25⅝	25¼
New York, Ontario and Western	.. ..	.. ..		7	7
Reading, 1st Preld.	.. ..	.. ..		47	47
Texas and Pacific	.. ..	.. ..		113	112
National Lead	.. ..	.. ..		120	120

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money continued to rule at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90 day bank bills and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange further eased to 4.85 13-16 for cable transfers.

Silver rose ⅛c. to 35½c. for foreign bullion.

The week's gold movements include imports of $15,157,000, and exports of $7,000,000, with earmarked stocks increased $2,000,000.

Regular quarterly dividends of $1.00 by the Consolidated Gas Company, and of $1.50 by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have been declared.

The weekly report on brokers' loans showed a further reduction of $101,000,000 to a total of $2,512,000,000, against $2,613,000,000 last week and $5,538,000,000 for the corresponding week last year.

Bonds had a quiet but steady market, sales reaching $6,197,000.

Letters of allotment and regret in respect of the new issue of Debenture stock of the Gas Light and Coke Company were posted yesterday.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cash WHEAT barely steady, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 96½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 83c.; No. 2 hard winter, 90c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 82½c. MAIZE easy, 1½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 95c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and unchanged. White clipped, 44½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady, ½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 48½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal.

FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	955	1,193	4,647	281,463	278,626
Do., Atlantic	516	326	1,488	53,988	47,209
*Exports, ditto	20	222	934	47,171	30,748
Maize (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	479	359	2,473	63,537	72,215
Do., Atlantic	7	22	45	1,940	1,749
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)					
Shipments, Weste	102	81	457	11,849	9,357
Receipts, Atlantic	77	68	308	7,600	7,073
*Exports, ditto	4	26	50	1,748	1,196
Oats (bushels)					
Receipts, Western	267	256	1,305	55,158	74,288
Do., Atlantic	10	9	42	1,673	2,784
*Exports, ditto	—	—	4	18	47

*From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $12.00; Middle West, spot, $11.90.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 5 points down to 4 points up, and closed barely steady, 2 points higher to 6 points lower. Sales, 14,000 bags. Dec., 6.72c.; Jan., 6.22c.; March, 5.90c.; May, 5.72c.; July, 5.62c.; Sept., 5.49c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 20 points lower to unchanged. Sales, 20,000 bags. Dec., 10.73c.; Jan., 10.00c.; March, 9.70c.; May, 9.19c.; July, 9.02c.; Sept., 8.81c. Cash coffee irregular. Rio No. 7 ½c. lower at 8½c. to 8¾c. Santos No. 4 unchanged at 12½c. to 12¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed easy and 13 to 9 points down. Sales, 26,000 bags. Dec., 6.10c.; Jan., 6.21c.; March, 6.40c.; May, 6.59c.; July, 6.77c.; Sept., 6.96c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady unchanged to 1 point lower. Sales, 24,000 tons. Dec., 1.39c.; Jan., 1.41c.; March, 1.49c.; May, 1.55c.; July, 1.61c.; Sept., 1.67c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.31c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.38c. per lb. Sales comprise 50,000 bags Cuba, November shipment, at 3.38c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 11.25c. Futures opened 8 to 11 points down with renewal of hedge selling. The downward movement was afterwards checked on covering by local operators influenced by encouraging reports regarding domestic goods and predictions of frost in sections of the belt. The market eased off again in the afternoon owing to further hedging and lack of support, closing easy at 11 to 18 points net loss. New Orleans, spot, middling, declined 10 points to 11.00c.; futures 9 to 10 points below previous final values.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
November	11.00	11.00	11.18	11.18
December	11.29	11.30	11.38	11.38
January	11.40	11.44	11.55	11.55
New Orleans Contract				
November	11.00	11.00	11.18	11.18
December	11.27	11.25	11.41	11.38
January	11.40	11.40	11.55	11.53
February	11.49	11.49	11.63	11.63
March	11.60	11.56	11.75	11.73
April	11.69	11.69	11.84	11.84
May	11.82	11.81	11.97	11.96
June	11.90	11.90	12.05	12.05
July	12.01	12.00	12.14	12.14
August	12.10	12.10	12.23	12.23
September	12.20	12.20	12.32	12.32

Receipts at ports	To-day 73,000	Week 373,000	Season 4,398,000	Last season 4,595,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	3,000	12,000	225,000	371,000
Exports Cont., &c.	31,000	128,000	1,816,000	1,720,000

COPPER steady and unaltered. Sellers of electrolytic were asking 9.50c. per lb. for domestic, spot, and for export, spot and November delivery. National Metal Exchange unchanged. Nov., Dec., and Jan., 9.25c. Sales, one lot. TIN steady without change for Straits metal, spot and November delivery, at 27c., asked. National Metal Exchange:—Nov., 26.20c.; Dec., 26.25c.; Jan., 26.40c. Sales, nil. SPELTER steady. East St. Louis, spot and November delivery, unchanged at 4.00c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. PIG-IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $18 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. lower for spot and Nov. at 8¼c., and for Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ⅛c. down for spot and Nov. at 9¼c., and for Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closed 10 to 20 points down. Nov., 8.80c.; Jan., 9.00c.; March, 9.20c.; May, 9.40c.; Sept., 9.80c. Sales, 78 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 3 points up to 2 points down. Crude, spot, nominal at 6.25c.; yellow, spot, 7.65c., bid. Futures.—Dec., 7.78c.; March, 7.66c.; May, 7.77c.; June, 7.70c.

TALLOW steady. Extra, loose, 4¼c.; extra, in tierces, 5¼c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $2.10 to $2.15 per barrel.

TURPENTINE firm and ⅛c. higher at 41c. to 42c.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 30.—TURPENTINE firm and ⅛c. up at 36c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—TURPENTINE firm and ⅛c. higher at 36c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $4.15; grade K., $4.25; grade WW., $7.00.

DULUTH, Oct. 30.—LINSEED futures closed easy at ⅛c. to 1¼c. decline. Dec., 1.72⅛c.; May, 1.78⅛c.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 30.—WHEAT closed barely steady at ⅛c. decline. Dec., 71¼c.; May, 77⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady at ⅛c. to ⅛c. decline. Dec., 73⅛c.; May, 78⅛c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 15.00; Dec., 15.25.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—WHEAT opened ⅛c. lower but steady, favourable crop advices from Australia and reports that Germany and Poland were exporting wheat having little influence. Prices subsequently advanced on the firmness of Liverpool and Buenos Aires, smaller Black Sea shipments, reports of unfavourable weather in the west, and an improved cash demand. Partial reactions occurred later owing to realizing and a lack of fresh outside demand, the close being barely steady, ⅛c. higher to unchanged. Oct., 72½c.; Dec., 72¼c.; May, 78⅛c. OATS closed steady, ⅛c. to ⅛c. up. Oct., 32⅛c.; Dec., 31½c.; May, 34⅛c. BARLEY barely steady, ⅛c. to ¼c. lower. The Pool has reduced the payment price to farmers 5c. per bushel to 20c. Oct., 25½c.; Dec., 27c.

LINSEED closed steady, unchanged to 1c. up. Oct., 1.24½c.; Dec., 1.23c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—WHEAT opened barely steady at ⅛c. decline. A firmer tone developed afterwards, owing to better advices from Winnipeg and North-Western markets, reports of unfavourable weather in France, prospects of small Argentine shipments, and reports that rust was spreading in sections of Argentina. The market fell back again in the afternoon owing to favourable crop advices from Kansas, the close being barely steady at a fall of ⅛c. to ¼c. Old contract:—Dec., 73c.; March, 82c.; May, 83½c. New:—Dec., 73½c.; March, 82c.; May, 84c.; July, 84½c.

MAIZE closed easy, ⅛c. to 1¼c. lower. Old contract:—Dec., 75c.; March, 77½c.; May, 80½c. New:—Dec., 75c.; March, 78½c.; May, 80½c.; July, 81½c. OATS closed barely steady at ⅛c. to ¼c. decline. Old contract:—Dec., 36c.; March, 37½c.; May, 38¼c. New:—Dec., 36c.; May, 39c. RYE.—No. 2 cash quoted 51c. Futures easy at a fall of 1c. to 1¼c. Old contract:—Dec., 48½c.; March, 52½c.; May, 54¼c. New:—Dec., 48½c.; May, 54¼c.

PROVISIONS closed barely steady, with lard 2½ to 7½ points lower and pork unchanged to 10 points down. Cash lard rose 5 points to 11.40. Lard.—Dec., 10.57½; Jan., 10.45; May, 10.57½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Oct., 14.77½; Jan., 12.30; May, 12.45.

BACON steady and unchanged. Hogs easy; light 15 to 25 points and heavy sorts 20 to 15 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1, total 16,634,000, against 18,000,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 10-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	12.25	9.10 to 9.20	9.20 to 9.50
Previous day	12.25	9.25 to 9.45	9.40 to 9.65
Last year	11.62½	9.00 to 9.40	8.50 to 9.40
Receipts—			Western Chicago
To-day	.. ..	..	169,000 57,000
Previous day	.. ..	..	92,000 18,000
Last year	.. ..	..	100,000 22,000

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Oct. 30.—At the closing wool sale of the series here the offerings amounted to 11,682 bales, of which 9,980 were sold; private sales totalled 1,542 bales. There was an average selection. Competition was good for all good fleece wools and skirtings. Lines showing fine quality were in keen request with prices firm at recent rates. Faulty and inferior sorts were still irregular. Greasy merino fetched up to 16d., comeback 11d. and crossbred 9½d.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY RESULTS

LOWER ARGENTINE LAND PROFITS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Adelaide Elec. Supply	Fin. 6*	Same	—	12*	Same
City of B.A. Trams. (1904)	Qtrly. 1½	Same	Nov. 17	—	—
Garlside (Brookside) Brewery	Int. 5	7½	—	—	—
Newnes, George	Int. 6	Same	Nov. 20	—	—
Newton Ch'mbers	Int. 2½‡	Same	—	—	—
Pioneer Aeroplance	Int. 4½‡	Same	—	—	—
Simms' Motor Units	Int. 2½	5	Nov. 1	—	—
Trust and Ln. of Canada	Int. 3*	Same	Dec. 5	—	—
Un. River Plate Tele.	Int. 3	Same	Nov. 1	—	—

* Tax free. ‡ Free of tax and on both Preference and Ordinary shares.

Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining.—The directors have decided to postpone dividend No. 52 on the Two-Hundred-and-Fifty per Cent. Cumulative Preference 5s. shares. This dividend has previously been paid regularly. The company is controlled by De Beers Consolidated Mines.

ARGENTINE SOUTHERN LAND

The accounts of the Argentine Southern Land Company for the year ended June 30 show a profit of £7,180 (against £51,626 for 1928-29), to which is added £30,940 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. (against 6 per cent.), which will absorb £21,800, but nothing is to be transferred to livestock contingencies and renewals reserve (against £15,000), and the balance of £16,329 is to be carried forward.

BRAMPTON BROTHERS

The accounts of Brampton Brothers, manufacturers of driving chains and cycle and motor accessories, &c., show a loss of £1,515 for the year ended August 2 (against a net profit of £15,697 for 1928-29). After providing for the Preference dividend for the year, the carry-forward is reduced from £14,680 to £9,675. Last year a dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, and £5,500 was transferred to reserve. The Ordinary shares are held by the Coventry Chain Company. Meeting, November 6.

MATTHEW BROWN AND CO.

The net profit of Matthew Brown and Co. for the year ended September 30 is announced to be £90,414 (against £104,775 for 1928-29), to which is added £11,344 brought forward. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 12½ per cent. for the year (against 14 per cent.), £2,789 (against £3,000) is to be added to the licensed property improvement fund, and £13,594 is to be carried forward. Last year £1,919 was placed to reserve. The report states that the depression prevailing in local industries and the great increase in the number of unemployed have had an adverse effect on the output from the brewery, and this, coupled with the imposition of further taxation by the Government, accounts for the reduction in the year's profit, in spite of economies consequent on the amalgamation. Meeting, November 3.

STEEL CEILINGS

The accounts of Steel Ceilings for the year to June 30 show a profit, after providing for all charges, including directors' fees, bad debts, and provisional reserve for income-tax, of £3,356, which has been carried to depreciation reserve. The carry-forward remains at £1,019. The previous accounts, which covered the initial period from May 31, 1928, to June 30, 1929, showed a net trading profit of £12,814, from which was deducted directors' fees (£945) and £1,600 placed to depreciation reserve. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid, and £1,150 was added to income-tax reserve. The current report states that the first half-year showed a largely increased turnover and great activity, but the second half-year suffered considerably under the influence of the trade depression. The directors report progress at home, but most of the export markets remain stagnant. Meeting, November 6.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS

The Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Company reports a profit of £26,914 for the year to September 29 (against £23,627 for 1928-29). The directors have provided £11,500, the same as last year, for the sinking fund instalment, £500 (the same) for pensions, and have added £4,000 (against £3,000) to special repairs fund, increasing it to £20,000, and £6,500 (against £3,500) to reserve. A final dividend of 3 per cent., tax free, is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 6 per cent., tax free, for the year (unchanged), leaving £35,448 (against £34,810) to be carried forward. The directors have on previous occasions expressed their wish that the leasehold redemption fund should be invested in securities other than the company's properties, which themselves are largely leasehold, but during the past year invested a little more than £16,000, part of such fund, in over £25,000 Port of London Three per Cent. stock, and hope during the present year to invest the remainder of the fund in suitable securities. Meeting, November 6.

SECOND SCOTTISH MORTGAGE AND TRUST

The net revenue of the Second Scottish Mortgage and Trust Company for the year to September 30 amounted to £35,027 (against £48,620 for the previous 18 months), and £4,350 was brought forward. A final dividend of 4 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary stock, making 8 per cent. for the year (against 12 per cent.), and £7,779 (against £10,000) is to be transferred to reserve. The carry-forward will amount to £2,510. During the year 50,000 Ordinary £1 shares were issued to stockholders. After payment of the interim dividend the new shares were converted into Ordinary stock, and rank, therefore, for the final dividend now proposed. This was followed by the issue of 75,000 5¼ per cent. Cumulative Preference £1 shares, of which 65,648 shares have been converted into stock, and the balance fails to be converted at the meeting. The Debenture debt has been increased by £84,052, by the issue of 5 per cent. Redeemable Debenture stock and Terminable Debentures, to £383,512. Interest charges absorbed less than 30 per cent. of the year's net revenue. The premiums received in respect of the issue of Ordinary shares, less issue expenses, Debenture discount, &c., amounted to £22,221, of which £2,221 is to be carried to reserve, which will then amount to £45,000, and the remainder is to be transferred to capital reserve. The report states that a valuation of the investments as at September 30 shows that they are of value in excess of the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet (£1,222,136). Meeting, November 12.

ASSOCIATED BRITISH MALTSTERS

Associated British Maltsters (formerly Gilstrap, Earp and Co.) is now a holding company, controlling eight working companies. The accounts for the year ended August 31 show that gross dividends receivable on shares in subsidiary companies amount to £145,809 (against £130,334). After providing for administrative expenses, interest charges, directors' remuneration, and income-tax the profit is shown at £101,436 (against £86,696). Provision for Preference share dividends to August 31 requires £51,104, and it is now proposed to transfer £20,000 to general reserve (unchanged) and to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. (also unchanged) on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £29,062, the carry-forward being increased from £22,900 to £24,170. The offer to purchase the remaining shares of Michael Sanderson and Son, to which reference was made in the chairman's speech at the last meeting, has been accepted by holders of over 99 per cent. of such shares, effective control of this business is now held by the company. During the year the company also acquired for cash the business of Thomas Hatch and Sons, of Wakefield, and built one valuable acquisition. The balance-sheet now shows the position of the company as a purely holding company, and the actual assets of the company and its subsidiaries are set out in a consolidated balance-sheet. The latter shows stocks to have been reduced from £2,098,501 a year previously to £1,940,577. Capital and depreciation reserves are grouped in one figure of £345,002, and there is also a general reserve of £20,000 and balance to credit of profit and loss account (after allowing for the Ordinary dividend) of £47,274, making the total reserves and carry-forward £412,876; the issued capital amounts to £1,250,000. The bank overdraft has been reduced from £298,939 to £92,417 and the cash balance increased from £3,464 to £35,504. Meeting, November 10.

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS

The working profit of Trinidad Leaseholds for the year ended June 30 amounted to £452,637, compared with £683,550 for the previous year, and after providing £178,025 (against £216,521) for depreciation, and £27,008 (against £24,180) in respect of head office expenditure, directors' fees, and writing down share valuations, a net profit of £252,514 is shown (against £432,840). Out of this, however, a provision of £70,000 (against nil) is made for income-tax. The report states that the reduced profit is due to the lower prices for crude obtained during the year. Sales on satisfactory terms have been increasingly difficult, and as a result stocks of oil on hand have increased, involving the employment of a considerably larger sum than a year ago. Since the close of the financial year revenue has suffered from a further fall in prices. In order to offset as far as possible the effect of lower prices on the company's revenue, substantial amounts were expended on capital account during the year, principally on the installation of revenue-producing plant and the provision of improved facilities for the disposal of the company's products under rapidly changing market conditions. The major portion of the expenditure would have justified an increase in the company's capital, but, conditions being unfavourable for an issue of shares, the funds required have been provided wholly from the company's cash resources. In these circumstances the directors have felt that £70,000 of profits (against £110,000) is to be transferred to reserve, and do not recommend a final dividend. The year's distribution is therefore limited to the 7½ per cent. paid in May last, and after providing for this, and £4,918 (against £19,673) due to the directors as additional remuneration, a balance of £105,790 is carried forward (against £101,501). For the previous year the total dividend was 30 per cent., including an interim payment of 12½ per cent. Capital expenditure on property account amounted to £289,427 (against £452,494). The quantity of crude oil produced was 294,619 tons, or 36,765 tons less than last year, and purchases amounted to 562,813 tons, an increase of 112,673 tons. During the year 962,564 tons of oil were refined (against 927,420 tons). In order to broaden the market for the motor spirit produced by the company, the petroleum distribution business in the United Kingdom of Burt, Boulton and Haywood, including stocks on hand, was acquired, and has been carried on as a going concern, as from July 1 last. As in previous years the property account, which stands in the balance-sheet at £1,765,471 (against £1,456,951) is set out with more than usual detail. The company's holding of British Government securities has declined from £543,685 to £95,857, while the current account with the Central Mining and Investment Corporation has been reduced from £37,498 to £14,161, and the cash item from £225,809 to £75,248. Meeting, November 11.

TIRE PRICES RAISED IN UNITED STATES

AKRON (OHIO), Oct. 30.—It is announced here that nearly every important tire manufacturing company in the United States, including Firestones and Goodyears, have raised their prices. The increases range from 2½ to 5 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BETHLEHEM STEEL RESULTS

PRESIDENT ON AMERICAN BUSINESS OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 30

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the second largest producer of steel in the United States, reported to-day a net income for the September quarter of $3,783,425, against $7,691,495 in the corresponding quarter of last year. These income figures are equivalent to 63c., $1.36, and $4.01 a share respectively on the amount of shares outstanding at the end of each of the three quarters.

In presenting the figures the president of the company, Mr. E. G. Grace, speaking in strong contrast to recent optimistic utterances of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, regarding the steel industry, said:—"Business is not picking up a bit. Current operations are below those of the third quarter. There is nothing in sight to indicate an improvement in November. We have not as yet begun to feel any first quarter business to speak of. I hope to see a continuance of the wage rate and buying power of the workmen. We are keeping all our men on the pay roll and distributing the work. We are not laying off any old employees."

BR

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

METALS HIGHER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 30.—WHEAT.—The reaction in closing North American advices caused sellers to reduce their prices by 3d. to 6d. per qr., but there was only a quiet demand. For New South Wales, 9,350 tons, per Yaye Maru, B/L Oct. 9, 29s. was paid. Pacific white, Dec., part cargo, was offered at 30s. 6d.: Australian, afloat, at 29s. 9d.; and Dec.-Jan. (new), at 29s., while for Victorian, Nov.-half Dec., 29s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were obtainable at rather lower prices on more favourable weather reports from the Southern Hemisphere, but with Russian shipments lighter than expected the close was steadier. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per S.S. Patagonia, afloat, sold at 29s. 4½d.; choice white Karachi, per Rhorentels, at 29s. 4½d.; and West Australian, per Port Victor, due Nov. 5, at 29s. 6d., net. To Liverpool, Barl, 625b., per Sorriso, shipping-shipped, changed hands at 25s. 7½d.; and No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), end Oct.-early Nov., to Manchester, at 28s. Hull paid 28s. 6d. for choice white Karachi, Nov. Australian, Dec. to March, sold to Italy at 28s. 9d. monthly.

THE WHEAT futures market closed steady and 2d. higher as compared with yesterday. Business was done in Manitoba grades, Nov., at 29s. 3d., Jan., 28s. 9d., and March, 27s. 4½d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. Closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
Nov. ..	28 4	28 3	26 4	28 7	28 5
Jan. ..	28 11	28 9	26 10	27 2	27 0
March ..	27 7	27 4½	27 6	27 10	27 8
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	25 9	25 8	25 10	26 0	25 10
Feb. ..	25 9	25 8	25 10	26 0	25 10

MAIZE.—Cargoes were quiet and lower, in sympathy with Argentine closing advices, but demand was inactive. La Plata, on passage, was obtainable at 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; and shipping/shipped, Nov. and Dec., at 17s. 9d. Dan/Gal/Fox, Nov.-Dec., was offered at 17s. 6d., and Dec.-Jan. at 18s. 6d. Parcels were in moderate request at about 3d. per quarter decline. La Plata, per Can Keith, afloat, sold at 17s. 3d. (less ½ per cent.). Sept.-Oct., at 17s. 3d.; Oct.-Nov., at 17s. 1½d.; Nov.-Dec., at 17s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan., at 17s. 4½d., net, and 17s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.); and Jan.-Feb., at 17s. 7½d. To Bristol Channel 17s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.) was paid.

BARLEY was dull and easier. Azof/Black Sea, Oct., sold at 12s.

OATS remained quiet. La Plata, Nov., 9s. 10½d., Dec., 10s. 1½d.; and Jan.-Feb., at 10s. 3d., with 1½d. less refused.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in quiet request with prices generally unchanged. Spot. No. 1 N. Manitoba, Atlantic, Oct., quoted 29s. 6d.; No. 2, 28s. 9d.; No. 3, 28s.; No. 4 Manitoba, Oct.-Nov., 27s. 11½d.; No. 6, 27s. 6d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, Nov./Dec., 29s. 3d.; No. 2, 28s. 3d.; No. 3, 28s.; No. 2 mixed durum, Oct.-Nov., 27s. 10½d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., Nov., 26s. 3d.; Barlel, 62lb., shipped, 29s. 1½d.; Australian, Dec.-Jan., 29s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, Nov., 29s. nominal; Northern Pacific, Nov.-Dec., 29s. 3d.; Russian, on sample, afloat, 23s. to 26s. West Australian, afloat, sold at 29s. 6d. net, while to Manchester No. 3 N. Manitoba, Atlantic, about sailing, made 28s. Spot parcels were steady. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to ¾d. per centalo lower in sympathy with easier closing Buenos Aires and Chicago markets and further declined on liberal offerings of actual wheat, with Russians rather pressed for sale, and a slow demand. Russian shipments, although smaller than in the preceding week, continue on a liberal scale. In the later afternoon prices advanced on general buying, due to firm Argentine advices, and the market closed steady with Oct. 1d. and other positions unchanged to ½d. higher. Sales were 250 loads. Tenders against current month, three loads, making a total of 67,101 original centals since the beginning of the month.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were steady but quiet. River Plate, Dec.-Jan., sold at 17s. 7½d., with afloat quoted 17s. 3d. to 17s. 4½d., loading, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., 17s. 4½d.; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 7½d.; Jan.-Feb., 17s. 10½d.; Dan./Gal./Fox, Nov.-Dec., 17s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., 18s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet with Plate ½d. per cental lower.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done: Highest	Business done: Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	—	5 11½	5 11½	5 11	5 11½	5 10½
Dec. ..	5 9	5 9½	5 8½	5 9	5 9¾	5 9¼
March	5 8¾	5 9¾	5 8¼	5 9	5 9¾	5 9¼
May ..	5 10	5 10¾	5 9¾	5 10	5 10½	5 10

BRISTOL, Oct. 30.—English wheat was in small supply and met a good business at last week's prices, ranging from 31s. to 33s. per qr. on rail; imported sorts had an active trade at slightly cheaper rates. No. 2 Manitoba, 32s. Beans were the turn easier at 31s. to 33s. for English. Best quality English oats were dearer at 19s. to 20s.; imported sorts maintained late values, with Russian at 17s. 6d. Maize was quiet and favoured buyers; River Plate 19s. and Bessarabian 19s. 6d. Straight-run flour was quoted 27s. to 27s. 6d. per sack; bran, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; and sharps, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Oct. 30.—Very little wheat was offered, and trade was slow, with little alteration in prices.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30.—English wheat was plentifully offered at 29s. to 30s. per qr. English beans around 29s. per qr. Cheshire oats from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt. on rails. La Plata maize, 4s. 1d. per cental; No. 2 white La Plata maize, 4s. 4d. per cental; Straight-run flour, 26s. 6d. per sack, ex mill. Wheatfeed unchanged. Bran, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; thirds, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt., sacks included.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—POTATOES (The Borough).—The tone of the market was steadier, with trade slow. Quotations:—Best samples, King Edwards, £6 to £8 10s.; second grade, £4 10s. to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Arran Chief, Eclipse and dark-soil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 per ton: German samples, 5s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Kidneys, 4s. to 4s. 6d. a bag (150 kilos), ex market.

FRUITAGE AND VEGETABLES (Covent Garden).—Business was fairly brisk with good supplies on offer. Quotations:—English dessert apples, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 3s. to 7s. per bushel; Nova Scotian apples, 14s. to 20s. per barrel; Californian apples, 6s. to 12s. per box; English pears, 1s. to 7s. per half-sieve; Californian Winter Nelis pears, 14s. to 16s.; Anjou pears, 14s. to 16s. per case; Comice pears, 11s. to 13s. 6d. per half-case; English Alicante grapes, 1s. to 2s.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 3d. to 3s.; Muscat grapes, 1s. to 2s.; Dutch black grapes, 8d. to 5s. per lb.; Dutch blue grapes, 10s. to 28s. per barrel; Kent cobnuts, 12s. to 14s.; English walnuts, 7s. to 9s. per 12lb.; chestnuts, 9s. to 10s. per bag; Canary bananas, 12s. 6d. to 22s. per crate; St. Michael's pineapples, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. each; Madeira limes, 13s. 6d. per 120s. per box; Murcia lemons, 20s. to 25s.; Malaga lemons, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per case; South African oranges, 16s. to 24s.; Brazilian oranges, 15s. to 20s. per case; Jamaica grape fruit, 18s. to 24s.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 18s. to 22s. per case; English tomatoes, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; celery, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; spinach, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per bushel; Brussels sprouts, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bag; Valencia onions, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per case; carrots, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; turnips, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—Business transacted on the spot market to-day showed that the recession in values was attracting buying orders. American met a fair demand at a reduction of 7 points. Middling, 6.32d. Brazilian and Peruvian, in which a good business was done, were also 7 points lower. Persian fair, 6.47d.; G.F. smooth, 6.62d.; G.F. Tanguis, 6.92d. Egyptian declined 5 to 24 points. F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 10.00d.; F.G.F. Upper, 6.94d. African were 7 points lower. Middling West, 6.32d.; G.F. Fast, 7.37d. East Indian remained at previous rates. Fine M.G. Broach, 4.90d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.50d.

American futures opened 5 to 6 points lower following the overnight cables, but the selling was partially offset by spinners calling and shorts covering. At midday the market was 3 to 5 points down. The further decline advised in New York opening cables caused a renewal of liquidation in the afternoon. Values further receded 6 to 7 points, but rallied slightly towards the end on steadier later cables and further trade calling. The close was quietly steady at a net fall of 7 to 9 points. Jan., 6.14; March, 6.28; May, 6.36; July, 6.46. New York noon prices:—Jan., 11.44; March, 11.68; May, 11.89; July, 12.11.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 5 to 7 points lower and further declined on easier Alexandria advices and local and foreign liquidation, closing steady at a fall of 12 to 15 points. Oct. and Nov., 8.99; Dec., 9.04; Jan., 9.07; Feb. and March, 9.22; April and May, 9.38; June to Aug., 9.54; Sept., 9.63; Oct., 9.69. Near contracts closed quietly steady at 6 to 8 points decline. Oct., 6.83; Nov., 6.81; Dec., 6.87; Jan., 6.90; Feb., 7.00; March, 7.02; April, 7.07; May, 7.14; June, 7.18; July and Aug., 7.26; Sept., 7.25; Oct., 7.26.

Empire futures finished barely steady at a fall of 5 to 10 points. Oct., 6.00; Nov., 5.94; Dec., 6.03; Jan., 6.06; Feb., 6.10; March, 6.18; April, 6.19; May, 6.25; June, 6.29; July and Aug., 6.37; Sept., 6.38; Oct., 6.46.

Description	Sales: To-day	Sales: So far this week	Export: To-day	Export: So far this week	Imports: To-day	Imports: So far this week
	No. of bales		No. of bales		No. of bales	
American	2,950	13,550	100	500	5,212	41,627
Brazilian, &c.	1,000	2,550	—	—	528	682
Peruvian, &c.	1,500	5,500	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	850	2,450	—	—	—	486
Egyptian	700	3,050	—	—	—	4,246
E. Indies, &c.	—	900	—	—	182	658
Total bales						
This week	7,000	28,000	100	500	5,922	47,899
Last week	9,000	27,500	100	500	7,478	44,061
Amer. Futures		To-day		Prev. day		
Delivery—	High'st	Low'st	Closing	High'st	Low'st	Closing
October ..	6.08	6.00	6.05	6.20	6.05	6.10
November ..	6.07	6.02	6.03	6.19	6.15	6.11
December ..	6.13	6.07	6.08	6.26	6.12	6.16
January ..	6.20	6.13	6.14	6.30	6.18	6.22
February ..	—	—	6.18	—	—	6.26
March ..	6.31	6.23	6.26	6.44	6.29	6.34
April ..	—	—	6.30	—	—	6.38
May ..	6.41	6.32	6.36	6.53	6.38	6.44
June ..	—	—	6.42	—	6.43	6.48
July ..	6.51	6.44	6.46	6.63	6.48	6.53
August ..	—	—	6.49	6.53	6.53	6.57
September ..	—	—	6.52	—	—	6.60
October ..	6.59	6.54	6.55	6.73	6.59	6.64

The Alexandria (General Produce Association quote fully good fair fuggies (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

—	To-day: 1st report	To-day: Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Dec. ..	12.49	12.37	12.54
Feb. ..	12.49	12.48	12.57
Sakellaridis, Nov. ..	18.30	18.25	18.40
Jan. ..	18.75	18.54	18.77
March ..	—	19.06	19.29

Receipts to-day, 6,595 bales, against 10,576 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30.—Business in cloth was irregular. While more activity was noticeable in some sections others showed no improvement whatever. The fear of lower cotton prices again caused buyers to operate cautiously. More idle looms were restarted as a number of Burnley manufacturers recently made substantial additions to their order books. Buying for India was far from good. Light bleaching cloths were inquired for in substantial quantities by Madras and Karachi, but owing to offers being about 5 per cent. too low only small lots were sold. A few minor sales of greys, whites, and fancies were reported for China, and some of the old styles of grey shirtings were also in request. Reports were current that the Tuesday auction in Shanghai will be suspended after the end of November. Demand for American or Egyptian yarns was on a reduced scale.

WOOL

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The seventh series of East India wool auctions for the year closed to-day, when offerings of 4,332 bales were submitted, completing the total of 14,245 bales for the three selling days. There was quite a good number of buyers for the final selling and the fair selection of wool included in the catalogues continued to make satisfactory movement at prices equivalent to those established previously.

BRADFORD, Oct. 30.—While there is a little more business doing in wool textiles, as is natural at this season of the year, the total volume is by no means satisfactory. Manufacturers are receiving orders for heavy retail quantities from their customers, and this fact is exercising the greatest influence just now. Some topmakers express the opinion that merino wools generally have touched low-water mark or thereabouts, and they try to induce spinners and manufacturers to operate more freely and so help to create a greater degree of confidence. Not all topmakers share this opinion, and their quotations are less firm. Manufacturers and spinners are guided mainly by the demand for their own products. In face of the large quantities of merino and crossbred wools which have to come on to the market in the near future, and the restricted rate of consumption, they are content to purchase supplies of tops and yarns in a conservative manner until there is a marked improvement in trade. Prices of medium and low carded crossbred tops are weak and irregular. Prices of crossbred tops are only nominal. Quotations for tops are about as follows:—Sixty-four's, warp, 25d.; average, 21d.; 56's, 16½d.; 50's, 14½d.; 40's, prepared, 12d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Oct. 30.—SUGAR.—British refined in fair demand at last prices. Tate's 4in. and Lyle's No. 3 granulated, 20s. 6d.; T.L. granulated, 20s. 3d. Home-grown granulated, Nov.-Dec., ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 19s. 9d. (3d. less ex Ldn.); Kelham, 19s. 9d.; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., quoted 20s. 1½d.; Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., 20s. 1½d. to 20s. 3d., ex factory; T.L., ex Bury, quoted 19s. 9d.; West Indian crystallised, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 22s. 3d.; white Java, Nov.-March, quoted 8s.; R. R. B., Nov.-Dec., quoted 8s. 6d.; German crystals, 8s. 6d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated prompt, quoted 7s. 10½d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 7½d., for T.L., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was steady. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Nov., quoted 10s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Nov., quoted 8s. 5½d., sellers; Dec., 8s. 6d., value, c.i.f.

Raw futures opened steady, but the market closed easier. Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 8½d. to 5s. 7½d.; March, from 6s. 9½d. to 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 8d.; May, from 6s. 11½d. to 6s. 11d.; Aug., from 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 1½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	6 7½	6 6	6 7½	6 6	6 7½	6 6
Dec. ..	6 11½	6 10½	6 11½	6 10½	6 11½	6 10½
March ..	7 2¾	7 2	7 3	7 2	7 2	7 1
May ..	7 5½	7 5	7 6	7 5	7 5	7 4
Aug. ..	7 7½	7 7	7 8	7 7	7 7	7 6
Oct. ..	7 11½	7 10	7 11½	7 10	7 10½	7 9
Dec. ..	*8 1	—	8 1½	8 0	*8 0	—

* Paid

Raw futures opened steady, but the market closed easier. Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 8½d. to 5s. 7½d.; March, from 6s. 9½d. to 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 8d.; May, from 6s. 11½d. to 6s. 11d.; Aug., from 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 1½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 8	6 9	6 7
Dec. ..	6 11½	6 9½	6 11½	6 9½	6 11½	6 9½
March ..	7 2¾	7 2	7 3	7 2	7 2	7 1
May ..	7 5½	7 5	7 6	7 5	7 5	7 4
Aug. ..	7 7½	7 7	7 8	7 7	7 7	7 6
Oct. ..	7 11½	7 10	7 11½	7 10	7 10½	7 9
Dec. ..	*8 1	—	8 1½	8 0	*8 0	—

* Paid

SEEDS AND OIL

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 30.—LINSEED was irregular, with demand quiet. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec., to London, £13 15s.; April-May (new), £12; bold Bombay, Nov.-Dec., £14 15s. 6d.; March-April, new, £12 10s., sellers; La Plata, Oct.-Nov., to Hull, £11 17s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., £11 8s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan., new, £11; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £10 18s. 9d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Nov.-Dec., to Hull/Cont., £11; Jan.-Feb. (new), £10 18s. 9d., sellers. COTTONSEED was active, closing unchanged. Egyptian, black, Nov.-Jan., to Hull, up to £6 3s. 9d., paid; sellers, £6 5s. Sakellaridis, Nov.-Jan., £5 10s. 3d., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £5 7s. 6d., sellers. CASTOROIL was quiet. Bombay, Nov.-Dec., to Hull, £12 17s. 6d.; Feb.-March (new), £11 15s., sellers. COCONUT OIL closed quieter. Cochin, Nov.-Dec. (machined), Nov., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £12 18s. 9d.; Dec., £12 7s. 6d.; Jan., £12 5s.; Feb. and March, £12 3s. 9d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were nominal; no sellers. To Liverpool/Hamburg, Oct.-Nov., £12; Nov.-Dec., £12 2s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan., £12 3s. 9d., nearest. GROUNDNUT OIL was firm and 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton higher. Spot, ex mill, £27 5s.; Nov., £24 15s.; Nov.-Dec., £24 10s.; Jan.-April, £23 15s.; May-Aug., £23 2s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £30 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £22 10s.; refined common edible, £25; deodorised, £26, naked, ex mills. TURPENTINE was firm and 6d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, 54s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 54s. 6d.; Jan.-April, 56s. 3d.; Russian, spot, 51s. 9d.

HULL, Oct. 30.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot at £26 15s.; Nov., £26; Nov.-Dec., £25 5s.; Jan.-April, £24 5s. 6d.; May-Aug., £23 5s.; East Indian, spot, £28 10s. COTTON OIL, naked, Egyptian, crude, spot, £23; edible refined, spot, £28; technical, spot, £25 15s.; deodorised, spot, £28. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £25. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28; deodorised, spot, £32. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £24 10s.; deodorised, spot, £28. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28 10s.; refined, spot, £30 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, spot, 37s. per cwt. Net cash terms ex mill. CASTOR and COD unaltered.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Oct. 30.—COPPER.—With hopes that the copper conference in New York, which includes Canadian producers, will come to a unanimous decision to control outputs, the standard market opened firmer, with initial business in three months at £43 7s. 6d. Sellers were more reserved and under fair buying of three months the close was firm. On balance cash was 12s. 6d. and three months 11s. 3d. higher. Cash sold at £43 12s. 6d. to £43 13s. 9d.; Nov., £43 10s.; Dec., £44; Jan., £43 10s. to £43 17s. 6d.; three months, £43 7s. 6d. to £43 15s. to £43 10s. Settlement price, £43 12s. 6d. Late business comprised Dec. at £43 15s.; Jan., £43 12s. 6d. to £43 10s.; three months, £43 10s. to £43 7s. 6d. to £43 8s. 9d. The market for refined remained quietly steady; electrolytic was quoted £44 5s. to £45 5s.; and wire bars at £45 5s.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 200 tons sold at £124 7s. 6d., c.i.f., an advance of 2s. 6d. The market here opened quiet and slightly easier, owing to forecasts of larger shipments from the Straits than expected. Later, there was an improved inquiry for forward and prices hardened, the close being steady with cash and three months 7s. 6d. higher. Sales, 300 tons; cash at £118 10s. to £118 15s.; Nov., £118 10s. to £119; three months, £119 5s. to £120 5s. Settlement price, £118 15s. In the afternoon trading was confined to three months at £120. A premium of £4 12s. 6d. was paid for Straits. English common tin closed steady at £120 5s., ex Liverpool.

LEAD was a quiet but firmer market, owing to the dearth of sellers. The close was firm with near dates 5s. and forward 2s. 6d. higher. Sales covered 200 tons of Spanish lots and 250 tons of Australian. The afternoon market was idle. English remained steady and unchanged at £17.

SPELTER.—Near dates were more firmly held and a fair demand for forward was covered at higher prices. On balance near dates were 8s. 9d. and forward 5s. highr. Sales, 500 tons: Nov., £14 15s. to £14 12s. 6d.; Jan., £15 to £15 2s. 6d.; Feb., £15 3s. 9d. Settlement price, £14 15s. In the afternoon Jan. sold at £15 2s. 6d. and Feb. at £15 5s.

TUNGSTEN was slow at 17s. basis L.C., f.o.b., South Wales; with a large accumulation of stocks there has been some talk of a further curtailment of production. ZINC SHEETS.—English sold quietly at £24 to £25 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM was in steady request but £95 per ton for 98 per cent. purity advance the minimum schedule of prices for export. Meanwhile new business is exceptionally difficult to arrange, and with standing stocks so enormous pit stoppages become more serious. Export prices remain on minimum schedule, excepting dry and bituminous steam descriptions which scarce command 15s. per ton. Quotations for the week:—Best Admiralty smokeless large steams, 20s. per ton, f.o.b. Cardiff; seconds, 18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d.; ordinaries, 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; drys, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; dry nuts, 18s. to 22s.; Monmouthshires, 17s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; bituminous nuts, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; coking smalls, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; dry smalls, 12s. to 13s. 6d.; cargo smalls, 12s. to 13s.; patent fuel, Crowa brand, 21s. 6d. f.o.b. Cardiff and Port Talbot, and Arrow, 20s. f.o.b. Newport. Foundry coke, 28s. to 30s. 6d.; and furnace coke, 17s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. Iron and steel and associated trades have remained extremely quiet. Welsh steel tinplate bars, £5 15s. per ton; Continental steel bars, £4 2s. 6d. per ton, delivered in South Wales. Galvanized sheets remain at £11 12s. 6d. per ton. Tinplates have remained very quiet on the minimum basis of 17s. per standard box, with extensive stocks a further curtailment of production is expected.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Oct. 30.—SMITHFIELD MARKET (official report).—Supplies were 1,870 tons, made up of 548 tons British and Irish, produce, and 1,322 tons imported. Imports showed 7.7 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—National Mark.—Scotch, short sides, select, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; prime, 6s. 8d. to 7s.; long sides, select, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; prime, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; English, long sides (town killed), select, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime, 5s. 2d.; good, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; short sides, Irish, long sides (Birkenhead killed), prime, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; good, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. General Prices (including National Mark).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; long sides, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; English, long sides, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; hindquarters, forerib and flank (Kosher), 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; hindquarters, chuck and leg (Kosher), 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; hindquarters, forerib, and flank (Kosher), 4s. 10s. to 5s. 4d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 4d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; English, 6s. to 7s.; tegs, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; Irish, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; New Zealand mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; ewes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Australian wethers, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; Argentine wethers, 3s. to 3s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; (10st. to 15st.), 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; (15st. to 20st.), 5s. 8d. to 6s.; (over 20st.), 5s. to 5s. 4d.; Irish (crate), 7s. to 7s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Australian, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; Argentine, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; sows, 4s. to 4s. 6d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—Scotch hill, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; Irish, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; (Birkenhead killed), 6s. 4d. to 7s.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s.; Australian, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 6s. to 7s. 8d.; specials, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; bobbies, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; country, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; small, 10d. to 1s.; Irish, fatted, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; lean, 9d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Dutch, yellow, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; white, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Hungarian, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; hens, English, old, 7d. to 9d.; ducklings, country, 9d. to 10d.; geese, English, 7d. to 8½d.; Irish, 6d. to 8d.; rabbits, wild, 4d. to 7d.; grouse, each, best young, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; seconds, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; old, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; partridges, young large, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; small, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; old, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; hares, English, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; leverets, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; pheasants, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; small, 2s. to 3s.

BILLINGSGATE, Oct. 30.—Consignments of fish totalled 753 tons. Demand for prime kinds was fair at late rates, while selected English plaice met a keen trade at firm prices. Quotations:—Soles and skips, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; mullet, 1s. 6d.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; crabs, 2d. to 1s.; prawns, 1s. to 5s. per lb. Dory, 5s. to 6s.; turbot, 8s. to 12s.; lemon soles, 3s. to 6s.; halibut, 14s. to 16s.; witches, 8s. to 10s.; live cod, 4s. to 6s.; plaice, 6s. to 14s.; dry haddocks, 7s. to 11s. 8d.; haddocks, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; mackerel, 5s.; whiting, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; skate, 4s. to 6s.; roker, 6s. 6d. to 8s.; hake, 9s. to 12s.; conger eels, 1s. 6d. to 5s.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 5s. per stone; live eels, 10s. to 25s. per draught. Bloaters, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; kippers, 3s. 6d. to 10s.; red herrings, 4s. to 7s.; fillets, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per box. Whitstable native oysters, 30s. to 46s.; Dutch natives, 6s. to 26s.; Brittanys and French reinid, 14s. to 24s.; Pyefleets, 42s. to 65s.; Dutch reinid, 12s. to 20s.; Portuguese, 7s. to 8s.; American Blue points, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per 100. English brown shrimps, 9d. to 1s.; pink, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

EGGS

LONDON, Oct. 30.—SMITHFIELD MARKET official report gives the following prices for eggs (per 120):—English, ordinary packing, grade 1, 25s. to 27s.; grade 2, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Belgian, 15½d., 18s. to 18s. 6d.; Dutch, 18d., all brown 22s. 9d. to 23s. 9d.; 16d., to 16½d., all brown, 19s. 9d. to 20s. 9d.; 15d., mixed, 18s. to 19s. 3d.; Irish, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

Official agents' prices for large quantities of National Mark Eggs (London Egg Exchange) were:—Special weight, 29s. to 30s.; standard weight, 28s. to 29s.; medium weight, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; pullet weight, 17s. 6d.

CATTLE

BRISTOL, Oct. 30.—A small supply of fat cattle sold fairly readily at 8d. to 8½d. per cwt. deadweight for best beef. Mutton ranged from 12d. to 13d. and lamb was 14d. to 15d. per lb. About 400 store cattle met a steady trade at £13 to £17 for yearlings and at £17 to £20 for two-year-olds. Milch cows were not offered.

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Trade was steady, and last week's rates were maintained. Prime bullocks and heifers sold at 30s. to 42s. and commercial kinds at 30s. to 38s. per cwt., live weight. Rough cattle, 34s. to 35s. Prime wether mutton realised 9½d. to 10d., secondaries 8½d. to 9d., and best ewes 7½d. to 8d. per lb. Best lambs, 11d. per lb.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Cape Verd Islands.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira†‡, Mauritius‡†, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡†.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, Durban, East London, &c.)*§.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (ex. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Cape Verd Islands, China (all parts), Fiji, Iceland (all parts), Japan, Madeira†, Newfoundland, New Zealand.

8 P.M.—To Costa Rica.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)†‡, Canada (ex. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡, Canary Islands (Tenerife), China (all parts)†, Colombia (Buenaventura), Costa Rica†, Ecuador, Fiji†, Jamaica, Japan†, Madeira, Newfoundland†‡, New Zealand†, Samoa, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Ivory Coast, Gambia and French Guinea), United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine and Syria, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan§.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Guianas (British,

MISCELLANEOUS

A.E.E. Trad.	7/0	..	ImperialTob.	43/-	-/+1/9	
Am.Dest.Dr.	3/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	56/9	-/-	5d
Apollinaris	6/0	..	Int. Nickel	19¼	+/-	
Assd. Cement	24/6	..	Krouger & T.	25	..	
Berril. Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	21/16	..	
Brit. Am. To.	15/16	..	Do.,Def'rred	0	..	
Brit.Ass. Tb.	25/9	+1/16	Lever 7% Pf.	23/7½	..	
Brit.S.Pac.	14/0	..	LiverpoolNit.	7/0	..	
Brit. Match	24/4½	..	LondonBrick	58/4½	..	
Brit. Oil Calc	29/0	..	Manbre G.Df.	2/-	..	
Brit.Portl'm.	2/9	..	Marconi Mar.	11/16	..	
Brit. Rope	5/3	..	Do., Ord.	3/-	..	
Cal.&W.I.	12/9	+/-	Mather & P.	2	..	
Canada S.S.	24	+1	Nairn,M.&G.	17/9	..	
Do.5½% Pf.	70	+1	New Tam'ny	15/0	..	
Carreras "A"	54/9	+2/6	P. & O., Def.	40/6	..	6d
Cat. Graph.	2½	..	Phillips (G.)	19/9	..	3d
Chittall	23/0	..	Pinchin J'son	40/6	..	3d
C.Alf. 1 Pf.	10/4½	+3d	Prim. Hldgs.	23/6	..	
Cunard S'ship	17/6	..	Royal Mail	12½	..	2½
Dunlop Rbr.	11/7½	+3d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	5/6	..	
E.Rentyl'd.B.	18/9	..	8th.Met.Gas	104	..	
Ever Ready	20/9	..	Spillers	20/9	..	
Furness, W.	33/3	..	Swed.Match.B	15/9	..	
Gas Lt. & C.	19/6	..	Tarapaca&Nit.	5/0	..	
Gannet Br.	11/3	..	Tanner & Nl.	53/9	..	1/3
Globe Tel.	14	..	Utd. Dairies	52/1½	..	
Gramophone	29½	+1	Utd. Molasses	21/0	..	3d
Harris'nt'C.	4¼	..	Unilever	20/6	..	
Imp. Con.Gas	355	..	Utd. Tob.(8)	53½	..	
Imp. Smelt.	12/3	..	Wall Paper D.	41/6	..	1/0

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Assd.A'th'te	4/3	..	Howard & B.	11s	..	
Armstrong	0/6	..	Lambert	30/3	..	
Babcock&W.	53/0*	+3d	Peased'Pins.	1/4½	..	
Baldwins	2/3	..	Platt Bros.	5/0	..	
Bengal	6/0	..	Powell, Duff.	6/3	..	
B.S.A.	9/6	..	Richds.West.	2/6	..	
Bolsover	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	37½	..	
Brown(John)	2/6	-3d	S. Speakman	10/0	..	
Cammell Ld.	1/1½	..	Staveley	20/3	..	
Cowan	6/9	..	Stew.&L.Def.	24/6	+.5d	
Cory (Wm.)	59/0	..	S. Durham	19/3	..	
Dorman Long	4/10½	-1½d	Swan Hunter	20/6	..	
Ebbw Vale	0/7½	..	Tata, Deb.	98	..	
Guest, Keen	30/0	..	Thomas, E.	1/6	..	
Hadfields	6/3	..	Vickers	7/4½	+1½d	
Harld.&W.P.	5/9	..	Weardale,Df.	17/6	..	
Hopkinson	23/1*	..	Yk.Am.A.&D.	7/0	..	

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	51/6	-2/6	National Bus.	23/0	..	
Beardm. Bros.	39/6	..	Rolls-Royce	40/9	..	
Ford	68/9	-1/3	Rover (8/0)	6/4½	+1½d	
Gy Motors	12/9	+6d	Singer	12/9	-6d	
Humber	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..	
Imp.Airways	19/0	-3d	Smith, S.,Df.	3/3	..	
Leyland	59/3	+3d	Thornycroft	2⅜	..	
Lucas, J.	70/0	..	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..	
Morris Motors	21/9	..	U.K. Motors	7/9	..	
Napier, D.	10/3*	..	Tilling, T.	44⅛	..	

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/0	..	Hoare	61/6	..	
Bentley'sPerk.	25/6	-3d	Ind, Coope	62/9	..	
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	..	Meux's	35/6	..	
Bowlby's	36/3	..	Mitch's & B.	54/6	..	
Cn'Lon. Dt.	11/9	..	S. African	59/0	..	
Courage	50/6	-6d	Taylor Wlkr.	54/3	..	
Distillers	61/6	..	Walker,P&C	17/9	..	
Guinness	103/0	+9d	Watney, Df.	58/6	+.5d	

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Arnold B.	18/3	..	Lewis, Pfd.	46/0	+.5d	
Army & N.	37/9	..	Lipton	4/10½	+1½d	
Barker	57/6	..	Lyons, "A"	41⅜	..	
Boots Pure D.	57s	..	Maple	29/9	-3d	
Collins	27/6	..	Mdp. & Webb	8/0	..	
Debenhams	5/0	+3d	Maypole,Def.	4/7½	..	
Frank Hotels	7/9	+3d	Savoy Hotel	27/9*	..	
Gordon Hts.	11/7½	+1½d	Selfridge, Pfd	21/0	..	
Harrods	58/6	-6d	Smart Bros.	19/6	..	
Hartn'n,A.&H.	15/0	..	Spiers&P.	10/6	..	
Herbert & G.	4/6	..	Sperling & Co.	4/6	..	
Internat. Tea	19/6	..	Whiteley	2	..	

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Ay. Ld. Inv.	30/0	..	Daigety	8	..	
Am.Sthn Ld.	17/0	..	Forestal	15/3	..	
Anc. Int. M.	48	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	19/0	..	
Anglo-Am. Pf.	4½	..	Hudson's B.	2/16	..	
Bd.Inv.Ltd.	5/0	..	Kauri Timber	5/0	..	
Cty.Ld.Ass.	17/0	..	N.Z.L. & M.	90	..	
Cwlth.	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	1s16	..	

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/6	..	L. Asiatic	2/10½	..	
As.Dutch	24/6	+3d	Lumut	1¼	..	
As.Sta	1/1½	..	Malacca	9/-	..	
As.Malay	⅜	..	Malayalam	17/3	+6d	
Bob Lim	⅜	..	Mendaris	2/-	..	
Bukit Kledang	8½	..	Merlimau	1/3	-1½d	
Bute Thn	1s16	..	Pataling	⅜	..	
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak	2/0	..	
Brit.Ker'ne	1/6	+1½d	Rembau Jelei	⅜	..	
Chersonese	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24/6	+1½d	
Cons. Malay	2/3	..	Sawas	9d	..	
Def. Devt.	⅜	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..	
E. Asiatic	1/4½	..	Sennah	17/6	..	
Gen'l Cons.	⅜	..	Sialang	⅜	..	
Gula Kalumpang	⅜	..	Straits Rbr.	⅜	..	
Hantu Para	1/6	..	Sua. Para	1/-	..	
Java Invest.	1s16	..	Tandjong	⅜	..	
Java United	1s16	..	Tanjong Rub.	⅜	..	
Jugrah Carey	9/0	..	Tebgorodjo	9s16	..	
Kapar Para	⅜	..	U. Serdang	2/7½	..	
Kuala Lumpr.	1/4	..	U.Sua Bet'ng	⅜	..	
Lalang	1/0	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	..	
Landros	3s16	..	U. Temiang	1/3	..	
Lingsi	1s16	..	Vallambrosa	8/3	..	

TEA

Assd. Est.	17/4	..	Eastn. Prod.	3⅜	..	
As.-Ceylon	1s32	..	Empire	1⅝	-1s16	
Assam Co.	29/6	..	Galaha	2s16	..	
Assm Prod.	1s16	..	Imperial Tea	1s16	..	
Bogo'Luwa	5/4	..	Jhanzie	2/4	-3d	
Brang'tna	3/0	..	Jokai	3/-	-2d	
Brit. Indian	2/7½	-1s32	Jorehaat	2s16	-1s32	
Bulla Beta	2s16	-1s32	Lanka Plant.	17/-	-1s32	
Ceylon	2/-	-1d	Lebong	3s16	..	
Ceylon Plant.	4s16	-9d	Langia	10/6	..	
Chapak	9/0	..	Maknum	33/0	..	
Chirbon	3⅜	..	Nedcoom	30/0	..	
Cons. T. & L.	1/6½	..	NewDimbula	5s16*	..	
Darjeeling	57/6	..	Nuwara Eliya	5s16	..	
Dutj. Cons.	3s16	..	Pabbojan	5*	..	
Dunsil	14/0	..	Sout. T. & L.	3s32	-1s32	
Dooni	43/0	-9d	Singlo	2⅜	..	
Dunkeld	3/6	..	Travancore	3s16	-1s16	
Indo.Assam	3s16	..	Upper Assam	37/0	..	

OIL

A-Rumaic	12/0	-1½d	Lobitos	1s16	..	
A-Egypt., B	2	..	Mex. Eagle	8/7½	-3d	
A-Persian	3s32	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..	
Apex Trin.	15/8	..	Phœnix,Hish.	8/0	-1½d	
Apex	1/-	..	R.I. Dutch	2/-	-1d	
Bd. Borneo	6/9	..	Shell	4⅛	+1s32	
Bd. Burmah	4/3	..	Spies (2/0)	0/3	..	
Bt. Coal, Pf.	3/10½	-1½d	Steaua Rom.	6/0	..	
Bynah	4	-1s32	Trinidad C.	2/0	..	
Cund. Eagle	2/1½	-2½d	Trinidad L.	1/16	+1s32	
Eu. 7% Pf.	12/7½	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9	-1½d	
Gusto	16/3	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..	
Iran, River	3/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	1s32	+1s32	

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Al.&Europ'n	15/0	..	Modder. B.	12/6	..	
Anglo-Amer.	1s16	..	Modder.Deep	1s32	+1s32	
Ath.-French	1s16	..	Modder. East	1s32	..	
Brakpan	2s32	..	Mozambique	7/0	..	
C.M.Assoc.Br.	12	..	New Kleinf.	1s32	..	
City Deep	5/3	..	New Jagers.	1/-	..	
Cons. Inside	6/5	..	New Modder	3⅛	..	
Cons. G. Fds.	1⅛	-1s32	New State A.	1s32	..	
Cons. M.R.	17/6	..	Nourse	11/0	..	
Cons. M. Sel.	10/0	..	Randfin. E.	15/0	-3d	
Do., Pf.	19/-	..	Rand Mines	30/-	..	
Dagga'nstein	1s32	..	Rand Select	7/3	..	
De Beers, D.	6/4	-⅜	Rob. Deep B.	8/3	..	
Durban Deep	12/6	..	S.A. Town	7/3	+3d	
East Geduld	2s32	-1s32	S.W. Africa	16/3	..	
Geduld	9/1½	..	Springs	21⅝	..	
Gelnit	3½	..	Sub Nigel	2s32	..	
Gen. Mining	2⅛	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1s16	..	
Govt. Areas	1⅜	..	Union Corp.	2⅝	-1s16	
J'burg Con.	32/6	-3d	V. Ryn Deep	1s32	+1s32	
Kleinfontein	9/6	..	Vereeny'g Est.	1/-	..	
Langlaagte	25/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	7/1½	..	
Meyer & C.	..	..	West Spring	15/1½	..	

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kih.	9/6	+1½d	Rhod.Cons.B	10/-	..	
Can & Motor	⅜	..	Rhod. R'tgs	1/6	..	
Chartered	30/0	-4½d	Rhod.Sel.Tr.	1⅜	..	
Chib. Rhod.	6/0	..	Roan Antel.	9s32	..	
Lonsdale	2/7½	+1½d	Senderis	2/6	..	
Lonely Reef	9/0	..	Shamva	0/9	..	
N'Changa	2⅝	+1s32	Tang'ka Con.	1⅛	..	
Rhod.Ang. A	2s32	..	Wankie Coll.	1s32	..	
Rhod. R. H.	1/9	..	Zambesia Ex.	1⅛	..	

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	5/3	..	Bisichi	6/0	..	
Attaull	32/6	..	Ynsli Cons.	8/3	..	
Assoc.Nigeria	4/3	..	Taraguta	3s32	..	

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	10/0	..	Pahang Cons.	7/0	..	
Bangrin	14/0	..	Petaling	6/4½	..	
Gopeng	1⅛	..	Rencng	2s32*	..	
Hong-Kong	15/3	..	Siamese	7/0	..	
Idris	6/6	..	Sn. Malay	10/6	-3d	
Ipoh	14/0	..	Sthn. Perak	1/16	..	
Kampar Mal.	14/0	..	Sungei Besi	7/0	..	
Kamunting	4/0	..	Tavoy	3/9	-3d	
Kinta	9/5	..	Tekka Taip.	11/3	..	
Malayan	17/0	..	Tronoh	14/6	+3d	

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1⅛	..	Mysore	10/3*	..	
Balaghat	2/5	..	Nchanga	0/6	..	
Baseliet, Min	4/0	..	Nundydroog	15/3	..	
Bks. H. Prop.	12/5	..	Oregum	3/0	..	
Do., North	1s16	+1s16	Patino	2⅛	-⅛	
Do., South	1⅛	..	Rio Tinto	35/6	-⅛	
Burma Corp.	10/0	+1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	21/6	..	
Champion R.	7/3	..	St.J.Del Rey	17/6	..	
Chosen Exp.	5/9	..	S. Francisco	14/3	..	
Esp. Zinc, P.	1/3	..	Assrt. Cpr.	1/6	..	
L.Vn. & Star	7/9	-3d	Sulphide	6/9	..	
Min. Segov.	4⅛	+⅛	Tharsis	3⅛	..	
Mining Corp.	4/0	-3d	Vipond	4/0	..	
Mining Trust	6/0	..	Wiluna	15/0	+3d	
Mount Lyell	2⅝	..	Zinc Corp.	2⅝	+⅛	
Mt. Lyell	17/3	+1/0	Do., Pref.	2⅜	+⅛	

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotation	Rise or Fall
Austrian, 7% Bds., 1930	95	94	—
Aust. 5% Red., 1947-57	101	3⅞ prem.	+ ¼
B.A. Gl. Stan. Ry. 4% Deb.	75	1/16 prem.	— 1/32
Cent. Ldn. Ry. 5% Deb.	99½	3 prem.	+ 1/32
Ceylon, 4½%, 1965	95	2⅜ prem.	..
Aberdeen's Gas, 5% Deb.	99½	2½ prem.	..
Gas, Electric, 5% Deb.	..	2⅞ prem.	..
Italy, 6%, 1935-37	100	3 prem.	— 1/32
Lon. Elec. Ry., 5% Deb.	97½	2⅛ prem.	— 1/32
Do., 5% Deb. (Ext. Issue)	99½	2⅛ prem.	+ 1/32
Newcastle Gas, 5% Deb.	98	2⅛ prem.	..
Nigeria, 6% Con., 1960-70	96	102¾	+ 3/32
Nitrate Rys., 6%, 1994-98	100½*	103½	— 1/32
Uttar, 5%, 1950-60	99	103½	+ 1/32

* Minimum tender price.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Paid week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Bengal - Nagpur	Rs.14,58,000	−2,83,442	−37,75,720 (April 1)
Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly.	Rs.16,17,000	−3,50,450	−79,80,337 (April 1)
Peninsular Central	£5,310	−380	−5,510 (July 1)
Rhodesian Steel Corp.(.)	£7,160	−373	+3,033
Madras L. & P. Corp.	TRAMWAYS, &c. Rs.1,92,400	+43,066	+872,475
Do. (nat.)	Rs.871,750	−79,050	+915,757
Madras Tramc. Corp.(nat.)	Rs.817,320	−48,151	−287,346
Do. (nat.)	Rs.301,4001	−107,912	−725,194

* Unless otherwise shown. ‡ Definite.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡², income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡³, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 55½ 6
3% Annu., 40
3½% Conv., 87½⅛ 11/16 ⅞ ⅜ ⅝ ¾ 13/16 ⅞ ⅝ ⅜ ¾ 13/16 ⅞ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅝ ½ ⅝ ¾

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

S. African Townships, 6/10½ 7/- 7/- 7/- -/6
8th-West Africa, 15/1-½
Springs, 55/7/6
Sub Nigel, 55/- 4/9 -/4½
Tanganyika Goldfields, -/4 -/1½
Transvaal Gold Min., 6/9 -/10½ -/11¼ -/10½ -/11¼ 7/- 7/-6 3
Ud. African Explor., 7/9††
Van Ryn Deep, 25/41/9†† 4/6 -/4½†† -/8¼
Village Deep, 5/3 6/10½
W. Rand Cons., 6/3
West Springs, 13/11½†† 12/9 13/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Asst. of Nigeria, 4/3 -/3 4/-
Ribbiani, 4/7½ -/6
Riebbi, 6/- 5/7½
Ribon Valley, -/7¼ -/7½

NITRATE

Lagunas, Regd., 1/3
Lautaro (Nos. 240001 to 420000 and 580001 to 13/ 2000, Bearer, 58/9
New Tamarugal, 15/-

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 11/9 -/7½ -/9 12/6 12/- 11/9
Anglo-Persian, 61/10⅜ 2/- 60/3 -/3 1/- -/3 -/10½ -/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 27/6½
Do., 9% Pref., 37/10
Attock, 17/6 -/10
Burmah, 80/3½†† -/3¼ -/3¾ 80/- 80/-
Do., 5% Deb., 104¼ 1/- 3/-
Canadian Eagle, 8/1½ -/0¼ 8/- -/3¼ -/3 8/-
Kern River, 3/11½ 2/9 -/10½ 3/6¼ 2/11¼ 3/- 2/-
Mexican Eagle, 9/- 8/- 8/11¼ 9/- 8/8¼ -/0¼ 9/0¼ 8/9
9/- 8/10½ 9/- -/10¼ -/6 -/10½ 8/-
Phœnix, £1 shrs., 7/10½ -/11¼ 8/- 7/-
Royal Dutch, 27/3
Shell Trans. Regd., 82/6 -/9½ -/3¼ -/0¼ 80/-2 1/ 10½ 3/11½ -/6 -/9¼ 1/3 -/10½ -/10½ 3/-
Do. (Bearer), 82/6 3/11½†† 1/10½ 3/11½ 2/)††
The following Bonds drawn for repayment on 15th May, 1930, have not yet been presented.—Nos.:—
Do., 7% Pref., 25/11½ -/11½ -/11½ 3/- -/0¼ -/9½†† 5/- 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Amer., 7/6-
Apex, 1 fully paid, 1/-
Brit.-Borneo, 6/3
Brit. Controls, 1/6††
Do., 5% Pref., 4/11½ -/11½ 3/10½ -/10¼
Standard, 5% Pref., 105 4½
Steaua Romana, 1/9††
Trinidad Leaseholds, 26/3 7/6 6/10½
Ud. Brit. of Trinidad, 4/6 -/7½
Venezuelan Consol., 2/- -/0¼ 1/10½ -/9¼
Venezuelan Concessions, 3/- 6/3

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 9/3 -/3
Anglo-Dutch, 24/6 5/- 4/6 -/9 -/3 -/11½ -/3 -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 94½††
Do. 6% Deb., 90½
Anglo-Java, 1/11½ -/1 -/11½ -/11½
Bertam Consd., 2/3
Chih Kiamsang, 12/- 13/6
Linggi, 13/6
Lok Kawi, 1/-
London Asiatic, 2/10 -/11 -/10
Mendaris, 10/9
Merlimau Pegoh, 1/4
Sapong, 5/3
Seapoet, 8/4½ -/11½ 7/-
Tanjong Malim, 16/-
Tebrau, 10/6
Telagamoja Ud. Plants., 11/9
Ud. Serdang, 2/6½†† -/9 -/10 -/10 -/7½ -/8½ -/6¼ -/6 -/6 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allagar, -/11½
Amal. Pin., -/3½ -/3½
Anglo-Java, 8% Pref., 1/3†† -/2½ -/0¼ -/0½ -/0¼
Asaban, 3/9††
Badek, 17/6 -/6
Batang Kaluang, 2/7
Bandar Seamless, 11/3 10/6 -/9 11/3½ -/6
Bekoh Consol., -/9
Bertam Extended, -/7
Bukit Sembawang, -/6¼
Cheviot, 2/3½
Geelt, 2/1½
Dalbeth, 1/9
Diapoera, -/6½
East, Sumatra, 1/6¼
Golden Hope, 8/6
Gordon, 1/11½†† -/6
Hewood, 1/6††
Hoscote, 4/10½ 5/-
Ipoh, 2/6
Ipoh, 2/9
Java Ud. Plantns., 6% Deb., 76½† 8½†
Jerneh, 2/6
Kanaur Sumatra, 2/9 -/10½ -/9 -/10½
Kawie, 2/6½††
Kerais Calicut, 3/6¼
Killiney, 26/-
Kinta Kellas, 1/6½
Kota Tinggi, 1/3
Kuala Bidor, -/9
Lelaur, 4/10½ 5/1½ -/11½
Malayalam Plantations, 17/9-/6 17/- -/3 17/- -/9 18/10½
Marawan, -/7½
Matalina, 14/6½ 13/11½ 14/4½
Rambutan, -/0¼ -/0¼ -/1¼
Remisan-Jelei, 15/11½
Rubber Ests. Pref., 2/-
Sagga, 16/3 18/- 16/9
Selangor River, 9/9 10/- 9/9
Selangor, 1/3
Semenyih, 2/2 2/-
Sonoskar, 8/9
Sungei Bahru, 2/-
Sungei Buloh, 2/3½ -/6½
Sungei Way, 3/9
Sungkap Para, 1/6
Tai Tak, -/4
Tanjong, 17/-
Tarun, -/6¼
Timiang-Deli, -/3½ -/7½ -/7½
Tuerageng, 6/9
Ud. Tenalang, 1/3 -/1½†† -/3
Vallambrosa, 8/6-/7½
Waterfall, -/6
Yam Seng, 1/6 -/6½

SHIPPING

African, 6% Deb., 74
Arg. Navgn., 23/6 2/10½ -/10½ 3/4½ 2/- -/6 -/9 3/- -/9 2/9 -/9 2/- -/11½ -/11½
Do., 6% Pref., 21/10½ -/2½ 2/- 2/-
Ben. Line, 2/6 -/9½ Pref., 6/3½
Do., 4½% Deb., 84
Cunard, 17/6 17/- -/11½ -/6½ -/3 -/6 17/- 17/- -/3 -/11½ -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 83½
Elder Dempster, 6% Pref., 2/6 -/6 -/3½ -/6
France, Fenwick, 14/4½
Furness, Withy, 33/3½ -/3 -/3 -/3 3/- -/3 3/-
Do., 5% Pref., 94½† 10½†† 11¼ 11¼
Hall Brs., Deb., 30/- 30/-
Hall Brs., Deb., 30/-
Khedivial, 2
Lamport and Holt, 6% Pref., -/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 82½
P. and O., 5% Pref., 96½ 3/-
Do., Deb., 41/6†† 40/9 1/6 -/6 40/9 1/6 1/- 1/-
Do., 2nd Deb., 68 9 3
Do., 5% Deb., 90¼
R.M.S.P., 5% Deb., 40 40
Union-Castle, 6% Deb., 83 80¼ 2
White Star, 6% Pref., 37/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Manchester, 25/6
Tankers, Partr. Pref., 6/3½††
Ud. British, 6% Deb., 69

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam Co., 29½†† -/4½ 8/9 9/- 9/-
Assam Cons., 8/6†† -/8 -/4½
Assam Frontier, Pref., 27/3†† -/9†† 6/6†† 7/3
Assam Lonsdale, 2/6
Ceylon Tea Plantn., 7% Pref., 22/9
Chetna, 60/6
Cons. Tea and Lands, 7% Pref., £10/15/9
Doom, 12/4½†† -/6 -/6
Doom Dooma, 7/6 10½
Eastern Assam, 63/9½† 5/-†† -/9
Empire of India, 33/6
Gabha Valley, 44/9
General Ceylon, 15/7½ -/9 -/7½
Jhanzie, 4/3/- -/3 5/- 4/-
Jokai, 61/6 -/6 2/6
Nuwara Eliya, 55/6/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ambiamma, 1/10
Bulli Bets, 53/6 5/- 3/9 -/9 2/6 5/- 6/3 5/- 4/4½
Dunnill, 13/3
Hatfield, New, 41/-††
Horsley, 82/- 6
Lenguva, 39/9
Pabbujan, 98/9
Tewanee, 92/6††
Yatiyantota, Ceylon, 6% Pref., 13/6 -/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 207 8½ 6
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 101½ 1½ 1
Anglo-Portuguese, 13/-

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

will be found on page 22, column 6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Cables and Wireless, 7% "A" Pref., 92½ 3 ½ 2½ 3
Do., 5% Deb., 81½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Do., 5½% Pref., 69¾ ¼ 8¼ 9½ 8¼ ¼ 9¼ ½ ¼
International, 33½ 2½ 2 ½
Western, 4% Deb., 77

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Portuguese, New, 18/6
Radio Corp. of Amer., 82⅞ ⅞ 2 1½ ⅞ 2 1½ ½

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 36/3
Do., 4% Deb., 70¼ ¼
Do., 5% Deb., 66½ ½ ½
Do., 5% Deb., 77
Brazilian Tract., 7% Pref., 27½†† ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ 11½ ⅜ ⅜
Brit. Columbia Elec., 4½% Deb., 85
Brit. Elect. Tract., Debl., 1300† 5
Do., 4½% Deb., 83
Calcutta, 7% Debs., 97½
Do., 5% Deb., 82¼
National, 7% Pref., 21/9 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barton Transport, Defd., -/6¼ -/6¼
Bhamo Land Dist., 6% Pref., 20/3
Brazilian Tract., Fracti. Certs. (Feb., 1930 Iss.), 8¼ ⅛
Do., Partly Paid, 6% Pref., 6½ ⅛
Scottish Motor, 6½% Pref., 19/6 -/6
Southdown, 56/9 5/- 6/3
Tilling and Brit., 43/9
Wombwell, 21½

WATER WORKS

Bristol (7%), 114 13½
Do., 4% Deb., 84⅜

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ordsc Valley, 5% Pref., 100 1
Mid-Kent, 6% Deb., 86½
Mowle Valley, 6% Notes, 100
Sutton Dist., 5% Deb., 101††

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the Baltic Shipping Exchange yesterday the Black Sea section was quieter, but fairly steady, with 11s. repeated for November shipment to the Continent. Elsewhere business was slow and difficult to arrange.

Fixtures included:—Black Sea,—Baltico, 5,200 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s., with full options. Nov.; Michalis Poutous, 5,200 tons, 10 per cent., Cont., 11s., with full options, Nov.; Behia Hance,—Steamer, 7,900 tons, 10 per cent., U.K., 15s. 6d., with options, Jan.-Feb. Vladivostock,—Chas. Hackmers, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Rotterdam or Hamburg, 25s., with options, Dec. West Australia.—Baron Bellhaven, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Med./U.K./Cont., 30s., with options, Jan. South Australia or Victoria.—Trepos, 7,400 tons, 10 per cent., Med./U.K./Cont., 32s. 3d., Feb.-March. Hamston Roads.—Gratsley, 3,500 tons max., Rosario, 43.12½, Dec.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

CAMPEIRO.—Pernambuco, Oct. 30.—Fire broke out last night in No. 4 hold of Brazilian s. Campeiro; extinguished this morning; 30,000 bags sugar damaged by fire and water. Cause of fire unknown.

LANCASHIRE.—Dublin, Oct. 30.—Steamer Lancashire, owners, Kelly, Belfast, when leaving Spencer Dock yesterday afternoon, struck Rogerson's Quay, fracturing her stern post and smashing her rudder, also doing extensive damage to stern, owing engines not going ahead when required.

TAVISTOCK.—Oct. 30.—Tug Tavistock, while making for Hammersmith Dock at Dock this morning, caught concrete apron of drainage pipe just above dock gates. Vessel remained fast, and on falling tide broke astern.

WORTHING.—Newhaven, Oct. 30.—Steamer Worthing, on leaving port last night, collided with East Pier. Damage to bow of Worthing and damage to pier. Steamer now proceeding to Southampton for repairs.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

KINGDOM of BULGARIA 7½ per CENT. STABILISATION LOAN of 1928.

Notice is hereby given, that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan, the following BONDS were this day DRAWN by lot by Mr. Notary Public.—Nos.:—

69

1 Bond at £1,000 .. .. .. £1,000
718 94/

2 Bonds at £500 .. .. .. £1,000
1451 1551 1596 1974 2225 2349
2351 2451 2758 3708 4432 4771
6210 6273 6595 7449 7644 7836
8627 9434 9931 10802

22 Bonds at £100 .. .. .. £2,200

£4,200

These Bonds are due to be repaid at par in accordance with Clause 5 of the General Bond on 15th November, 1930, when interest thereon shall cease. These Bonds, which must be accompanied by all the relative Coupons due subsequently to 15th November, 1930, may be presented for payment at the offices of any of the undermentioned Bankers:—

OTTOMAN BANK, 123, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. (Saturdays excepted.)
J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Saturdays excepted.)
STERN BROTHERS, 6, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.2. (Saturdays excepted.)
HOPE & MAY, Amsterdam.
ZIVNOSTENSKA BANKA v. PRAZE, Prague.

Bonds presented for payment in Amsterdam or Prague are payable at Banker's buying rate for sight exchange on London. Bonds presented for payment in London must be left three clear days for examination.

The following Bonds drawn for repayment on 15th May, 1930, have not yet been presented.—Nos.:—

1 Bond at £500
6510 6696
2 Bonds at £100 each.
OTTOMAN BANK.
J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.
STERN BROTHERS.

London, E.C., 28th October, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

TRINIDAD LEASEHOLDS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1930, and the Auditors' Report thereon;
To elect a Director;
To elect Auditors, and to fix their remuneration;
To transact other ordinary general business of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
H. S. FULLER, Secretary.

1, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2. 30th October, 1930.

THE OCEANA CONSOLIDATED COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of The Oceana Consolidated Company, Limited, will be held on Friday, the 21st day of November, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., for the purpose following, viz.:—

To receive and consider the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930, and the Reports of Directors and Auditors thereon.
To elect Directors.
To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

And notice is also hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the aforesaid on Friday, the 21st day of November, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, or so soon thereafter as the Ordinary General Meeting shall have concluded, at which the following Resolution will be proposed to be passed as a Special Resolution, viz.:—

1. That each of the 2,343,108 unissued shares of 5s. each in the capital of the company be divided into five preference shares of 1s. each, with the following rights:—

(a) The holders of the said Preference shares shall be entitled to the net profits of the company which the company may determine to distribute until the amount distributed by way of dividend amongst the holders of the said Preference shares shall amount in the aggregate to the capital paid up on the said Preference shares, and thereafter the holders of the said Preference shares shall be entitled to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on the said Preference shares proportionately and at 80 per cent. of the surplus profits which in respect of each year it shall from time to time be determined to distribute.

(b) The holders of the said Preference shares shall in a winding up have priority as to return of capital and payment of the arrears of the said preferential dividend, whether declared or earned or not, up to the commencement of the winding up over all other shares in the capital for the time being of the company and after repayment of the capital up on the Ordinary shares shall be entitled to 80 per cent. of the surplus assets.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 17th day of November, to Monday, the 24th day of November, 1930, both days inclusive.

Dated the 30th day of October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
LONDON TRUST, Limited,
ROCK SECRETARIAL, Limited, Secretaries.
484-473, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

To enable holders of Share Warrants to Bearer to vote, they must deposit their Warrants to Bearer to vote, of the company, 464-473, Salisbury House, London, E.C.2.

THE COLOMBIAN MINING and EXPLORATION COMPANY, Limited.

To Holders of the Three-Year Notes.

Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Three-Year Notes issued by the above-named Company and secured by a trust Deed dated 4th of March, 1926, and made between the Company of the one part and William Ernest Sudbury and Ernest Sully as Trustees of the other part, will be held at 109-111, Moorgate Station-chambers, London, E.C.2, on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of hearing and if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution further postponing the payment of the interests, coupons attached to the said Notes which fell due on the 1st December, 1927, and further postponing payment of the interest coupons attached to the said Notes which fell due on the 1st December, 1928, and the payment of the principal moneys secured by the said Notes to the 1st of December, 1931, or to such earlier date as the Company shall by notice to the Note Holders determine respectively.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Trust Deed and the Second Schedule thereto.

Note Holders who do not desire to produce their Notes at or attend the Meeting but to vote by proxy thereat must deposit their Notes at the Registered Office of the Company at 109-111, Moorgate Station-chambers, London, E.C.2, not later than the Fifth day of November, 1930. A Note Holder so depositing his Notes will receive a deposit receipt therefor, which must be produced at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, and will entitle the person producing the same to vote. Deposit receipts can be exchanged for the notes in respect of which they are given at any date subsequent to the holding of the Meeting or adjournment thereof.

By Order of the Board.
HERBERT S. PARNUM, Secretary.

Dated 30th October, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CITY of BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAYS COMPANY (1904), Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd November 8th to 14th inclusive for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants for the three months ending September 30th, 1930, payable on or after November 17th. The Warrants will be posted on November 15th.

By Order,
F. C. CRAWLEY, Secretary.
Offices: 1, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2.

J. LYONS and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the Ordinary, "A" Ordinary, Proportional Profit, "B" Proportional Profit, Six per Cent. Preferred Ordinary, and Five per Cent. Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st November to the 19th November, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GEO. W. BOOTH, Secretary.

RANSOME and MARLES BEARING Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 10th November, to Saturday, the 22nd November, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN A. ROSS, Secretary.
Stanley Works, Newark, Notts. 29th October, 1930.

THE MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Capital Stock of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, will be CLOSED from Monday, the 1st day to Monday the 15th day of December, 1930 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Warrants due to Stockholders who are registered on the Company's Books on the 29th November, 1930.

The Transfer Deeds of the Capital Stock will be registered during the time the Books are closed.

The Warrants will be posted on the 31st December, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
C. L. MAGNIAC, Secretary.
25, Buckingham Palace-road, Westminster, S.W.1.
29th October, 1930.

THE SUDAN PLANTATIONS SYNDICATE Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd November to 12th November, 1930, both days inclusive, for purposes of the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting to be held on the 12th November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
L. BLUEN, Secretary.
No. 1, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.
October 30th, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

GOUVERNEMENT IMPERIAL du JAPON.

Emprunt 4 per cent. de 1910.
Francs 450,000,000.

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 15th November, 1930, will be PAID on that date between the hours of 11 and 12, and subsequently (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 3, at the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons, which must be left three clear days for examination prior to their payment, will be paid at the rate of exchange on Paris ruling at the time of their presentation.

For THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,
D. NOHARA, Manager.
7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 31st October, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS of CENTRAL AMERICA FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st November, 1930, on these bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 31st October, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

VENEZUELA TELEPHONE and ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES COMPANY, Limited.

HOLDERS of SEVEN per CENT. SECOND DEBENTURE BONDS of £100 EACH.

The Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Company, Limited, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deeds, hereby gives notice of its intention to redeem the outstanding Seven per Cent. Second Debenture Bonds of the Company on the Thirtieth day of April, 1931. Holders of these Bonds should apply for payment of principal, plus accrued interest, to the Trustees, The Premier Investment Company, Limited, Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on the Thirtieth day of April, 1931, against delivery up of their Bonds, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

Dated the Thirtieth day of October, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
F. HOLLYER, Secretary.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BALCONY ROOM, double; other attractive rooms; select; breakfast or part board; moderate.—14, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 2256.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Flax. 8847.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Nos. 7 and 9 as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couple; preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or less, and £2 12s. without luncheon.—Write Box F.1215, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room; 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; corridors throughout; Resident Proprietor, 17-18, Aberdeen-park, Highbury, N.5. (North 1214.)

CHARMING FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, DOUBLE BED ROOM, bath room, one floor, partial board; suit bachelor or two friends.—Lever, 22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

CHARMING FLATLETTE (bed-sitting room and kitchenette), private house, St. John's Wood; suit quiet business person.—Phone Maida Vale 4131.

CHELSEA.—Public School men or women. BED-SITTING ROOMS, gas fires, constant hot water; partial board; moderate.—Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted bed and hot cooking range, gas fires; inclusive terms; bath and light, attendance, from 25s.; double 31gns.—At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CLUB for LADY STUDENTS and WORKERS, unexpected vacancies; cubicles 2s. 6d., rooms 21s. and 32s. (including breakfast dinner optional); excellent cooking; quiet position.—39, Blomham-gardens, S.W.3.

CLUB for LADY STUDENTS and WORKERS.—Close to London and stage at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, close to every station; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. to 9s. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Mod. 6091.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube. From 25s. 6d. Gas fires. Bed-room attendance. 28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2.

COMFORTABLE HOME at South Kensington; quiet; near stations; excellent cooking; gas fires; constant hot water. 2½-3gns.—Phone, Kens. 2274.

CONVENIENT UNFURNISHED rooms for GENTLEWOMEN at 94, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS and in newly built COTTAGE in garden; all newly decorated; gas fires, rings, electric points. Yale locks, bath rooms, and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator; constant hot water; service optional; terms, including light and baths, from 1-2gns. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

MARBLE ARCH.

BACHELOR ROOMS in well-appointed house; first-class service; meals served in own rooms as desired. —44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4038.

BEAUTIFULLY sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1, facing Welbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

BED-SITTING ROOMS; single from 25s.; baths and light inclusive; meals optional; gas fires, constant hot water.—52, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0118.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance, from 35s.; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires and newly decorated.—96, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 9000.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfasts; dinner optional; gas fires.—10, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, Minute S. Kensington Station. Kens. 4200.

HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, fitted running water, from 21s., in well-appointed house; breakfast; central; 81, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 9785.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior Bachelor APARTMENTS; bed-sitting room; electric light, gas fires, phone, hot bath, valeting; 5ms. Victoria, 2mins. Hyde Park Corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

CAMPDEN HILL.

BETWEEN NOTTING HILL and HIGH-STREET, KENSINGTON, stations; 5minutes Tube either, and running; nursery, water in all bed rooms; excellent catering; terms from 2½gns.—Park 8472.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Unfurnished large pleasant ROOM, ground floor. South aspect; also studio.—Phone Western 0305.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Bachelor suites and bed-sitting rooms; telephones, gas fires, constant hot water; moderate terms, including breakfast and service. Welbeck 3571.

CHARLTON GUEST HOUSE.

Delightful home for married couples or business people; 15 minutes Tube from West End; large dance, card, music and table tennis rooms; running h. and c. water, gas fires in rooms, baths; CENTRAL HEATING; chef; first-class cuisine; garage; parking; inspection invited; from 2gns., reduction doubles.—Charlton Hunt Resident Proprietor, 17-18, Aberdeen-park, Highbury, N.5. (North 1214.)

CHARMING FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, DOUBLE BED ROOM, bath room, one floor, partial board; suit bachelor or two friends.—Lever, 22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

CHARMING FLATLETTE (bed-sitting room and kitchenette), private house, St. John's Wood; suit quiet business person.—Phone Maida Vale 4131.

CHELSEA.—Public School men or women. BED-SITTING ROOMS, gas fires, constant hot water; partial board; moderate.—Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted bed and hot cooking range, gas fires; inclusive terms; bath and light, attendance, from 25s.; double 31gns.—At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CLUB for LADY STUDENTS and WORKERS, unexpected vacancies; cubicles 2s. 6d., rooms 21s. and 32s. (including breakfast dinner optional); excellent cooking; quiet position.—39, Blomham-gardens, S.W.3.

CLUB for LADY STUDENTS and WORKERS.—Close to London and stage at the CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, close to every station; all rooms fitted hot and cold water; 6s. 6d. to 9s. daily, including breakfast served in own room; from 35s. weekly. Other meals as required. Mod. 6091.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube. From 25s. 6d. Gas fires. Bed-room attendance. 28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2.

COMFORTABLE HOME at South Kensington; quiet; near stations; excellent cooking; gas fires; constant hot water. 2½-3gns.—Phone, Kens. 2274.

CONVENIENT UNFURNISHED rooms for GENTLEWOMEN at 94, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS and in newly built COTTAGE in garden; all newly decorated; gas fires, rings, electric points. Yale locks, bath rooms, and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator; constant hot water; service optional; terms, including light and baths, from 1-2gns. Four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

MARBLE ARCH.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SUITES and ACCOMMODATION for single gentlemen, with breakfast; butler-valet kept; excellent service; fitted hot and cold and gas fires; moderate.—42, Seymour-street.

DOUBLE BED and SITTING ROOM or Bed-Sitting Room; private house overlooking Regent's Park.—10, Wells-road, N.W.8. Primrose 4390.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns.; single 3gns.; no extra; electric fires; central heating. 117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2935.)

DULWICH COURT.

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21.—A Private Residential 13 minutes' London; central heating, gas fires bed rooms; garage; near golf and Sydenham Hill Station. 8rd. 2607.

EALING.—PAYING GUESTS, well-furnished home; lovely residential district; good cooking; near stations, golf; 'phone.—23, Blakesley-avenue.

HYDE PARK.

FOR Gentlemen only.—Handsomely furnished rooms (divans). Breakfast, baths, from 2gns. Constant hot water. Also suites.—14, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 7115.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEPEOPLE offer all the comforts of a private house; good fires, excellent cooking, &c.; single 4gns., double 6-8gns. (own bath). Kens. 4044.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, brides, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Large BALCONY ROOM; board se. desired; suit two friends; private house. Hampstead 0705.—Write Box B.1234, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

HAMPSTEAD, 63, BRLSIZE-PARK, N.W.3.—Healthy, convenient, two minutes' Swiss Cottage (Met. trains); hot and cold running water; gas fires bed rooms; billiards; terms moderate.—Primrose 1689.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms in delightful house. Every convenience. Near Tube. Board optional.—63, Fitzjohn's-avenue.

HAMPSTEAD.—129, Fellows-road, Swiss Cottage.—lent table; 10 minutes Oxford-street. Primrose 5743. BOARD-RESIDENCE, highly recommended; excel-

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; one minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms.—Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Newly decorated; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms; 100 bed rooms fitted with gas fires, box spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns. double 5½gns., or 12s. 6d. daily. A LUXURIOUS SUITES. Kens. 7717. 4588-9.

HYDE PARK.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, from 27s. 6d.; dinners optional; gas fires, garage.—67, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd. 4334.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS. NEWLY OPENED. Single and double. Fitted running hot and cold water. From 25s.—41, Cambridge-terrace. (Ambassador 2941.)

HYDE PARK.—Miss Withey, late of 8, Duchess-street, now in her newly appointed house, offers BOARD-RESIDENCE; gas fires, constant hot water; minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Write Box 4641, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Padd. 9947.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

PURLEY, SURREY HILLS.

KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—19 miles London; grounds nine acres, near links; English food; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; library; garages; saloon car available.—For tariff 'ph. Purley 1730.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged house facing gardens; no traffic.—Kens. 5724.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate, comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating. From 25s.; double 3gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

Live Moderately and Comfortably at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.
Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

LADY REQUIRES TWO PAYING GUESTS (five guineas a week each) in her charming house close to Eaton-square, Sloane-street; good table and every home comfort.—Write Box E.1947, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Large, tastefully FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; use of house, all conveniences; single or double.—Padd. 2351.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; good position, overlooking; telephone. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—33, Charges-street.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS, 2½ to 5 gns.; nominal subscription to Tube, garage, all parts.—Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1717.

MARBLE ARCH.—LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; 'phone, bath, constant hot water.—20, Upper George-street, W.1.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON,

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

NOTICE is hereby given that THOMAS LE FLEMING MITCHELL, formerly carrying on business in the name of THOMAS FLEMING MITCHELL, of 58, Inverness Terrace Hyde Park in the County of London (formerly at 40 Lime Street Southport aforesaid) who died on the 18th day of August 1930 at Whitehall Gardens aforesaid, was proved in the Liverpool District Probate Registry on the 15th day of September 1930 by Rose Frogley the sole Executrix therein named. All persons are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned solicitor on or before the 7th day of January 1931 after which date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 31st day of October 1930.

BARTON & PEARMAN 10, Norfolk Street Manchester, A.C.I.S. Solicitors for the said Thomas Le Fleming Mitchell.

I, EDITH MILWARD deceased: Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and Persons having any claim or demand against the estate of EDITH MILWARD deceased late of 83 Peckham Road Camberwell in the County of Surrey but formerly of 31a, Station Road Wimbledon in the said County Widow (who died on the 25th day of September 1930 and whose Will with three Codicils was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 14th day of October 1930) by Samuel Arthur Smith of 63, Cannon Wall in the City of London Solicitor are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned the said Solicitor on or before the 6th day of January 1931 and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 28th day of October 1930.

HARRIS WATTS & SELL, 31, Friar Lane, Leicester, Solicitors for the Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of the BERNERS MUSIC COMPANY Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—

Creditors 10th November 1930, at 34 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

28th October, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of LANGLEY'S (THE GRAMOPHONE PEOPLE) Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—

Creditors 12th November 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

28th October, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of COMMERCIAL & GENERAL TRANSPORT Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 14th October, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:—

Creditors 10th November 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock.

Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 3.0 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

28th October, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of GILBERT & KNOWLES Limited. Notice is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND to Creditors is intended to be declared in the above named Company's liquidation. Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 17th November, 1930 after which date the Liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company having regard only to such Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1930.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33 Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BRIXTON, in the finest position.—A well secured income of £500 per annum, representing over 6% per annum, derived from modern FREEHOLD PREMISES in the occupation of one of the best known retail traders.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 6710.

DOUGHTY-STREET, W.C.1.—FREEHOLD HOUSE of 17 rooms for SALE at moderate price; possession of higher portion next year; garden at rear.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

FOR FUTURE OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT. DORKING.—Double-fronted SHOP in the most convenient position; ground floor 1,000 superficial feet; frontage 35ft. 6in.; average depth 31ft.; fine ceiling-height over, with separate entrance; at present let on a repairing lease expiring September, 1934, at the moderate rent of £101 10s., a rent which we feel sure we could increase on account of the very much enhanced rental at expiration of term. For SALE BY AUCTION, November 6th.—Full particulars of WHITE and SONS, Dorking. Tels. 65.

KEW, SURREY.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT secured on excellent RESIDENCE, £12 10s. per annum; reasonable price for quick sale.—Details LONGS, Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, New Gardens.

FREEHOLD FLAT INVESTMENT.

LARGE BLOCK facing River at CHELSEA. Present low rents £2,430. For SALE by AUCTION in November by HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square.

SOUND INVESTMENT, BRIXTON.—FREEHOLD SHOPS and FLATS fully let on repairing leases returning £12,000 per annum net; £50 payable weekly to tenants; price £150,000. Apply to F. W. HOLD for 12% gross; purchaser's £150,000. Private.—Box 0024, care of Pool's, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

16 PER CENT. INVESTMENT. FREEHOLD BLOCK of SELF-CONTAINED FLATS at HAMPSTEAD. All let at present on a part furnished basis for annum on an outlay of only £1,250.—WRIGHT and VERNON, 3, Margaret-street, W.1.

WANTED

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS.—Owners desirous of selling are invited to forward particulars to BENTLEY ONTEN, Ltd., Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11.

INVESTMENTS WANTED.

WELL-LET FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MANSION FLATS, shops and weekly properties, situate in the London area, REQUIRED by several funds from £2,000 to £100,000. Particulars invited. Fees on completion.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, South-East district of the most rapidly developing district, covered 21 ACRES; with main sewer and water in Road, frontage to public Road 1,000ft. Price £3,000 per acre.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1.

TO CLEAR ESTATE.

TO BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS.

One mile from Guildford London-road Station, 23 miles from London. Electric trains 35 Town every 20 minutes. Near Chobham Golf Links and Woking Golf Course.

MERROW GOLF COURSE.

EIGHT ACRES of MATURED BUILDING LAND, entirely surrounded by a wide timber belt, and having in all 1,000 FEET EXISTING FRONTAGE.

All services laid. No road charges.

Plans, prices and full details (Ref. Guildford Advts.) of OGILVIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, W.1.

WOLVERHAMPTON OFFERS

THE FINEST ADVANTAGES IN ENGLAND FOR those seeking their INDUSTRIAL SITES. Land is ready, can be developed at once, and is offered at very low prices. Good railway facilities to every part of the country. Cheap electricity and water. Labour plentiful and steady, and of an unexcelled type. Only one hour's run of conveyance to the Midlands.

For full particulars write to

The Town Clerk (Dept. 2), Wolverhampton.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEORGIAN HOUSE. 60 ACRES. ONLY £4,000. BARGAIN.

PRETTILY PART KENT (435 feet above sea level), part Sussex, GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE, recently restored at large expense to gentleman's country home, with all conveniences; two reception, six bed large bath rooms, h. & c. water, electric light; central heating; pretty garden; two cottages; fine range of buildings, etc.; 60 ACRES rich pasture. All in perfect order. Possession of residence and 6 acres on completion of purchase. Inspected and highly recommended.—RENTALL, HOGG and BALDRY, 68, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6345.)

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

Tels., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

NEAR HAMPSTEAD HEATH and KEN WOOD.

Standing in charming garden with tennis court, etc.

THE Delightful RESIDENCE, "DERE END," STOBMONT-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD-LANE; eight bed, dressing, two bath, three reception, lounge hall, &c.; two garages. To be SOLD by AUCTION, November 5th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

KEN WOOD, in one of the most sought-after situations. DETACHED, LABOUR SAVING, ON TWO FLOORS. Garage for two cars; living rooms over.

A Beautifully constructed non-basement RESIDENCE, containing seven bed, three reception, two bath rooms; large chamber organ could be left if desired; servants' hall; ground of 1¼ acre, with TENNIS COURT and KITCHEN GARDEN; ADJOINING GOLF LINKS. For SALE at a very moderate price.—Particulars from GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

GARDENS BACK AND FRONT.

ONSLOW-SQUARE, facing South. ONE of these delightfully situated HOUSES for SALE at a low price; eight bed, bath, four reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. NEW DECORATIONS.

£1,650 For quick sale at £2 ground-rent.—Charming SMALL HOUSE in south Kensington, in new decorative up-to-date order, well fitted; central heating throughout; lease 14 years.

ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON,

19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation.	Bed.	B'th	Rec.	Rmd.	Remarks.
				Gns.	
Cadogan-square	12	3	4	30	Garage
Cadogan-gardens	12	3	4	25	Nicely furnished
Pont-street	10	3	4	20	Good house
Eaton-square	10	3	5	18	Well fitted
Sloane-gardens	8	3	4	15	Any period
Eaton-place	7	2	3	12	Well furnished
Chester-square	7	2	3	12	Well furnished
South Eaton-place	5	2	2	9	Well furnished
Chester-square	4	1	2	8	Well furnished

Apply WALLER and Co., 9, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1

IN REGENT'S PARK.

A PARTICULARLY SUNNY HOUSE (South and West aspects) for disposal in one of the best Terraces, with

ITS OWN PRIVATE GARDEN.

Eight bed, three bath, four reception rooms. Possession; offers on garden level now available. MODERNIZED GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

Moderate terms for Crown Lease.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 15a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

FACING CADOGAN-PLACE GARDENS.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, exceptionally well-equipped with modern conveniences for SALE at a moderate price. Lease, 42 years. Ground rent £100. Nine bed rooms, five bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall; garage.—Agents, GEO. GOULDSMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 2542.)

ONLY £160 P.A. EXCLUSIVE.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER RESIDENCE in ST. JOHN'S WOOD with GARAGE and GARDEN; two-three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, lounge hall, excellent domestic offices; CENTRAL HEATING. Moderate premium for 14½ years' lease and fittings.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

PORTLAND-PLACE (mar).

To be SOLD, or WOULD be LET.

A Delightful SMALL COUNTRY-TYPE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, on reasonable terms; parquet floors; electric light and heating; recently reconstructed. Garage for one car.—Apply Agents,

ELLIOTT, SON, and BOYTON,

6, Vere-street, W.1. Mayfair 3204-5.

OVERLOOKING

BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed LITTLE HOUSE, replete with all modern conveniences; adapt. only suitable for one or two people, with minimum domestic staff.

Three reception, four bed, two bath, excellent offices.

Central heating. Constant hot water.

CHARMING DECORATIONS.

DIRECT LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

Strongly recommended by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

A VERY LARGE REDUCTION IN PREMIUM.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE, S.W. (close to).—Excellent well-appointed, medium-size HOUSE to be LET; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and offices. Long Lease, about 24 years. Rent £220 per annum. Premium reduced to £1,500 from £2,500, and offer is invited by the Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

BELGRAVIA.—£1,650 will probably be accepted to assign an attractive HOUSE, containing drawing-room, four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, space for garage; quiet position; or would be LET Furnished. Apply for week.—Apply HALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

BUCKLAND & SONS,

Auctioneers and Surveyors,

4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.

Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

The opportunity occurs to secure a

BUILDING SITE

IN THE

HEART OF MAYFAIR,

suitable for the erection of a FIED-A-TERRE.

25ft. by 80ft.

Overlooking Private Gardens.—Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HOUSE TO RENT.

Close to Guildford Rest-house and Stag Cottage Kennels.

CHARMING NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; most sunny; independent hot water; five bed, three reception, excellent domestic offices; garage; Lease eight years, and fittings only £100 or near offer.

DRUCE and Co., 26, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FOR ONE YEAR.

CHELSEA, best position.—Delightful old-world COTTAGE, in own walled garden; non-basement, thoroughly furnished; two bed rooms, two living rooms, &c. Rent £3 3s. per week, including service and cleaning. Strongly recommended.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CAMPDEN-HILL; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, pantry, usual offices, maid's sitting room. Rent £115 per annum. Only 3 years of lease to run; possibility of extension. Small premium.—Write B. K., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CHESTER-SQUARE.—The LEASE of Corner-house, COTTAGE FOR DISPOSAL; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, &c. Immediate inspection invited.—Apply MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sln. 5234.

CLOSE BROMPTON ORATORY (very quiet position).—A really delightful modernized HOUSE; three good living rooms, five bed, bath (h. and c.), and excellent servants' sitting room; polished oak floors; electric power; new and simple decorations. Lease over 50 years. Ground-rent £47. PRICE £3,650. Strongly recommended by CLYMO and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

A Low-built Double-fronted

DWARF RESIDENCE

with views over beautiful Gardens,

PORTMAN LEASE for SALE at moderate price.

Ground-rent only £90 per annum.

Contains:

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Charming drawing room with parquet floors.

Large dining room, study, secretary's room, and offices.

Main services. Co.'s water.

Agents: DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W. Ons. 2574-5.

EATON-TERRACE, S.W.—ONE of the most attractive and highly modernized HOUSES in this exclusive position; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms and lounge reception hall; lift to all floors, and complete cable circuit; panelled rooms, parquet floors, and every modern improvement. Lease 14½ years. Reasonably low rent.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

£75 P.A. ONLY.

EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.—Most beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for the winter or a year; up to date in every detail and having central heating and every possible comfort and convenience; four handsome reception rooms, nine bed rooms, excellent domestic accommodation. Rent asked only 15 guineas per week; open to offer for a long period. Immediate inspection advised.—Apply HILL and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

EXCELLENT SELECTION of well FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES, and MAISONNETTES available AUTUMN and WINTER, or longer periods at moderate rentals.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 36, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6808 (3 lines).

EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

A FAMILY HOUSE

in perfect condition and ready to occupy without expenditure, for Sale at ridiculously low price of £5,000. Lease over 30 years at nominal ground-rent.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. No modernizing required.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6022.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (South Side).—A charming NON-BASEMENT cottage-type HOUSE most attractively furnished; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. To be LET for 6 or 12 months.—Keys with PETCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Reconstructed COTTAGE in good order within 100 yards of the Park; two bed rooms, small bath room, spacious sitting room, kitchen and usual offices. To be LET Furnished at £3 3s. per week. Apply to Messrs. PETCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—BIJOU HOUSE; five bed; two bath, &c.; personal inspection invited by Owner's Agents.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Pont-street, S.W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE area.—MODERN HOUSE (four reception, six bed, three bath) in quiet garden square to be LET FURNISHED at 11gns. No agents.—Write Box C11, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A very fine modern HOUSE of CHARACTER; large lounge, three good reception rooms, nine bed rooms. Owner's Agents.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

A Low-built Double-fronted

DWARF RESIDENCE

with views over beautiful Gardens,

PORTMAN LEASE for SALE at moderate price.

Ground-rent only £90 per annum.

Contains:

Six bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Charming drawing room with parquet floors.

Large dining room, study, secretary's room, and offices.

Main services. Co.'s water.

Agents: DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W. Ons. 2574-5.

EATON-TERRACE, S.W.—ONE of the most attractive and highly modernized HOUSES in this exclusive position; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, two reception rooms and lounge reception hall; lift to all floors, and complete cable circuit; panelled rooms, parquet floors, and every modern improvement. Lease 14½ years. Reasonably low rent.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

£75 P.A. ONLY.

EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.—Most beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for the winter or a year; up to date in every detail and having central heating and every possible comfort and convenience; four handsome reception rooms, nine bed rooms, excellent domestic accommodation. Rent asked only 15 guineas per week; open to offer for a long period. Immediate inspection advised.—Apply HILL and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tels. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

EXCELLENT SELECTION of well FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES, and MAISONNETTES available AUTUMN and WINTER, or longer periods at moderate rentals.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 36, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6808 (3 lines).

EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

A FAMILY HOUSE

in perfect condition and ready to occupy without expenditure, for Sale at ridiculously low price of £5,000. Lease over 30 years at nominal ground-rent.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. No modernizing required.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 6022.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (South Side).—A charming NON-BASEMENT cottage-type HOUSE most attractively furnished; two bed, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. To be LET for 6 or 12 months.—Keys with PETCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Reconstructed COTTAGE in good order within 100 yards of the Park; two bed rooms, small bath room, spacious sitting room, kitchen and usual offices. To be LET Furnished at £3 3s. per week. Apply to Messrs. PETCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—BIJOU HOUSE; five bed; two bath, &c.; personal inspection invited by Owner's Agents.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Pont-street, S.W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE area.—MODERN HOUSE (four reception, six bed, three bath) in quiet garden square to be LET FURNISHED at 11gns. No agents.—Write Box C11, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A very fine modern HOUSE of CHARACTER; large lounge, three good reception rooms, nine bed rooms. Owner's Agents.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (off).

NEWLY BUILT RESIDENCE with CENTRAL HEATING; easily worked; all fast colour fabrics; beautifully decorated; artistic; well appointed; garage; perfect order; £350 per annum.

GARAGE TWO CARS.

Would be Let or SOLD per owner.—Apply, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Ons. 2574-5.

OLD KENSINGTON.

DELIGHTFUL NON-BASEMENT STUDIO RESIDENCE,

ENJOYING ABSOLUTE QUIETUDE.

Studio or reception room 30ft. by 22ft., three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent £115. Lease 21 years. FREEHOLD MIGHT BE PURCHASED.

Highly recommended by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

QUIET KENSINGTON-SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL; four bed, &c.; modernized. £400 or offer. Possession 21 years' Lease and at £350.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.

REGENT'S PARK.—Newly decorated and furnished RESIDENCE with GARAGE to be LET FURNISHED for three months; seven bed, three bath rooms, two reception rooms; garden.—Apply HILL and BALDRY, 68, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6345.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Reconstructed COTTAGE in good order within 100 yards of the Park; two bed rooms, small bath room, spacious sitting room, kitchen and usual offices. To be LET Furnished at £3 3s. per week. Apply to Messrs. PETCHARD and Co., 13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—BIJOU HOUSE; five bed; two bath, &c.; personal inspection invited by Owner's Agents.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Pont-street, S.W.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE area.—MODERN HOUSE (four reception, six bed, three bath) in quiet garden square to be LET FURNISHED at 11gns. No agents.—Write Box C11, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A very fine modern HOUSE of CHARACTER; large lounge, three good reception rooms, nine bed rooms. Owner's Agents.—Apply J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE (off).

NEWLY BUILT RESIDENCE with CENTRAL HEATING; easily worked; all fast colour fabrics; beautifully decorated; artistic; well appointed; garage; perfect order; £350 per annum.

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Studio or reception room 30ft. by 22ft., three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Rent £115. Lease 21 years. FREEHOLD MIGHT BE PURCHASED.

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REGENT'S PARK.—Newly decorated and furnished RESIDENCE with GARAGE to be LET FURNISHED for three months; seven bed, three bath rooms, two reception rooms; garden.—Apply HILL and BALDRY, 68, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6345.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

£180 P.A.

DELIGHTFUL NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, containing 3 lights; FIRST FLOOR FLAT; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; two kitchens, etc.; GROUND FLOOR FLAT; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, etc.; nice hall; constant hot water. Rent only £250 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, HANSON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.

KINGSTON-HILL (Unfurnished, self-contained).—A splendid FLAT, large rooms; two reception, four-five bed; garage; £80 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

SUN all day, charming south aspect, with view over Hyde Park and 30 miles beyond.

MAGNIFICENT FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, imposing entrance; day and night porters and lift service; constant hot water; lounge hall, three bed and double drawing room, servo. bed, and dressing, two bath, electric fires; Rent £400 unfurnished. Premium.—Pell, 12, Hyde Park-place, W.2.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE, off.—Charming FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; bed, reception, kitchen, and bath room; five years to run; inclusive rent £200 per annum.—Apply Sole Agents, E. and H. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2976.)

MARBLE ARCH.—Modern, well FURNISHED FLAT; sitting, bed, bath room, kitchen; 2½gns. week.—

MAYFAIR.

7, Portchester-place, Connaught-street, W.2.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES. Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 6gns. Address Proprietress and Partner.

The Butler, 41, HEREFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

MAYFAIR.—A very low offer of about £250 will be considered for the unexpired LEASE, about 11 months, of an UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; constant hot water; lift; full service; a renewal can be granted.—Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3535-4.

OWNER, large private house near Sloane-square, desires grounds, will LET to man of good family SELF-CONTAINED SEMI-BASEMENT FLAT; three rooms, Furnished; separate entrance; breakfast; £225 per annum. Chauffeur's room, lavatory basin, heating, gas-ring. Price £1,750. Further particulars, Box C.8, The Times, E.C.4.

OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.

PICCADILLY.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT, available now for six months or longer; two large reception, two bath rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; constant hot water; central heating. Rent 20-25 guineas a week according to period.—Specially recommended by

ELLIS and SONS,

31, Dover-street, W.1.

CHARMING MEWS FLAT.

PICCADILLY (one minute).—Newly FURNISHED; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent 6 guineas per week or near offer.—Apply Mr. WALTER SALBERG, Estate Agent, 9, Charges-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 1810.

PICCADILLY (one minute).—Charmingly FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT.—15, Bertlett-court, Shepherd's Market, Mayfair. Grosvenor 1784.

ONLY £100-110 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.

NO PREMIUM.

PUTNEY (in a fine Mansion Block with passenger and service lifts and liveried porter).—Newly decorated FLATS, with 3 bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, and arc lit to date and in excellent order. Reasonable prices asked.—Sole Agents:

ADAMS & WATTS,

38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6209-0.

CORNER HOUSE WITH GARAGE AND GARDEN.

WESTBOURNE-TERRACE-ROAD, W.2.—An attractive modernized TOWN HOUSE, newly decorated, and in excellent condition throughout; 3 reception rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; central heating; constant hot water; direct access; garage at rear; 42ft. frontage; only 2 minutes Paddington Station. Lease 21 years; £1,800 per annum. Premium.—BEDFORD and KENT, 40, Piccadilly. (Jermyn 5458.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two reception rooms, bed room, bath; 4gns. per week.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Regent 2913.

CHARMING Unfurnished self-contained FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; four rooms, bath; electric; redecorated; £6 10s. monthly.—R., 35, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET, adjoining Baker-street; four rooms with kitchen, bath room, and offices; unusually low rent to desirable tenant; porter; electric lift; rent £262 (including services of porter).—Property Co., 36-37, Queen-street, E.C.4.

CHARMING FURNISHED GROUND FLAT of modern Thatched Cottage, just outside London in a very beautiful district; nearly detached; two bed rooms, excellent domestic accommodation. Rent asked £3 3s. per week (running expenses only) to suitable tenant; owners wintering abroad; sole use of two ladies or gentlemen only.—Apply Box 1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

CHELSEA (in a fine spacious building with passenger lift and porter).—Newly decorated FLAT to be LET; rent only £140 per annum (Sloane); seven bed, bath, and kitchen; 2 reception rooms, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington.

EARL'S COURT, S.W.—Spacious UPPER MAISONETTE; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and offices. New lease. No premium.

£240 P.A. MAYOR and PARSONS.

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West 1929.

EARL'S COURT.—MANSION FLAT; two reception, five bed rooms. Rent £260. Reasonable premium.—Write Box E.1900, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCLUSIVE ADDRESS.—SERVICE SUITES or ROOMS in PRIVATE HOUSE. Unfurnished; separate entrance; breakfast. Sloane 2375.—Write Box W.90, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.—1927 12/40 h.p. DARRACQ Coupé Car given FREE with Lease of well-appointed UNFURNISHED FLAT in WESTMINSTER; three bed rooms, two reception rooms; rent £225 per annum. No premium.—Write Box B.1235, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Victoria 4807.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE.—Superior Service Flats, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Estate Office, first floor, Park-lane, W.1.—Gros. 6363.

HANS-CRESCENT.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE to be LET; one double or two bed rooms, bath room, double reception room; constant hot water; very moderate rent; 2 beds without attendance.—Apply HARLEY and ELLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

HIGHGATE (Sherlock Hill, high healthy spot for Tube or station).—Charming MAISONNETTE; entirely self-contained; six excellent rooms, kitchenette, and bath room (both tiled); 'phone; 'bus; electric light and power; garden if desired. Rent £150 per annum inclusive.—BATTY and STEVENS, 209, Archway-road, Highgate, N.6. (Mountview 1220.)

OVERLOOKING EXTENSIVE GARDENS.

KENSINGTON (between High-street and Gloucester-road Stations).—A really charming self-contained MAISONNETTE on two floors only; three double bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; electric light throughout; constant hot water; lease; £250 per annum.—Apply Sole Agents, HANSON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.

KENSINGTON, W. (close Olympia).—Capital MANSION FLAT, 8th floor; 3 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms; £150 p.a. inclusive.—Apply Box 1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—Charming first and top floor FURNISHED FLAT, 3 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms, kitchen; to be LET unfurnished; rent £240 p.a.—Apply Box 1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—NO PREMIUM.

£155 P.A. FLOOR BALCONY FLAT to be LET comprising two bed, bath, one reception, &c.—STORY and Co., 45, Victoria-road, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—An attractive FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.—ALLISON and TARVER, Opposite Royal Oak Public House, Putney. Phone 1223.

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KENSINGTON (off Queen's-gate).—Valuable seven room house, without premium, can be secured of a delightful FIRST FLOOR FLAT; five bed rooms, bath room, two w.c.s, two reception rooms, kitchen, etc.; nice hall; constant hot water. Rent only £250 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, HANSON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.

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OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.

SUN all day, charming south aspect, with view over Hyde Park and 30 miles beyond.

MAGNIFICENT FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 12, HYDE PARK-PLACE, imposing entrance; day and night porters and lift service; constant hot water; lounge hall, three bed and double drawing room, servo. bed, and dressing, two bath, electric fires; Rent £400 unfurnished. Premium.—Pell, 12, Hyde Park-place, W.2.

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MARBLE ARCH.—Modern, well FURNISHED FLAT; sitting, bed, bath room, kitchen; 2½gns. week.—

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES. Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 6gns. Address Proprietress and Partner.

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MAYFAIR.—A very low offer of about £250 will be considered for the unexpired LEASE, about 11 months, of an UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; constant hot water; lift; full service; a renewal can be granted.—Apply WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. Mayfair 3535-4.

OWNER, large private house near Sloane-square, desires grounds, will LET to man of good family SELF-CONTAINED SEMI-BASEMENT FLAT; three rooms, Furnished; separate entrance; breakfast; £225 per annum. Chauffeur's room, lavatory basin, heating, gas-ring. Price £1,750. Further particulars, Box C.8, The Times, E.C.4.

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PICCADILLY.—Charmingly FURNISHED FLAT, available now for six months or longer; two large reception, two bath rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; constant hot water; central heating. Rent 20-25 guineas a week according to period

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

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FAVOURITE PART OF HAMPSHIRE.

Almost adjoining first-class Golf Course.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PRE-WAR RESIDENCE.

Five bed rooms, three reception, bath, usual offices; electric light, co.'s water, telephone, main drainage.

Garage, greenhouse, outbuildings.

Well-timbered grounds, particularly well laid out and stocked with all kinds of flowers, shrubs, and vegetables, together with fruit trees, and a pretty piece of woodland, in all about

TWO ACRES.

PRICE £2,850.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF NEWMARKET.

TUDOR PERIOD RESIDENCE.

Three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, offices.

Co.'s electric light, gas, and water; central heating; telephone; main drainage.

Cottage. Double garage. Greenhouse and outhouses.

Exceptionally fine pleasure grounds, containing several ornamental and timbered trees, good tennis court, kitchen garden, &c. In all about

2½ ACRES.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Order of Exors.

SURREY.

IN FAVOURITE PINE DISTRICT.

near several Golf and Tennis Clubs and only 40 minutes from Waterloo.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE IN OLD FARM-HOUSE STYLE.

finely appointed and with every convenience, including polished oak floors and central heating, and set in beautiful garden; eight bed and dressing rooms, tiled bath room, three reception (drawing room 30ft. long), offices, and garage; all main services; gardens of unique charm with tennis lawn, paved terrace, herbaceous borders, and kitchen garden. ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

PRICE £4,350.

BEST PROPOSITION AT THIS FIGURE IN VERY WIDE AREA.

HARRODS, Ltd., Estate Office, West Byfleet.

HANTS.

In a favourite residential district, among heather and pine country, on sandy soil.

BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE HOUSE with *accommodation on two floors only, and having every convenience and comfort.*

Four reception, five principal bed rooms, two dressing rooms, four maids' bed rooms, servants' hall, three bath rooms.

Company's water, electric light, gas, main drainage, telephone, central heating, constant hot water, electric refrigeration; garage for two cars.

Delightful gardens and grounds of about Two Acres, and Four Acres woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES.

Hunting. Golf. Polo in the immediate vicinity.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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One of the nicest small sporting and agricultural properties in this favourite district extending to

ABOUT 700 ACRES IN A RING FENCE.

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Four reception (one 55 by 25), 16 bed rooms, five bath rooms; water laid on; electric light and power throughout; garages and stabling; sets of model buildings for pure-bred cattle; farmhouses and 16 cottages; good roads; land all properly fenced and watered.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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Highly preserved shooting. Golf. Yachting. Racing.

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GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE YEAR. MUST BE SOLD.

EXETER & PLYMOUTH

(between). On a high plateau; excellent trout fishing.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE,

in a beautiful setting. Fine sporting facilities. Three reception, billiard room, nine principal bed and two dressing rooms, servants' quarters, bath room, offices. Electric light; good water supply.

HOME FARM (let); lodge and five cottages; garage and stabling.

1,567 ACRES,

including 1,200 acres of moorland, remainder comprising meadowland, woodland, pasture, &c.

WILL ACCEPT £9,000 FREEHOLD.

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15 MILES WEST OF TOWN.

Healthy Residential district, on high ground, close to station, shops, &c.

AN ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE conveniently planned and in excellent order throughout. Entrance hall, three reception, music room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices.

Electric light; co.'s water and gas; main drainage; partial central heating; garage; outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS of about 1½ acre, including hard tennis court, flower and fruit garden, lawns, &c.

NOTE.—Organ Chamber in Music Room fitted beautiful Organ, built by the John Compton Organ Co. at a cost of £5,500, included in purchase price.

REASONABLE FIGURE FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

On the Summit of the Hill, 500 ft. above sea level.

COMPACT, DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, VACANT POSSESSION.

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F. L. MERCER & CO.,

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CLOSE TO MELTON MOWBRAY. TWO HOURS LONDON.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE QUORN AND BELVOIR HUNTS.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

(BEING A SMALLER EXAMPLE OF THE MORE ELABORATE AND EXPENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT THE PROPERTY HAS QUALITIES WHICH SHOULD SPECIALLY ATTRACT THE PURCHASER OF COMPARATIVELY MODERATE MEANS.)

WONDERFUL SITUATION

550FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

WITH MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC VIEWS.

THE RESIDENCE, one of character and distinction, is approached by two lone drives (both with lodge entrances) and is excellently planned on two floors only. One portion thereof was an old castle of historical note; extensive additions were made in 1906, when the completion of a comfortably-appointed and well-designed country house was carried out by an eminent London firm. Lounge hall, handsome suite of three reception rooms. Fourteen bed rooms in all; three bath rooms. Own lighting plant. Central heating. Adequate water supply, modern sanitation, &c.

A REMARKABLY FINE BLOCK OF STABLING WITH ACCOMMODATION FOR 23 HORSES. LARGE GARAGE. FARMERY. COTTAGE. TWO LODGES. LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS. WOODLAND AND RICH PASTURE FORMING A SMALL PARK OF ABOUT

80 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000 (OPEN TO OFFER).

(THE HOME FARM, TOGETHER WITH FURTHER LAND UP TO A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 250 ACRES CAN BE PURCHASED IF REQUIRED.)

Personally inspected and strongly recommended. Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

OVERLOOKING FAVOURITE SURREY COMMON.

14 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON BY FIRST-CLASS MOTOR ROAD.

A UNIQUE SITUATION WHICH CAN NEVER BE SPOILED BY BUILDING ENCROACHMENT.
THOROUGHLY RURAL, QUIET AND SECLUDED.

A MOST FASCINATING HOME, WITH MANY APPEALING QUALITIES.

The charm of this house is mainly to be found in its interior and also the position, which is most attractive to those who would appreciate quietude and seclusion, a lovely open and unspoiled outlook (permanently protected from building development by the large area of commonland which it directly overlooks), combined with the advantage of being within 25 to 40 minutes by car of the West End. Externally the residence is of quite plain yet by no means unattractive character: but inside it is "the very last word" in modern luxury equipment with one of the most artistic schemes of decoration conceivable.

DRAWING ROOM 23FT. BY 18FT. WITH POLISHED OAK PARQUET FLOOR. TWO OTHER RECEPTION ROOMS, INCLUDING A BEAUTIFUL DINING ROOM WITH ADAMS' DECORATIONS. SIX BED ROOMS (THREE ARE VERY LARGE AND EVERY ONE HAS A FITTED WASH-BASIN). TWO BATH ROOMS.

Central heating, with radiators in every room and passage. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Telephone. Spacious garage. Four-roomed cottage. Really exquisite, matured gardens with plenty of trees: a delight to garden-lovers. Various other outbuildings and a useful paddock.

FOR SALE WITH 4½ ACRES AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

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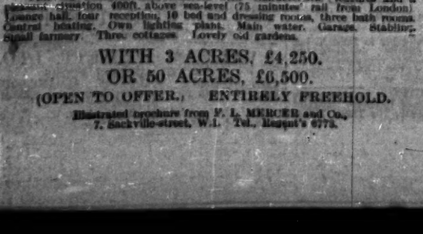
SUSSEX BEAUTY SPOT.

A SITUATION WITHOUT EQUAL.

600FT. UP. ONE HOUR LONDON.



EXEMPLIFYING THE BEST IN MODERN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

A perfectly appointed RESIDENCE occupying a really enchanting position which can never be spoiled by building. Lovely views over a famous forest. Lounge hall, drawing room 27ft. by 18ft., dining room, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hot and cold water in four bed rooms; radiators in every room; electric light; main water; large garage. All the attributes of a country home with convenient accessibility to London. A beautiful district, second to none in the Home Counties.

DELIGHTFUL WOODLAND GARDENS OF 5 ACRES.

TEMPTING PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.

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A GEORGIAN HOUSE.

FAVOURITE MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.

IN TYPICAL KENTISH COUNTRY.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

Fine old Georgian RESIDENCE with characteristic features and a pleasant situation 400ft. above sea-level (75 minutes' rail from London). Lounge hall, four reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Central heating. Own lighting plant. Main water. Garage. Stabling. Small farmery. Three cottages. Lovely old gardens.

WITH 3 ACRES, £4,250.
OR 50 ACRES, £6,500.

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SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE
OF CHARACTER, WITH LARGE ROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY, 350FT. UP.

BETWEEN FARNHAM AND HINDHEAD.

The RESIDENCE has a pretty approach and a secluded situation, and the internal appointments are of a very high standard. Three large reception, seven good bed-rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Main electricity, gas, and water. Garage, stables, and an excellent cottage.

VERY ATTRACTIVE WOODLAND GARDENS.

The locality is a most favourite one, offering splendid social and sporting attractions.

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A CHARMING STRETCH OF COUNTRY.

300 FEET UP. BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

IN THE OLD FARMHOUSE STYLE.

A particularly attractive, well-planned RESIDENCE, designed by an eminent architect. Real old-world atmosphere combined with the very latest equipment for comfort, labour-saving and economical working. Lounge hall, two other reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, &c. Fitted wash-basins in bed rooms. Central heating. Main electric light, gas and water. Garage and stables (good hunting country). Pleasure gardens, orchard and paddock. (Shooting obtainable.)

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Further land up to 50 acres available.

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BEAUTIFULLY PLACED, 300 FEET UP.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF EAST GRINSTEAD.

ABOUT 1¼ MILES FROM THE STATION.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF COURSE.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

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The perfectly appointed Freehold

MILLFIELD, EAST GRINSTEAD,

approached by drive, and containing hall, three reception rooms, five bath rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, and usual offices.

Cottage. Garage with room over.

Electric light, main water and drainage, central heating, constant hot water. Telephone.

Most charming gardens with tennis and other lawns, HARD COURT, rose garden with paved walks, herbaceous borders, fruit and vegetable garden, having an area with the paddock of about 7½ acres.

ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS.

NEAR VILLAGE, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM IRCHESTER AND 12 miles from Northampton.

HINWICK HALL, NEAR IRCHESTER.

The RESIDENCE, a beautiful old Tudor building, modernised and in faultless order, is approached by drive and contains lounge hall, billiard and four reception rooms, four bath rooms, 19 bed and dressing rooms, and up-to-date offices.

Stabling, garages, cottages, home farm and buildings.

Exceptionally charming old-world pleasure grounds.

With the Park and agricultural lands the total area is about

175 ACRES.

"A delightful home of which every part and parcel has been rightly contrived for use and tastefully ordered for beauty."

Hunting with the Oakley and Pytchley Hounds.

For SALE privately or by AUCTION in December next.

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SALE, VACANT POSSESSION.

SALE ON MONDAY NEXT AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RECEIVER.

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Six-and-a-half miles from Crewkerne, 14 miles Yeovil (S.Ry.), five-and-a-half miles Bridport, and nine miles Maiden Newton (G.W.Ry.).

IMPORTANT SALE OF

CHOICE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

COMPRISING SOME RARE OLD PIECES OF THE JACOBEAN, TUDOR, CHIPPENDALE, QUEEN ANNE PERIODS,

Together with some GENUINE EXAMPLES of FLEMISH, ITALIAN, and OTHER ITEMS.

Consisting of REFECTORY TABLES, GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, BUFFETS, DINNER WAGONS, SETTLES, MARRIAGE CHESTS, MARQUETERIE CABINET, QUEEN ANNE ESCRITOIRE, BUREAUX, CHESTS, TABLES, TALLBOYS, WARDROBES AND DRESSERS.

Together with the APPOINTMENTS of ABOUT 30 BED ROOMS OF GOOD MODERN FURNITURE.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND PASTELS.

UPRIGHT PIANO BY BANNISTER, GRAND PIANO BY BECHSTEIN, FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLE BY BURROUGHES AND WATTS.

A COLLECTION OF VERY OLD SPORTING AND OTHER PRINTS, SOME VERY CHOICE SILK NEEDLEWORK PICTURES AND A SET OF SILVER PRINTS, OLD DRESDEN, SATSUMA, ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, &c. BRONZES AND VARIOUS OBJETS D'ART.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD LINEN, BLANKETS AND BED COVERINGS, TABLE GLASS AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, which Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE will SELL by AUCTION on the premises, on Monday, November 3, and four following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day.

May be viewed on Friday and Saturday, October 31 and November 1, 1930, from 10 o'clock till 4, and catalogues (1s. each) obtained from the Auctioneers' Offices, 2, Mount-street, London, W.1.

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HERTS.

Three miles from Knebworth Station, 45 minutes from King's Cross.

THE ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

"HOLDERS," ASTON END, Near STEVENAGE.

In an exceptionally charming position, 400ft. up; approached by a drive, facing South, and off the beaten track, containing:—

Hall, drawing room 22ft. by 14ft., and charming dining room; excellent offices, five bed rooms and a dressing room, bath room.

Electric light. Capital water supply. Telephone.

Garage for three cars. Cow Shed. Excellent Greenhouse and Garden Sheds. Three Cottages.

THE FASCINATING GARDENS are a special feature and include terraces with retaining walls, spreading lawns with tennis court, charming herbaceous border, rose garden, woodlands, well stocked vegetable and fruit garden. With paddocks the total area extends to about

40 ACRES.

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HERTFORDSHIRE.

"WELCOMBE," HARPENDEN.

Two minutes from Station. Express service to London in under 40 minutes.

THIS FINE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

approached by a courtyard, is beautifully fitted throughout. Lounge and inner halls, billiard and four reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices.

All Modern Conveniences. Excellent garages and stabling. Two capital cottages. Beautifully timbered gardens, comprising lovely old lawns for tennis, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland with

VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES, Nos. 12 AND 14, SOUTHDOWN-ROAD, in all over

12 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 2.30 p.m. Solicitors: Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, CUNNINGHAM, HASELGROVE and Co., 4, Paternoster-square, E.C.4. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. GRAY, PHILLIPS and Co., Harpenden, and CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

OWNER PREPARED TO SACRIFICE.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.

BANNEL HEAD, KENDAL.

Close Main Line Station with express trains to London, Carlisle, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Well-fitted stone-built RESIDENCE approached by drive with Lodge.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric Lighting. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Garage. Stabling. Lodge.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS, about

9 ACRES.

Hunting, Golf, Fishing, and Shooting.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.

Or by Auction later. Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ST. QUINTIN, SON & STANLEY,

34, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.4.

Announcement of FORTHCOMING AUCTION at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1930, at 2.30.

CITY OF LONDON.

By Order of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of the City of London.

TO BE LET ON BUILDING LEASE FOR 99 YEARS, BY AUCTION.

THE HIGHLY VALUABLE CORNER BUILDING SITE

distinguished as

Nos. 71 to 74, MARK-LANE,

and Nos. 1 to 5, LONDON-STREET.

TOTAL FRONTAGE 184 FEET. GROUND AREA ABOUT 5,360 SQ. FEET.

POSSESSION MIDSUMMER 1932.

PARTICULARS, PLANS, AND CONDITIONS OF LETTING MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE COMPTROLLER, GUILDHALL, E.C.2; THE CITY SURVEYOR, GUILDHALL, E.C.2; OR OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 34, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.4.

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THE LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE EXCELLENT

CORNER BUILDING SITES,

known as

Nos. 116 to 122 (even), CANNON-STREET,

WITH GROUND AREA OF

4,800 SQ. FEET,

ALSO

No. 114, CANNON-STREET,

WITH SITE AREA OF

800 SQ. FEET,

PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED FOR NOVEMBER 26th NEXT, HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1931.

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HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS. BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT.

PERFECT COUNTRY, YET DAILY REACH OF LONDON.

THIS BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall.
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Twelve family bed rooms.
Three bath rooms.
Servants' quarters.
Central heating.
Electric light.
Perfect sanitation.
Sunny position.
Thorough repair.
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17½ ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

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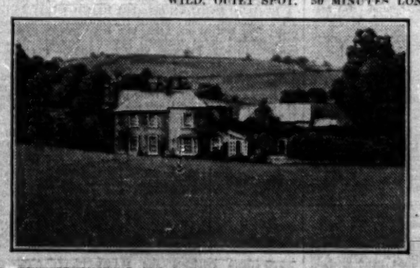
WILD, QUIET SPOT. 50 MINUTES LONDON.



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Two reception rooms (oak floors), sun room, five bed rooms, bath-dressing room, bath room, compact but roomy offices; garage; company's water, gas, electric light; modern drainage; central heating.

Well-planned garden

About 1 ACRE.

FREEHOLD only £3,600.

Immediate inspection recommended.

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Commanding delightful views, five miles from Coast, and containing well-proportioned, lofty rooms, including vestibule, inner hall, three reception, billiards or dance room, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, cloak room, excellent offices.

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Short drive, hall, lounge hall, beautiful lounge drawing room (25 by 18), dining room, eight-nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms, nice offices; garages two cars, stabling. Very pretty gardens, full-size tennis, orchard, &c. Co.'s light and water. Modern drainage.

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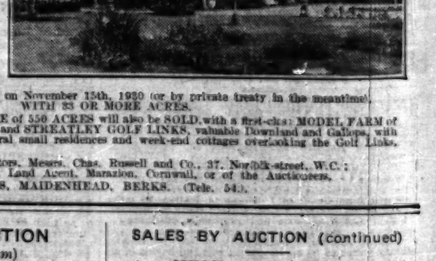
THURLE GRANGE, Near STREATLEY.



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MESSRS.

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will SELL by Public AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., on Wednesday, November 5th, at 2 p.m. punctually,

Large Consignments of

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Goods on view at the Port of London Authority Warehouse, New-street, Bishopsgate (opposite Liverpool-street Station) daily from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. (Saturday 8 a.m. till 12 noon). Catalogues and particulars from the Brokers:—

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Occupying a pleasant and convenient situation close to the Long Walk, shops, stations, &c., away from main road traffic and facing South.

With Vacant Possession.

AN EARLY GEORGIAN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, known as

24, PARK-STREET, WINDSOR.

Containing lounge hall, two sitting rooms, bath room, six bed and dressing rooms, usual offices, &c.; gas, electric light, telephone, main drainage.

and a

SMALL BUT ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, which

W. B. MASON,

W. B. MASON, F.A.I.,

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